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WAR MEDALS & DECORATIONS.

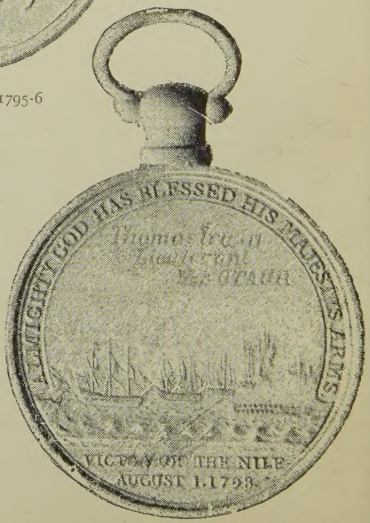
PLATE I.

General Eliott's Medal for Gibraltar, 1779-82 (Obverse).

General Eliott's Medal for Gibraltar, 1779-82 (Reverse).

Medal for Ceylon, 1795-6 (Reverse).

Davison's Medal for the Nile, 1798 (Obverse).



Davison's Medal for the Nile, 1798 (Reverse).

WAR MEDALS

AND

DECORATIONS

ISSUED TO THE BRITISH MILITARY
AND NAVAL FORCES AND ALLIES
FROM 1588 TO 1910.

By D. HASTINGS IRWIN.

FOURTH EDITION,
ENLARGED AND CORRECTED.

With Plates containing Facsimile Illustrations of Medals,
Bars, and Crosses, and numerous Woodcuts.

LONDON:
L. UPCOTT GILL, BAZAAR BUILDINGS, DRURY LANE, W.C.
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PREFACE

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

F late years collecting War Medals has become a very popular hobby in this country, and seems likely to rival in popularity the formation of collections of coins. No doubt one reason for this is the very fine appearance presented by the medals when decked with their proper ribbons, and also the fact that almost every medal recalls some act of gallantry performed during the campaign for which it was issued. Hitherto the standard work on the subject has been Gibson's "British Military and Naval Medals," an excellent work, and one which contains much valuable information. It only, however, touches on medals down to 1877, since when many additions to our campaign medals have been made. Previous to this work, Carter's "Medals of the British Army" was the chief book on the subject, but it only treated on medals down to the China War, in 1860, and is more of a military history than a collector's *vade-mecum*. Since Mr. Gibson's book no comprehensive work has appeared on this subject of growing popularity, and the Author trusts that to those interested in the pursuit

the present book will be of interest. Being written by one who has been for many years a collector of medals, the aim in view has been to embody, as far as possible, the information chiefly sought after by collectors—in fact, to make it essentially *a book for collectors, by a collector.* A special feature has been made of the lists of the combinations of bars of the various campaign medals, and it is hoped that what the book lacks from a literary point will be compensated for by its usefulness as a collector's manual.

The older medals become scarcer year by year, and so the difficulty of obtaining a perfect collection becomes greater. Another unfortunate fact is, that before interest in this subject was aroused many valuable and unique medals had found their way to the melting-pot, a loss which, from a numismatical point, it is impossible to over-estimate.

As instances of what collections can be made by perseverance and care, may be mentioned those of Colonel the Hon. H. F. Eaton, Colonel Murray, and Captain Whitaker, all of them containing some specimens which may be safely described as unique.

The Author wishes to express his indebtedness to Colonel the Hon. H. F. Eaton, Colonel Murray, Lieut.-Colonel Whalley, Captain Greg, Captain Tancred, Captain Whitaker, R. Day, Jun., Esq., and J. Harris Gibson, Esq., for many hints and much valuable information, without which this compilation would have been very much more difficult.

D. HASTINGS IRWIN.

BOWDON, *January,* 1890.

PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

NEARLY nine years have elapsed since I brought out the First Edition of this book, and the favour with which it met from collectors, coupled with the fact that since then many new medals have been issued, and others have been brought to light, has prompted me to issue a Second Edition, much enlarged and brought up to date.

That there is a growing interest in this most engrossing subject is proved by the rapidly-increasing number of collectors, and also by the fact that within the last two years a monthly, and also a quarterly, magazine have been brought out specially treating of medal-collecting.

I have endeavoured to make the descriptions as concise as possible, and for the sake of brevity have avoided all anecdotal matter.

My thanks are due to Colonel Gaskell, Colonel Murray, Major Drake, and many other friends for descriptions of rare medals in their collections, and for much valuable information; and I trust that my labours will prove useful to my brother-collectors.

D. HASTINGS IRWIN.

BOWDON, *November*, 1898.

PREFACE

TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

THE last edition of my book, with a supplement, was published in 1904, and has been out of print for nearly three years, and I feel that the time has now arrived when a new and revised edition may be useful to my brother-collectors.

I have, therefore, carefully revised the book, bringing it up to date; and have included all the medals issued since the last edition was printed.

I have, as before, received much valuable assistance from collectors and others interested in the subject, and particularly from the Master, and T. Matthews, Esq., of the Royal Mint; and Lieut.-Colonel D. N. Hailes, R.M.L.I., whose notes concerning the Navy General Service Medal have been invaluable to me.

I trust that my labours may be of assistance to the increasing number of persons interested in this engrossing hobby.

D. HASTINGS IRWIN.

THE WYELANDS, BUXTON, *June*, 1910.

LIST OF PLATES.

PLATE.	MEDAL.	FACING PAGE
I.	GIBRALTAR, CEYLON, NILE . .	*Frontispiece*
II.	ARK-IN-FLOOD	4
III.	RODRIGUES, EGYPT, JAVA, NEPAUL . . .	8
IV.	CARIB WAR	28
V.	PENINSULA	42
VI.	PENINSULA GOLD CROSS	44
VII.	WATERLOO, CHINA, JELLALABAD, AFGHANISTAN	48
VIII.	PUNJAB, SUTLEJ. NAVY GENERAL SERVICE. ARMY GENERAL SERVICE	60
IX.	INDIAN GENERAL SERVICE. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S GENERAL SERVICE. CRIMEA. BALTIC	72
X.	MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE	74
XI.	CRIMEA, INDIAN MUTINY, NEW ZEALAND .	92
XII.	ASHANTEE, AFGHANISTAN, EGYPT, SOUDAN, N.W. CANADA	124
XIII.	CENTRAL AFRICA	130
XIV.	EAST AND WEST AFRICA	132
XV.	MATABELELAND. HONG-KONG PLAGUE . .	136
XVI.	VICTORIA CROSS. SOUTH AFRICA. NORTH-WEST CANADA. ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT	140
XVII.	EGYPT. 2ND FOOT REGIMENTAL MEDAL .	202
XVIII.	48TH FOOT REGIMENTAL MEDAL. "GALLANTRY IN THE FIELD".	222

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
British War Medals (General)	1
Medals awarded for Meritorious Service, &c.	186
Regimental Medals	226
Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteer Medals	287
North American Indian Medals	420
British Orders	430
Foreign Orders worn by British Soldiers	445
Miscellaneous Medals	466
Life-saving Medals	496
Appendix	503
Index	521

FORMER TITLES.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Late Regiment.	Present Title abbreviated.
1st Foot	R. Scots
2nd ,, ...	R. W. Surr. R.
3rd ,, ...	E. Kent R.
4th ,, ...	R. Lanc. R.
5th ,, ...	Northd. Fus.
6th ,, ...	R. War. R.
7th ,, ...	R. Fus.
8th ,, ...	L'pool R.
9th ,, ...	Norf. R.
10th ,, ...	Linc. R.
11th ,, ...	Devon R.
12th ,, ...	Suff. R.
13th ,, ...	Som. L. I.
14th ,, ...	W. York. R.
15th ,, ...	E. York. R.
16th ,, ...	Bedf. R.
17th ,, ...	Leic. R.
18th ,, ...	R. Ir. R.
19th ,, ...	York. R.
20th ,, ...	Lan. Fus.
21st ,, ...	R. Sc. Fus.
22nd ,, ...	Ches. R.
23rd ,, ...	R. W. Fus.
24th ,, ...	S. Wales Bord.
25th ,, ...	K. O. Sco. Bord.
26th ,, ...	1st Bn. Sco. Rif.
27th ,, ...	1st Bn. R. Innis. Fus.
28th ,, ...	1st Bn. Glouc. R.
29th ,, ...	1st Bn. Worc. R.
30th ,, ...	1st Bn. E. Lan. R.
31st ,, ...	1st Bn. E. Surr. R.
32nd ,, ...	1st Bn. D. of Corn. L. I.
33rd ,, ...	1st Bn. W. Rid. R.
34th ,, ...	1st Bn. Bord. R.
35th ,, ...	1st Bn. R. Suss. R.
36th ,, ...	2nd Bn. Worc. R.
37th ,, ...	1st Bn. Hamps. R.
38th ,, ...	1st Bn. S. Staff. R.
39th ,, ...	1st Bn. Dorset. R.
40th ,, ...	1st Bn. S. Lan. R.
41st ,, ...	1st Bn. Welsh R.
42nd ,, ...	1st Bn. R. Highrs.
43rd ,, ...	1st Bn. Oxf. L. I.
44th ,, ...	1st Bn. Essex R.
45th ,, ...	1st Bn. Derby. R.
46th ,, ...	2nd Bn. D. of Corn. L. I.
47th ,, ...	1st Bn. N. Lan. R.
48th ,, ...	1st Bn. Northn. R.
49th ,, ...	1st Bn. R. Berks R.
50th ,, ...	1st Bn. R. W. Kent R.
51st ,, ...	1st Bn. York. L. I.
52nd ,, ...	2nd Bn. Oxf. L. I.
53rd ,, ...	1st Bn. Shrops. L. I.
54th ,, ...	2nd Bn. Dorset. R.
55th ,, ...	2nd Bn. Bord. R.
56th ,, ...	2nd Bn. Essex R.

Late Regiment.	Present Title abbreviated.
57th Foot	1st Bn. Midd'x. R.
58th ,, ...	2nd Bn. Northn. R.
59th ,, ...	2nd Bn. E. Lan. R.
60th ,, ...	K. R. Rif. C.
61st ,, ...	2nd Bn. Glouc. R.
62nd ,, ...	1st Bn. Wilts R.
63rd ,, ...	1st Bn. Manch. R.
64th ,, ...	1st Bn. N. Staff. R.
65th ,, ...	1st Bn. York. and Lanc. R.
66th ,, ...	2nd Bn. R. Berks R.
67th ,, ...	2nd Bn. Hamps. R.
68th ,, ...	1st Bn. Durh. L. I.
69th ,, ...	2nd Bn. Welsh R.
70th ,, ...	2nd Bn. E. Surr. R.
71st ,, ...	1st Bn. High. L. I.
72nd ,, ...	1st Bn. Sea. Highrs.
73rd ,, ...	2nd Bn. R. Highrs.
74th ,, ...	2nd Bn. High. L. I.
75th ,, ...	1st Bn. Gord. Highrs.
76th ,, ...	2nd Bn. W. Rid. R.
77th ,, ...	2nd Bn. Midd'x. R.
78th ,, ...	2nd Bn. Sea. Highrs.
79th ,, ...	1st Bn. Camn. Highrs.
80th ,, ...	2nd Bn. S. Staff. R.
81st ,, ...	2nd Bn. N. Lan. R.
82nd ,, ...	2nd Bn. S. Lan. R.
83rd ,, ...	1st Bn. R. Ir. Rif.
84th ,, ...	2nd Bn. York. and Lanc. R.
85th ,, ...	2nd Bn. Shrops. L. I.
86th ,, ...	2nd Bn. R. Ir. Rif.
87th ,, ...	1st Bn. R. Ir. Fus.
88th ,, ...	1st Bn. Conn. Rang.
89th ,, ...	2nd Bn. R. Ir. Fus.
90th ,, ...	2nd Bn. Sco. Rif.
91st ,, ...	1st Bn. Arg. and Suth'd. Highrs.
92nd ,, ...	2nd Bn. Gord. Highrs.
93rd ,, ...	2nd Bn. Arg. and Suth'd. Highrs.
94th ,, ...	2nd Bn. Conn. Rang.
95th ,, ...	2nd Bn. Derby. R.
96th ,, ...	2nd Bn. Manch. R.
97th ,, ...	2nd Bn. R. W. Kent R.
98th ,, ...	2nd Bn. N. Staff. R.
99th ,, ...	2nd Bn. Wilts R.
100th ,, ...	1st Bn. Leins. R.
101st ,, ...	1st Bn. R. Muns. Fus.
102nd ,, ...	1st Bn. R. Dub. Fus.
103rd ,, ...	2nd Bn. R. Dub. Fus.
104th ,, ...	2nd Bn. R. Muns. Fus.
105th ,, ...	2nd Bn. York. L. I.
106th ,, ...	2nd Bn. Durh. L. I.
107th ,, ...	2nd Bn. R. Suss. R.
108th ,, ...	2nd Bn. R. Innis. Fus.
109th ,, ...	2nd Bn. Leins. R.
Rifle Brigade	Rif. Brig.

British War Medals and Decorations.

CORRECTION.

Page 134, line 9: for "*1895-6*" read "*1895.*"

A similar medal, inscribed "*Mwele 1895-6*," was granted to certain Consular and Civil officers, and to Indian and other native troops, and naval contingents from H.M.S. "*Thrush*" and "*Widgeon*," who were employed subsequently until the end of May, 1896, in suppressing the Mazrui rebellion and bringing the campaign to a close.

The practice of [illegible] medals as rewards for military services may be said to date from the early part of the last century, although many medals exist dating from the time of Queen Elizabeth and James I. It is, however, doubtful whether they were intended to be worn as decorations in the same way as modern medals are; and, in any case, there is no reason to believe that the issue was general. They were, most likely, only given in individual cases, and not indiscriminately to the rank and file. Judging by their size and

shape one can hardly come to any other conclusion than that they were simply commemorative, and not intended to be worn as decorations. They were chiefly made of gold, and were, probably, intended for officers in command, or others of high rank. Although a navy existed in this country from a very early period, and long before a standing army was thought of, the custom of granting rewards by medals only dates two reigns prior to that in which they were given to the army. As a rule, the earlier medals were worn suspended from the neck by a chain, and Sir H. Nicholas, in his "History of Medals," mentions that they were frequently worn in the hat. This may possibly account for the fact that in very few old pictures before 1800 are medals shown worn as at present.

The medals issued for the Battle of Dunbar (1650) are the first of which there is a reliable record of their having been distributed to officers and men alike; but they cannot be considered as "campaign" medals in the modern acceptation of the term. Thence we hear of none until the Waterloo Medal was issued, in 1817, with the exception of the Deccan and Mysore Medals issued (in 1784 and 1791-2 respectively) by the Honourable East India Company to their own troops and natives only.

In former times medals were issued with a very sparing hand; in great contrast to the lavish distributions of the present day. The medals for the Peninsular War were only authorised in 1848; thus, only the surviving veterans received them, and many men passed through all the dangers of an arduous campaign, and died, without receiving even a medal for their services.

It is recorded that when Napoleon I. surrendered on board H.M.S. "Bellerophon," he was received by a captain's detachment of Royal Marines. After acknowledging the salute, he minutely inspected the men, and having remarked that they were very fine, and well appointed, the ex-Emperor added: "Are there none amongst them who have seen service?" Upon being told that nearly all of them had seen much service, he exclaimed: "What! and no marks of merit?" The officer in command explained that it was not customary to confer medals, except upon officers of the highest rank; to which the ex-Emperor replied: "Such is not the way to excite or cherish the military virtues."

Long before medals were issued by the Government, the officers of many regiments conferred medals, at their own expense, on their men for long service, merit, bravery, good conduct, &c. These will be treated under the head of "Regimental Medals." All the medals which are known to the Author, either in public or private collections, are described. They are taken chronologically, and the various campaigns are traced from the earliest down to the present time.

The first medal which comes within the range of this work is a naval award given in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and known as the "Ark-in-Flood Medal." Ark-in-Flood Medal.

It is uncertain for what particular service this medal was granted. Some authorities say that it was for services against the Spanish Armada; whilst others aver that it was given generally to distinguished naval commanders, and was merely an honorary badge. As, however, it has a ring for suspension, it was evidently intended to be worn by the recipient. Elizabeth.

The medal was struck in gold and also in silver, and was a large oval piece, 2in. by 1¾in. Upon the obverse is a portrait of the Queen, with the legend, *Elizabeth D. G. Anglie F. et Hib. Reg.,* around the head. Reverse: An ark upon the flood, surrounded by the legend, *Per undas sevas tranquilla.*

Two other medals were given by Queen Elizabeth, which are mentioned by Mr. Grueber as having been issued to commemorate the defeat of the Spanish Armada. The obverse has a bust of the Queen, in very high relief; facing, and crowned, holding the orb and sceptre. It is surrounded by the legend, *Ditior in toto non alter circulus orbe.* Reverse: A bay tree on an island with houses, uninjured by lightning, inscribed, *Non ipsa pericula tangunt,* with an ornamental border. It is a large silver oval medal, cast and chased, 2.3in. by 2.1in. The other has a three-quarter bust of the Queen on the obverse, but without sceptre or orb, and on the reverse the letters *E.R.* are on the field; and no buildings are shown on the island. This medal is smaller than the other, 2in. by 1.6in., and both have loops for suspension.

James I. A medal very similar to that first mentioned was struck by King James I., and was most probably given for similar services. It is oval, 1.9in. by 1.6in., and struck in gold, silver, and bronze. Obverse: Head of the King; legend: *Jacobus D. G. Mag. Brita Fr. et Hi. Rex.* Reverse: The ark; legend: *Stet salvus in Vndis.* All of these medals are very rare, and are extremely fine specimens of the earlier medallic art.

Charles I. Owing to the internal troubles of the country during the following reign of Charles I., the navy, so far as numismatical lore is concerned, seems to have sunk out of sight: at least, no trace of naval awards of that

PLATE II.

ARK-IN-FLOOD MEDAL (REVERSE).

ARK-IN-FLOOD MEDAL (OBVERSE).

period can be found. The army, however, was very actively employed, both during this reign and the period of the Commonwealth, and several interesting medals belong to this period.

For distinguished service at the Battle of Edgehill (Sunday, October 23rd, 1642), a gold medal was awarded to Sir Robert Welch, Knt. He was an Irish officer of the Royalist cavalry commanded by Prince Rupert. Towards the close of the battle he recovered the Royal Standard, which had been captured by the Parliamentary forces. On the following morning, Mr. Welch was presented to the King by the Prince, who thereupon knighted him, as a mark of appreciation of his gallant conduct. Subsequently, a royal warrant was issued, as follows: Welch Medal, 1642.

Charles Rex.

Our will and pleasure is that you make a medal in gold for our trusty and well-beloved Sir Robert Welch, Knight, with our own figure and that of our dearest sonne Prince Charles; and on the reverse thereof to insculp ye form of our Royal Banner used at the battail of Edge Hill, where he did us acceptable service, and received the dignity of knighthood from us; and to inscribe about it: *Per Regale mandatum Caroli Regis Hoc assignatur Roberto Welch, Militi;* and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given at our court at Oxford this first day of June, 1643.

To our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Rawlins, our graver of seals and medals.

The medal was oval, like most of the earlier ones, 1.7in. by 1.5in., and on the obverse were the busts of the King and Prince Charles, with the inscription: *Carolus Rex Magnae Britanniae, Franciae et Hiberniae, Carolus Princeps.* On the reverse was the Royal Standard, with the legend as set forth in the royal warrant.

King Charles I. authorised a badge for such

"Forlorn Hope" Medals.

soldiers as might distinguish themselves in "forlorn hopes." It was an oval, silver medal, 1.5in. by 1.2in., having on the obverse the bust of King Charles, surrounded by *Carolus D. G. Mag. Bri. Fr. et Hib. Rex.* Reverse: The royal arms, surmounted by a crown, and encircled by a garter, on which is the motto: *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

Another silver medal was issued, having on the obverse the bust of King Charles I., and on the reverse the bust of Prince Charles. It was given to soldiers for military service, and was oval, 1.7in. by 1.3in. The royal warrant is dated May 18th, 1643, and was issued at Oxford. It states that the Badge is to be "*worn on the breast of every man who shall be certified under the hands of their Commanders-in-Chief to have done us faithful service in the Forlorn Hope.*" It was also ordered that the badges bear the "*Royal Image, and that of our dearest son, Prince Charles.*"

Cromwell.

The next medal is the first of which any authentic record exists that it was issued to officers and men alike. A few days after the news of the victory at Dunbar (September 3rd, 1650) reached London, the House of Commons voted that medals should be presented to all the troops of the Parliamentary forces who were engaged. The work was placed in the hands of Simon, the celebrated engraver.

Dunbar Medal, 1650.

On the obverse is the bust of Cromwell, in armour, and in the background a charge of his invincible Ironsides is represented. Cromwell's characteristic modesty forbade his effigy appearing on the medal; but this was overruled. Above the head appears: *The word at Dunbar, the Lord of Hosts, September ye 3rd, 1650.* On the reverse is a representation of

the House of Commons assembled. That House "*ordered that it be referred to the Committee of the Army to consider what medals may be prepared for officers and soldiers that were in this service in Scotland, and set the proportions and the values of them, and their number, and present the estimate of them to the House.*" It was voted that the officers and men "*which did this excellent service*" should be presented with gold and silver medals. Simon, the engraver, whose name appears under the bust of Cromwell on the observe of the medal, was sent to consult with him as to the device for this medal, and the following letter (the original was in the possession of James Lamb, Esq., of Fairford, Gloucestershire, and subsequently of John Raymond Barker, Esq., of the same place) was sent by Cromwell to the Parliament:

For ye Honble. the Committee for the Army, these.

GENTL.,—It was not a little wonder to me to see that you should send Mr. Symonds so great a journey about a business importinge so little as far as it relates to me, when, as if my poore opinion may not be rejected by you, I have to offer to that wch I thinke the most noble end, to witt, the commemoracon of that great mercie at Dunbar, and the gratuitie to the Army, wch might better be expressed upon the meddal by engraving as on one side the Parliament, wch I heare was intended, and will do singularly well; so on the other side, an army with this inscription over the head of it, The Lord of Hosts, wch was or word that day. Wherefore if I may begg it as a favor from you, I most earnestly beseech you, if I may do it with out offence, that it may be soe; and if you think not fitt to have it as I offer, you may alter it as you see cause, only I doe thinke I may truely say it will be verie thankfully acknowledged by me if you will spare having my effigies in it.

The gentleman's paynes and trouble hither have been verie great, and I shall make it my seconde suite unto you that you will please to conferr upon him that imploymt in yr service wch Nicholas Briott had before him; indeed, the man is ingenious and worthie of encouragement. I may not presume much, but if at my request and for my sake he may obteyne this favor, I

shall put it upon the accompt of my obligacons, wch are not a few, and I hope shall be found readie gratefully to acknowledge and to approve myself, Gentl., Yor most reall servant,

O. CROMWELL.

Edinburgh, 4th of Feb., 1650-1.

The officers received small medals, in gold (1in. by .85in.); the men larger ones, in silver (1.35in. by 1.15in.). They were worn by chains suspended from the neck.

A smaller medal was also struck, having a plain reverse, and bronze specimens of both medals are met with.

Many medals were awarded during the Civil War to the commanders of the Royalist, and Parliamentary forces; but they appear to have been worn more as party badges of the different commanders than as rewards for military services.

Parliamentary Badges.

Mr. Grueber in his Catalogue of the English Medals in the British Museum, mentions the following badges as having been given for military services about this period:

I.—*1642. Obverse:* Half-length figure of the Earl of Essex, in armour; above *S.X.* Legend: *Should hear both Houses of Parliament for true religion and subjects fredom stand.* Inner legend: *Pro Religione Lege Rege et Parliamento.*

Reverse: The two Houses of Parliament with King and Speaker.

A small silver-gilt oval medal, cast and chased, with wreath-border and loop for suspension. (1.75in. by 1.45in.)

II.—*1643. Obverse:* Three-quarter bust, to the right, of Lord Fairfax, in armour.

Reverse: The arms of Fairfax between palm and laurel-branches.

An oval silver medal (1.7in. by 1.5in.), cast and chased, with wreath-border and ring for suspension.

III.—*1643. Obverse:* Bust of Lord Fairfax, in armour and scarf.

Reverse: As above.

Oval (1.5in. by 1.05in.), silver, cast and chased, with ring for suspension.

MEDAL FOR RODRIGUES, 1809; BOURBON AND ISLE OF FRANCE, 1810 (OBVERSE).

MEDAL FOR RODRIGUES, 1809; BOURBON AND ISLE OF FRANCE, 1810 (REVERSE).

MEDAL FOR EGYPT, 1801 (REVERSE).

MEDAL FOR FORT CORNELIS, JAVA, 1811 (OBVERSE).

MEDAL FOR NEPAUL, 1816 (OBVERSE).

IV.—*1643. Obverse:* Half-length figure of Lord Kimbolton, Earl of Manchester, in armour. Legend: *Pro Religione Lege Rege et Parliamento.*

Reverse: The two Houses of Parliament with King and Speaker.

An oval medal, with wreath-border and ring for suspension. Silver. (1.7in. by 1.45in.)

V.—*1643. Obverse:* Three-quarter bust, to the right, of Sir William Waller, in armour. Inner legend: *The valiant commander Sir William Waller.* Outer legend: *Should hear both Houses of Parliament for true Religion and subjects fredom stand.*

Reverse: The two Houses of Parliament with King and Speaker.

An oval silver medal, cast and chased, with loop for suspension. (1.35in. by 1.05in.)

VI.—*1644. Obverse:* Three-quarter bust, to the left, of Sir Richard Brown, in armour. Legend: *Non vir sed virtus.*

Reverse: The arms of Sir R. Brown. Legend: *For King and Parliament, 1644.*

An oval silver medal, cast and chased, with wreath-border and ring for suspension. (1.35in. by 1.1in.)

VII.—*1645. Obverse:* Bust, to the left, of Sir Thomas Fairfax, in armour. Legend: *Tho. Fairfax Miles Milit. Parl. Dux. Gen.*

Reverse: Meruisti. Post hac Meliora. 1645.

An oval silver-gilt medal (1.3in. by 1.1in.), cast and chased, with ring for suspension. Given for the Battle of Naseby, June 14th, 1645.

VIIA.—A small variety of the above, but without legend on the obverse. The reverse the same as the foregoing. (1in. by .8in.)

VIII.—*1645. Obverse:* Three-quarter bust, to the left, of Prince Rupert, in armour, and holding a field-marshal's bâton.

Reverse: Three shields, with supporters and crest. Above, *R. P.*

An oval silver medal, cast and chased. (1.45in. by 1.2in.)

IX.—*1646. Obverse:* Bust of General Sidney Poyntz, to left, wearing armour and scarf.

Reverse: 1646. Siden Pointz. 10000 Equit. et ped. associat. Septent Dux sum ebor. gvber.

A silver medal, cast and chased. (1.4in. diameter.)

X.—*1643. Obverse:* Three-quarter bust of the Earl of Manchester, to left; armour and scarf.

Reverse: Arms of Montague on shield, surmounted by a coronet. (1.25in. by 1.05in.)

XI.—*1643. Obverse:* Similar bust to the previous medal, but surrounded by two legends: *Pro religione lege Rege et Par-*

liamento: Should hear both Houses of Parliament for true religion and subjects fredom stand.

Reverse: Both Houses of Parliament. (1.7in. by 1.45in.)

XII.—*1643. Obverse:* Full-face bust of Lord Fairfax.

Reverse: Arms of Fairfax. Legend: *Ferd: lo. Fairfax: Genal. of the North.* (1.1in. by .9in.)

XIII.—*1642. Obverse:* Earl of Essex, on horseback. Legend: *Robertus comes Essex.*

Reverse: Arms of Essex, coronet, and motto. (1.85in. by 1.6in.)

XIV.—*1642. Obverse:* Half-length figure of the Earl of Essex. Legend: *The Sword of the Lord and of Gydeon.* A hand and sword above.

Reverse: The two Houses of Parliament. Legend: *In the Multitude of Councillors there is peace.* (1.5in. by 1.2in.)

XV.—*Obverse:* Bust of Robert Kyrle, to right, in armour.

Reverse: The coat-of-arms of Kyrle, surmounted by a squire's helmet and crest (a hedgehog).

An oval silver badge, cast and chased, with loop for suspension. (1.25in. by 1in.)

Meruisti, "large."

The navy again comes to the fore during the Protectorate; indeed, this may be looked upon as one of the finest periods of our naval supremacy. On July 31st, 1650, one small English ship was surrounded and attacked by six Dutch frigates. The fight was maintained until the following afternoon, when the English commander succeeded in beating off his opponents, and proceeded to Yarmouth. Parliament at once voted a gold medal to be struck, and presented to the commander, Captain Wyard. It is oval in form (1.6in. by 1.35in.), and on the obverse are an anchor and cable, with two shields suspended from the stock, one of which bears St. George's cross, and the other the Irish harp. Above is the legend, *Meruisti.* Upon the reverse is a representation of the fight, with the following inscription: *Service done against six ships, July ye xxxi. and August ye i., 1650.* It was also given in silver to the other officers.

Another naval award was issued in gold and silver, with obverse similar to the preceding; but on the reverse, Parliament assembled in one house, with the Speaker. There is no record for what service it was awarded. It was smaller than the other, being .95in. long by .85in. wide. Meruisti, "small."

The memorable action between Admiral Blake and the Dutch admiral, Van Tromp, on July 31st, 1653, was the decisive victory of the war. The Dutch fleet lost twenty-six ships, and 6000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners; while the English loss was only three ships, and 1300 men killed and wounded. The enemy eventually found safety in the Texel. Blake Medal, 1653.

On August 8th, Parliament passed a resolution that—

> Two gold chains to the value of £300 apiece be made, and given to Generals Blake and Monk; and that a chain to the value of £100 be given to Vice-Admiral Penn, and one of the same value to Rear-Admiral Lawson.
>
> The four flag officers to have chains of £40 apiece; and that £2000 be expended in medals amongst the officers of the Fleet.

The medals have on the obverse a representation of the battle, surrounded by a wide border of naval trophies. On the reverse is an anchor and cable, with three shields suspended from the stock, and charged with the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and the Irish harp. It is surrounded by a border similar to the other side, formed of the bow and stem of the enemy's flag-ship, with the Dutch flag, masts, guns, &c., and the shields of arms of the States. They were made of gold, and were oval, 2.2in. by 2in.

Some of the junior officers received a smaller gold medal (1.6in. by 1.4in.), the obverse consisting of the central part of the larger medal, but without the

ornamental border, though some of them had a border of laurel-leaves.

Triumph Medal 1653

During the engagement the "Triumph," the flagship of Admiral Blake, was set on fire by the Dutch fire-ships. The crew were panic-stricken, and most of them jumped into the sea. A few, however, remained on the ship, and solely by their endeavours it was saved. Parliament was so pleased with their services, that it ordered medals to be distributed to the commander and the crew who remained on board.

The reverse of these medals was similar to the large medal just described; but the obverse bore a representation of the battle, with the legend above: *For eminent service in saving y Triumph fired in fight w. y. Dutch fleet in July, 1653.* The medals were made of silver, and were oval; 1.6in. long by 1.4in. wide.

Charles II.

During the reign of Charles II. the Navy still continued to be actively employed against the Dutch; and a number of medals were struck to commemorate victories, but there is no record of many of them having been worn as decorations. Two, however, are known to have been struck, one in gold, silver, and copper, and the other in silver only, as rewards for distinguished naval officers for their conduct in battle. The first is a small oval medal (1.6in. by 1.5in.), with a bust of the King, in armour, on the obverse, surrounded by the legend: *Carolus II. D. G. M. Br. Fr. et H. Rex.* On the reverse is represented a man-of-war, with flag flying, charged with the monogram, *C. R.* Above is the inscription: *Nos penes Imperium.*

The second medal is of larger size (2in. diameter), and has a laureated head of the King on the obverse, surrounded by the usual legend: *Carolus secundus, D. G. Mag. Bri. Fran. et Hib. Rex.* On

the reverse, the King appears standing on the sea-shore, attired as a Roman general, holding a bâton in his hand, in an attitude of command. In the background is shown the British fleet after an engagement, with a wreck in the foreground. In the exergue is the inscription: *Pro Talibus Ausis.* This is generally looked upon as one of the finest medals of that period, so far as execution goes.

During the reign of James II. we cannot trace any naval or military medals being granted, with the exception of the following, which is described in the British Museum Catalogue as a naval award: James II.

Obverse: Bust of King James II. to the right, wearing a mantle. Legend: *Jacobus II. Dei. Gra. Ang. Scot. Fra. et Hib. Rex.* Reverse: A trophy of arms, above a globe; in the background a naval engagement. Legend: *Genus Antiquum.* A large silver medal, 2½in. diameter.

In 1692, during the reign of William III. and Mary, an Act of Parliament was passed granting the distribution of "*Medals and other rewards for officers, marines, and seamen in their Majesties' service at sea, who shall be found to have done any signal or extraordinary service.*" This seems to be the first instance, in the records of the Navy, of medals intended for presentation to officers and men alike. William and Mary.

The La Hogue Medal was the first instance of carrying the law into effect. It is stated in Lediard's "Naval History," that on Queen Mary receiving the news of the victory (May 19th, 1692), she sent £30,000 to Portsmouth, to be distributed amongst the seamen and soldiers, and ordered medals to be struck as tokens of honour for the officers. La Hogue Medal, 1692.

The gold medal which was presented to Admiral

Russel and his companions has on the obverse the busts of King William and Queen Mary, and the inscription: *Gul. et Mar. D. G. M. B. F. et H. Rex. et Regina;* and in the exergue of the reverse, *Pugn. Nav. int. Ang. et Fr. 21. May, 1692,* under a representation of the battle, above which are the words, *Nox nulla. secuta est.* The medal was 1.95in. diameter, and was also given in silver to officers of lower rank.

Queen Anne.

Gold medals were given in Queen Anne's reign for naval services. A letter dated Admiralty Office, March 13th, 1703, requests that a Bill might be signed on the Treasurer of the Navy

> for paying £240 to Isaac Newton, Esq., Master of the Mint, for enabling him to provide two medals and two chains; one for Henry Gilbert, the master, and the other for Elisha Dann, the boatswain of the "Torbay," in like manner as he had been directed to do for Benjamin Bryer, the gunner of the said ship, as a reward to them for their good service in extinguishing the fire on board the "Torbay," at Vigo (October 11, 1702), when her Captain was blown overboard; the said bill to be paid out of money received by the Treasurer of the Navy for the tenths of Prizes, appointed by the late Act of Parliament for medals and other rewards for officers, marines, and seamen in Her Majesty's service.

Lampriere Medal, 1703.

The Queen ordered gold medals to be struck and delivered to Rear-Admiral Dilkes and his officers for capturing several French vessels off Granville, in Normandy, in July, 1703. This medal, which was, amongst others, presented to Captain James Lampriere, has upon the obverse a bust of the Queen crowned, and the legend: "*Anna Dei gratia Mag. Britan: Fra: et Hib: Regina.*" On the reverse, the arms of Lampriere and motto: *True to my trust;* and the inscription: *Her Majesty's reward to Captain James Lampriere, for his zeal to her service, and his successful conducting ye Squadron commanded by*

Rear-Admiral Dilkes, who destroyed a considerable number of ye Enemy's Merchant Ships, under convoy of 3 Men of War, on their own coast. (2.75in. diameter.) The arms on the reverse were in each case those of the recipient of the medal.

In 1902, there was sold in London an interesting medal of this period. On the obverse was the bust of Queen Anne, in high relief; and on the reverse the following inscription:—"*Her Majties reward to Robt. Taylor, Boy of ye 'Mary' Galley for his Zeal and Courage at ye takeing of ye French Privateer 'Jacques La Blonde' of Dunkirk.*" It was a circular silver medal, with a chased border.

No trace can be found of any medals having been given for the victories of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, or Malplaquet—not even to the Duke of Marlborough.

George I.'s reign is also unmarked by any similar records; but a large silver medal of this period was recently sold, having on the obverse the bust of the King; and on the reverse the inscription:—"*Admiral Sir George Byng gave this medall to Seaⁿ. Willm Wright for his courage in saving the lives of two seamen from drowning during the action with the Spaniards off the Cape of Passaro ye 31st day of July, 1718.*" George I.

In George II.'s reign a medal was given for the Battle of Culloden, which was fought on April 16th, 1746. The adherents of the Young Pretender were utterly routed in this engagement. It was struck in gold, silver, and bronze, oval (1.75in. by 1.45in.), with an ornamental border, having on the obverse a bust of the Duke of Cumberland to the right, with the word *Cumberland* above. On the George II. Culloden, 1746.

reverse is a figure of Apollo, with a dragon transfixed by an arrow, at his feet. Above, the legend: *Actum est ilicet periit;* and in the exergue: *Præl. Colod. Ap. xvi. MDCCXLVI.* A loop is attached to the medal, through which a crimson ribbon with green border was worn.

There is a fine specimen of this medal, in gold, in Lord Cheylesmore's splendid collection. It was given to Brigadier-General Fleming, who commanded the 36th Regiment at the battle. Very few specimens are known, and they were probably only given in gold to officers commanding regiments.

There is, in the British Museum, a bronze medal for Culloden, which, as it has a pierced, ornamental loop for suspension, was evidently intended to be worn. On the obverse is the Duke of Cumberland, on horseback, a battle in the background. Above is the legend: *Gul. Aug. Dux. Cum. Terror. Reb.;* and in the exergue, *1746.* The reverse is quite plain, and the medal is circular in shape.

Callis Medal, 1742.

In June, 1742, Captain Callis, in the fire-ship "Duke," entered the French port of St. Tropez, and burnt five Spanish galleys that were anchored there. For this action Captain Callis was promoted, and a gold medal and chain were presented to him by the King. On the obverse, George II. is represented as a Roman general, with a medal and chain in his right hand, and a bâton in his left; kneeling before him is Captain Callis, with the words *Pro talibus Ausis* below. On the reverse is a representation of his exploit, and in the exergue the legend: *Ob. v. Trirem. Hispan. a. s. Callis. combust. v. Julii MDCCXLII.* It was 2.1in. diameter, and was also given in silver to the officers commanding the other ships engaged.

An Order of Council, dated December 16th, 1742, awarded to Lieutenant Green of the same vessel the sum of £50, and a reward was established for lieutenants for similar actions in future.

For the taking of Louisbourg, in Canada, July 27th, 1758, a medal 1.7in. diameter was struck in gold and silver, and presented to a few of the officers who distinguished themselves. On the obverse is a globe inscribed, *Canada,* and below, *America,* resting on a figure of France, who drops a fleur-de-lys. On either side of the globe, as supporters, are a grenadier and a sailor; above, a flying figure of Victory, and behind, the Union Jack; a scroll inscribed, *Pariter in bella.* Reverse: The bombardment of Louisbourg; above, *Louisbourg taken MDCCLVIII.* Louisbourg, 1758.

One of the rarest of the medals given by the Honourable East India Company is that recommended by Lord Clive to be distributed amongst the native officers of two native battalions, who succeeded in quelling a mutiny amongst the European troops at Monghyr in June, 1766. It is a small silver medal, $1\frac{3}{8}$in. in diameter, struck in a concave die. On the obverse is a figure of Minerva, seated and holding a spear, and leaning upon a shield on which is the head of Medusa; at her feet an owl, in the background three palm-trees. Reverse: *Non nisi digno. MDCCLXVI.,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A ring for suspension is added to the medal. George III. Monghyr Mutiny, 1766.

On May 1st, 1798, the Emperor Francis II. of Germany presented a gold medal and chain to eight officers of the 15th Light Dragoons, for distinguished conduct at the Battle of Villiers-en-Crouché, near Cambray, on April 24th, 1794. By the gallant con- Villiers-en-Crouché, 1794.

duct of the 15th the Emperor was saved being taken prisoner by the French. There were only two squadrons engaged, and they, in conjunction with a small body of German cavalry, drove back a body of about 10,000 French soldiers, inflicting a loss of 1200 killed and wounded, and capturing three guns.

The following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Forces to Lord Dorchester, Colonel of the 15th Light Dragoons, dated May 1st, 1798, gives the King's permission to the officers to wear the distinction conferred upon them:

My Lord,—The Emperor of Germany having been pleased to present each of the officers of the 15th Rgt., under your Lordship's command, who distinguished themselves in so gallant a manner by their spirited attack upon the enemy, with a very inferior force, on the 24th April, 1794, near Cambray, a Gold Medal has been struck by his Imperial Majesty's orders, on the occasion, as a particular mark of the sense he entertained of the signal service thereby rendered to the Allied army; I have, therefore, the honour, by order of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, to signify to your Lordship his Majesty's pleasure that the above-mentioned officers shall be permitted to wear the said medals constantly with their uniforms, as an honorary badge of their bravery in the field of action, and an inducement to all others to imitate, on every favourable occasion, their glorious example.

I have, etc.,
WM. FAWCETT, *Adjutant-General.*

The officers of the regiment who received the medal were: Major William Aylett; Captains Edward Pocklington and Edward Ryan; Lieutenants Thos. Calcraft, William Keir, and Thos. Blount; Cornets Edward Butler and Robert Wilson. The text of the letter which accompanied the medals was as follows:

Vienna, March 5, 1798.

Sir,—The Emperor remembers with satisfaction the distinguished proofs of valour that you, Sir, and seven other officers of the 15th Light Dragoons, manifested on the 24th April, 1794,

near Cambray. His Majesty regrets that the statutes of the Order of Maria Theresa, confirmed by constant custom, do not allow the Cross of the Order, strictly national, to be conferred on officers so worthy of being decorated with it; but wishing, at the same time, to give you and your honourable companions-in-arms a public mark of his particular esteem, his Majesty has ordered a medal to be struck to perpetuate the remembrance of this brilliant action, and has commanded me to offer you, in his name, the only impressions which have been struck, except that which is placed in the Imperial cabinet at Vienna.

In fulfilling the intention of his Imperial Majesty, I beg you to accept for yourself, Sir, and to distribute to the other officers who, in the important affair of the 24th April, 1794, fought under your command, these medals, which for that purpose I have delivered to Captain Ryan. I have the honour to add the assurances of the consideration with which I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

LE BARON THUGUT.

To Lieut.-Col. Aylett.

This display of heroism made a lasting impression on the mind of the Emperor, for, later on, the following letter was received by Lieutenant-Colonel Aylett from Lord Minto, British Envoy at Vienna:

Vienna, November 7th, 1800.

Sir,—I have received from his Excellency, Baron Thugut, eight crosses of the Order of Maria Theresa, which the Emperor has been pleased to confer on yourself and seven other officers of the 15th Light Dragoons, who distinguished themselves in a most gallant action near Villiers-en-Crouchè, on the 24th April, 1794. His Imperial Majesty had already testified the high sense he entertained of the brilliant and important service which the Regiment performed on that occasion, by presenting the officers engaged with a medal struck for the purpose of commemorating that brilliant action, and affording to those who achieved it a lasting testimony of his approbation and gratitude. It was deemed worthy at the time of the Cross of Maria Theresa, but at that period a doubt existed whether this Order could be conferred on foreigners; that this difficulty being now removed, His Imperial Majesty avails himself with pleasure of the occasion to evince his high esteem for the Regiment, as well as his regard for the individuals, by investing with this order of merit gentlemen who have proved themselves so worthy to wear it.

In transmitting to you these crosses, to be distributed to the officers for whom they are destined, I cannot omit the opportunity of expressing the satisfaction I have experienced from the share which my situation here has afforded me in a transaction which, while it does honour to the liberality of His Imperial Majesty, and throws so much lustre on the corps and on those who are immediately concerned, reflects, at the same time, credit on the country to which they belong.

I have, etc., MINTO.

The King (George III.) gave the eight officers permission to accept the rank of Knight of the Imperial Order of Maria Theresa, and to wear the insignia of the Order; and the Regiment was authorised to bear the words *Villiers-en-Crouché* on its guidons.

The medal weighs 4.350 oz., and is $2\frac{3}{8}$in. in diameter, with a gold chain of the same weight for suspending it from the neck. On the obverse is a laureated head of the Emperor Francis II. of Germany, to the right. Above is the legend: *Imp. Caes. Franciscus. II. P. F. AVG.;* and on the reverse: *Forti. Britanno. in. exercitu. Foed. ad. Cameracum xxiv. Apr. MDCCXCIV.*, two laurel-branches in the exergue.

Order of Maria Theresa of Austria.

The Order of Maria Theresa is a Maltese cross of gold and white enamel. In the centre of the obverse are the Austrian colours—red and white—and the word *Fortitudini*. Reverse: A green, enamelled circle, and monogram, *M. T. F.* (Maria-Theresa-Francis). The Order is worn with a crimson ribbon with white centre.

The medal, chain, and Order of Cornet Butler are now in Lord Cheylesmore's collection of medals, and were bought at the Greg sale in 1887.

During the reign of George III. the nation was almost incessantly at war, the intervals of peace being

very few. The naval forces were, consequently, brought to a state of efficiency never before attained. Notwithstanding, it is a strange fact that during the first thirty years of this reign no medals were granted for naval services.

In 1795 it was decided to institute a Naval Medal, and bestow it upon the admirals and captains of Lord Howe's fleet, as well as upon those who might distinguish themselves in the future. Naval Gold Medal, large.

The first medal struck was for Lord Howe's decisive victory over the French off Ushant on June 1st, 1794, generally known as "*The glorious first of June.*" The French, under Vice-Admiral Joyeuse, were totally defeated, with a loss of seven ships. The King was anxious to visit the fleet on the earliest opportunity, but, as the medals were not ready for distribution, he presented massive gold chains to six officers for whom they were intended, and, when ready, the medals were subsequently added. The flag-officers did not receive chains, but wore their medals with a white ribbon with dark blue edges, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. wide, suspended from the neck. Chains were only issued with the first medal.

The medals have on the obverse a figure of Victory standing upon the prow of an ancient galley, placing a wreath of laurel on the head of Britannia, who wears a helmet and stands on the galley; at her side a round shield, charged with the crosses of the Union banner, her right foot resting upon a helmet and her left hand holding a spear. On the reverse is a wreath of oak and laurel, surrounding the name and rank of the recipient, the event for which the medal was given, and the date,

which are all engraved. They were 2⅛in. diameter, and were fitted in a gold frame, and glazed on both sides, a ring being provided for suspension.

Admiral Lord Howe's medal was inscribed: *Richard Earl Howe, admiral and commander-in-chief on the 1 of June, 1794. The French fleet defeated.*

Naval Gold Medal, small.

The medal given to the captains was 1⅛in. diameter, but of exactly the same design, with the exception of the wreath on the reverse, which is omitted, and similarly framed and glazed. Instead of being worn from the neck, the medal was worn by a white and blue ribbon 1¾in. wide between the third and fourth buttonholes of the uniform coats, suspended from a gold loop and ring. A gold buckle was worn on the ribbon.

The medals were all gold, and were sent to the respective officers on November 9th, 1796, accompanied by the following letter:

Sir,—The King having been pleased to order a certain number of gold medals to be struck in commemoration of the victory obtained by His Majesty's Fleet, under the command of Earl Howe, over that of the enemy, in the actions of the 29th May and 1st of June, 1794, I am commanded by His Majesty to present to you one of the medals above mentioned, and signify His Majesty's pleasure that you should wear it when in your uniform, in the manner described by the direction, which (together with the medal and ribband belonging to it) I have the honour to transmit to you. I am also commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you that had it been possible for all the officers, on whom His Majesty is pleased to confer this mark of approval, to attend personally in London, His Majesty would have been pleased to have presented the medal to each of them in person; but that being, from various causes, at this time impossible, His Majesty, in order to obviate all further delay, has therefore been pleased to direct them to be forwarded in this manner.

Allow me to express the great satisfaction I feel in being made the channel of communicating to you so distinguished a mark of His Majesty's approbation.

I have the honour to be, etc., SPENCER.

The following is a list of the actions for which this medal was subsequently given :

Battle of Ushant, June 1st, 1794; six large, fifteen small medals.

Battle of St. Vincent, February 14th, 1797; six large, fifteen small medals.

Battle of Camperdown, October 11th, 1797; two large, fourteen small medals.

Battle of the Nile, August 1st, 1798; one large, thirteen small medals.

To Captain Hamilton, of the "Surprise," for the recapture of the "Hermione" frigate, October 25th, 1799; one small medal.

Battle of Trafalgar, October 21st, 1805; two large, twenty-five small medals.

Action off Ferrol, November 4th, 1805; four small medals.

Battle of St. Domingo, February 6th, 1806; three large, seven small medals.

Capture of the Island of Curaçoa, January 1st, 1807; four small medals.

To Sir Michael Seymour, of the "Amethyst," for the capture of the "Thetis," November 10th, 1808; one small medal.

To Captain Steward, of the "Seahorse," for the capture of Badere Zaffere, July 6th, 1808; one small medal.

To Captain Mounsey, of the "Bonne Citoyenne," for the capture of the "Furieuse," July 6th, 1809; one small medal.

Action off Lissa, March 13th, 1811; four small medals.

To Captain Cole, of the "Caroline," for the capture of the Island of Banda Neira, August 9th, 1810; one small medal.

To Captain Talbot, of the "Victorious," for the capture of "Le Rivoli," February 22nd, 1812; one small medal.

To Captain Broke, of the "Shannon," for the capture of the "Chesapeake," June 1st, 1815; one small medal.

To Captain Palmer, of the "Hebrus," for the capture of the "L'Etoile," March 27th, 1814; one small medal.

To Captain Hope, of the "Endymion," for the capture of the "President," January 15th, 1815; one small medal.

In all there were six large medals and chains given, fifteen large medals without chains, and 117 small medals. They were never given to an officer below the rank of post-captain, with two exceptions, namely, Lieut. Pinfold, "*Ajax,*" and Lieut. Stockham, "*Thunderer,*" who received the medals for

Trafalgar, where they were acting captains, in the absence of their superior officers.

In Captain Whitaker's collection there are two of these medals:

1. For Ushant: *Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, Captain of H.M.S. "The Queen Charlotte," on the 1st June, MDCCXCIV. The French Fleet defeated.*

2. For Trafalgar: *Chas. Bullen, Esquire, Captain of H.M.S. "Britannia," on the 21st October, MDCCCV. The combined Fleets of France and Spain defeated.*

Lord Nelson is the only instance of an officer receiving two of these medals. He was awarded a large one for St. Vincent, and another for the Nile.

On the conclusion of the war with France in 1815 it was decided to discontinue the issue of these gold medals, and in future to substitute the Order of the Bath.

ld Badge, June 1st, 1794.

The officers who took part in the action of June 1st, 1794, were presented with a special gold badge. It was oval in form, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. by $\frac{15}{16}$in., and on the perforated centre was an anchor and twisted cable ("foul anchor"). Engraved on the obverse: *Earl Howe, First of June;* and on the reverse the name of the recipient. Captain Whitaker has the one presented to Rear-Admiral Bowyer in his collection. He lost a leg in this action, and for his services was created a Baronet and granted a pension of £1000 per annum.

It is not certain by whom these decorations were given. They were issued to the commander-in-chief, admirals, and captains of ships. They are of various designs, some being circular, and have different inscriptions. That of Earl Howe, which was shown with his other decorations at the Naval Exhibition

in 1891, was engraved on the outside border, *Rule Britannia*.

They all, however, carry the "foul anchor" in the centre. They were probably worn on the anniversary of the battle, and on festive occasions held to commemorate the victory. In the Author's collection there was a gold anchor, enamelled blue and white on the obverse, with gold cable. The reverse was plain gold, and the crossbeam was engraved, *Earl Howe, 1st June, 1794*.

Gibraltar, 1779-82.

For the Defence of Gibraltar, from 1779-1782, a medal was struck in silver, and was presented by the English General Eliott to the Hanoverian Brigade, which took part in the defence. It was $1\frac{7}{8}$in. in diameter, and upon the obverse is a view of Gibraltar, with the enemy's fleet in the foreground bombarding the fortress. Above is the legend: *Per tot discrimina rerum;* and below is the date, *xiii. September, MDCCLXXXII.* On the reverse are the officers' names, surrounded by a laurel-wreath—*Reden, Lamotte, Sydow, Eliott.* Above, *Bruderschaft.*

This medal was not given to the English troops.

Another medal was also struck, and although it is usually looked upon as being merely a commemorative medal, it was without doubt given by General Picton to officers present during the siege. It is a large silver medal, $2\frac{1}{4}$in. diameter, and has on the obverse a bird's-eye view of Gibraltar and the adjacent coast. Above, on a scroll, *Battering ships destroyed;* below, on a raised field, *September xiii. MDCCLXXXII.* Reverse: *By a zealous exertion of patience, perseverance, and intrepidity after contending with an unparalleled succession of dangers and difficulties in the defence of Gibraltar during a*

blockade and siege of almost four years, the garrison, under the auspices of George III., triumphed over the combined powers of France and Spain. Below, the British lion supporting a shield charged with the Arms of Gibraltar; in the exergue, *Blockade commenced June xxi. MDCCLXXIX: Siege terminated February ii. MDCCLXXXIII.*, the whole surrounded by a wreath of olive-branches. Many examples are met with, framed and glazed, and with a ring for suspension.

Another decoration consists of a bronze badge, oval in shape, with loop. Obverse: A battleship in flames, *Urens non lucens* on a scroll above, *XIII Sep. A. Æ. C. MDCCLXXXII* below. Reverse: *Gib. Calp. obsessa Hisp. frustrata favente Deo et te duce G. AUG. Eliott praef,* all engraved.

Civita Vecchia, 1793.

In the year 1793 the 12th Light Dragoons were present at the attack on the Island of Corsica. Part of the 12th landed and took part in the capture of Bastia; the remainder of the regiment proceeded to Italy, and was stationed at Civita Vecchia. As a mark of appreciation, Pope Pius VI. presented twelve officers with a gold medal, accompanied by the following letter:

Vatican, May 30th, 1794.

The marked consideration which the Holy Father has always entertained, and never will cease to entertain, for the generous and illustrious English Nation, induces him not to neglect the opportunity of giving a proof of it, which is now afforded by the stay of a British Regiment at Civita Vecchia.

As His Holiness cannot but applaud the regular and praiseworthy conduct of the Troops in question, he has determined to evince his entire satisfaction by presenting a gold medal to each of the Officers, including General Sir James Stewart, Bart., Colonel Erskine, though absent; and since these medals, twelve in number, are not at the present moment in readiness, nor can be provided before the departure of the Regiment from Civita Vecchia, the Holy Father will be careful that they shall

be sent, as soon as possible, to Sir John Cox Hippisley, who will be pleased to transmit them to the respective Officers, making them acquainted at the same time with the feelings by which His Holiness is animated, and with the lively desire which he entertains of manifesting on all occasions his unalterable regard, whether it be towards the Nation in general, or towards every individual Englishman.

In thus making known to Sir John Cox Hippisley, Member of the British Parliament, the disposition of the Supreme Pontiff, the Cardinal de Zelada, Secretary of State, begs leave to add an offer of his own services, and the assurance of his distinguished esteem.

On the obverse of the medal is a bust of the Pope to the right; legend: *Pius Sextus Pont. Max. a. XVII.* On the reverse, a figure of Ceres seated, with a cornucopia, and the sources of three rivers below; above is the legend, *Agro Pomptin Colonis Rest;* and in the exergue is the date, *MDCCXCI.* It is 1½in. diameter, and was originally struck to commemorate the Pope's restoration of the harbour of Civita Vecchia, and not specially as a reward for the officers of the 12th Light Dragoons.

Carib War, 1773.

For the war against the Caribs, in the West Indian Island of St. Vincent, in 1773, a silver medal was issued, which was worn with a red ribbon. Upon the obverse is an effigy of King George III., in armour, with the legend, *Georgius III., M.B. Rex.,* and upon the reverse Britannia is standing, offering an olive-branch to a conquered Carib; above, *Peace and Prosperity to St. Vincent's.* The date, *1773,* is in the exergue, in Roman characters.

The Author has come across one of these medals *struck* in pewter, with a copper rim, but has been unable to trace to whom it was given. He has also seen a cast copper medal, *silvered,* with a similar loop for suspension to that on the silver medal. It is possible that this was one of the medals issued to the

rank and file. The silver medals were cast and chased, and all were 2.2in. diameter.

Carib War, 1795.

For the subsequent war in 1795, in the same island, against the French and Caribs, a bronze medal was presented to the troops. The obverse bears a figure of Victory, holding a palm-branch and sword, and standing over a defeated Carib; above is the legend, *St. Vincent's Black Corps*. On the reverse, a black soldier holding a musket; above, *Bold, Loyal, Obedient*. This medal was only presented to native troops, and, like the foregoing, was a cast medal. It was $1\frac{7}{8}$in. diameter.

Deccan, 1784.

In 1784 the troops of the Honourable East India Company received a silver medal for good services during the war against Hyder Ali. It is commonly known as the "Deccan Medal." On the obverse Britannia is represented seated, and holding a wreath towards a distant fortress. The reverse has a long Persian inscription, which says: "*Presented by the Calcutta Government in memory of good service and intrepid valour, A.D. 1784; Mahomedan era 1199. Like the coin, may it endure long in the world, and the exertions of those lion-hearted Englishmen of great name, victorious from Hindostan to the Deccan, become exalted.*" The medals were struck in two sizes, $1\frac{1}{4}$in., and $1\frac{6}{10}$in. diameter, the larger of which was awarded to officers, the smaller being given to non-commissioned officers and sepoys only. A few of the larger were struck in gold, and given to subadars and higher officials. This medal, being milled on the edge, may easily be mistaken for a coin. This is the first instance of a general distribution of a medal by the Honourable East India Company to their native troops.

PLATE IV.

Medal for Carib War, 1795
(Obverse).

Medal for Carib War, 1795
(Reverse).

The Indian Government distributed a silver medal to the Honourable East India Company's troops for services in the war against Tippoo Sahib in 1791-2. Mysore, 1791-2. It was issued in two sizes, like the previous medal: the larger, 1¾in. diameter, was for the officers; and the other, 1½in. diameter, was given to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers. Gold medals were given to subadars. About 7000 medals were issued. Compared with many of the later medals it seems rough in design and workmanship. On the obverse, a sepoy in uniform holds in his right hand a Union Jack, and in his left the flag of Mysore, which is inverted, signifying defeat. His left foot rests on a broken cannon. In the background is seen the fortress of Seringapatam. Reverse: *For Services in Mysore, A.D. 1791-1792,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Around the outside is a Persian inscription, signifying the same, and also stating that the medal was given by the English Government. The number of cannon balls on the obverse varies, showing that more than one die existed. Some medals have five balls; others have only two.

Many reproductions of these medals exist. Some of the so-called specimens of the smaller medal are merely casts of the larger one reduced in diameter. They can be easily recognised, as the head of the figure on the obverse comes right up to the edge of the medal instead of there being a space between, and the chasing has not been done with sufficient care to remove the "sandmarks" close up to the raised portions.

Both the above medals were worn suspended from a yellow silk cord, as were also the gold medals given to subadars.

Ceylon, 1796.

By an Order in Council by the Viceroy, at Fort William, May 15th, 1807, a silver medal 2in. diameter was granted to the Bengal Native Artillery for services in Ceylon when captured from the Dutch. The obverse bears the legend: "*For services on the Island of Ceylon, A.D. 1795-1796;*" and the reverse states, in Persian, that "*This medal was given by way of acknowledgment for services in Ceylon, in the year of the Hegira 1209-1210.*" Like the two previous medals, it was worn suspended from the neck by a yellow silk cord.

Two gold, and 121 silver medals were struck. The Directors of the Honourable East India Company were usually presented with specimens in gold of each medal issued, but an exception seems to have been made in this case. This is the only war medal which has been issued with an inscription only, on both sides.

The Nile, 1798.

After the Battle of the Nile (August 1st, 1798), Mr. Davison, Lord Nelson's Prize Agent, determined to issue a medal to every officer and man present. He ordered medals to be struck, at a cost of nearly £2000. Admirals and captains received the medal in gold, lieutenants and warrant officers in silver, petty officers in bronze-gilt, and seamen and marines in bronze. This is the first instance of medals given by a private individual being accepted and worn by the Services. They were issued without names; but many of the recipients had their names and those of their ships engraved, generally in the field. The medals were worn in a variety of ways, but were generally suspended from the neck by a blue ribbon. They were very highly prized by the recipients, and are often met with, carefully glazed and mounted in gold or silver frames.

The following ships took part in the battle:

1. *Culloden.*—Captain T. Troubridge; 74 guns, 590 men.
2. *Theseus.*—Captain R. W. Miller; 74 guns, 590 men.
3. *Alexander.*—Captain A. J. Bell; 74 guns, 590 men.
4. *Vanguard.*—Rear-Admiral Sir H. Nelson, K.B. Captain E. Berry; 74 guns, 595 men.
5. *Minotaur.*—Captain T. Louis; 74 guns, 640 men.
6. *Leander.*—Captain T. Thomson; 50 guns, 433 men.
7. *Swiftsure.*—Captain D. Hollowell; 74 guns, 590 men.
8. *Audacious.*—Captain D. Gould; 74 guns, 590 men.
9. *Defence.*—Captain J. Peyton; 74 guns, 590 men.
10. *Zealous.*—Captain S. Hood; 74 guns, 590 men.
11. *Orion.*—Captain Sir J. Saumarez; 74 guns, 590 men.
12. *Goliath.*—Captain T. Foley; 74 guns, 590 men.
13. *Majestic.*—Captain G. Westcott; 74 guns, 590 men.
14. *Bellerophon.*—Captain D. Darby; 74 guns, 590 men.
15. *La Mutine* (brig).—Captain T. Hardy.

Upon the obverse of the medal is a figure of Peace standing upon a rock, holding in her right hand an olive-branch, and supporting in the left a shield with a bust of Lord Nelson, with the inscription, "*Europe's hope and Britain's glory.*" Behind the figure is an anchor, with the sea in the background; above is the legend, "*Rear Admiral Lord Nelson of the Nile.*" On the reverse is the British fleet in battle array, sailing into the Bay of Aboukir, the rising sun in the background; above, the inscription, "*Almighty God has blessed his Majesty's arms;*" in the exergue, "*Victory of the Nile, August 1, 1798.*" Upon the edge of the medal is impressed, "*From Alexander Davison, Esqre, St. James's Square. A tribute of regard.*" They were 1.85in. diameter.

At a sale of furniture at Mr. Davison's country house in Northumberland, a box containing about eighty of these medals in bronze was sold; they were the remainder of the issue. It is a curious sign of the times that, with the exception of the Navy Gold

Medal given to Admirals and Captains, no reward for the great victories of the Nile and Trafalgar was given to the officers and men by the Government, and that it was left to the generosity and patriotism of two civilians to commemorate them. What few survivors there were received as a tardy recognition the N.G.S. medal and bars when issued in 1849, just fifty-one, and forty-four, years respectively after the battles which they commemorated!

Seringapatam, 1799.

By a General Order dated Madras, July 18th, 1808, a medal was granted to the troops engaged in the storming and capture of Seringapatam. The siege lasted from April 4th to May 4th, 1799, on which day it was decided to carry the town by storm. The British were commanded by General Lord Harris; and Tippoo Sahib, who commanded the enemy, was killed towards the close of the action. The town was captured at noon on May 4th, and this is demonstrated on the medal by the sun in full splendour. It was given in gold to general officers, in silver-gilt to field officers, in silver to captains and subalterns, in bronze to non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army, and in tin to the sepoys engaged. Permission to wear the medal was given to the British Army by the Prince Regent on August 29th, 1815. The medal was issued without names or suspenders; these were generally added by the recipients, who wore the medal suspended from a dark orange ribbon, supposed to represent the colour of a tiger's skin, or with a red ribbon with blue edges, similar to that of the Peninsula gold medals and crosses. The original idea was to have a universal ribbon for military medals, instead of a distinctive one for each campaign

as at present. The proceedings of the Madras Military Board, dated August 9th, 1831, mention this as the ribbon worn with this medal. Thirty gold, 185 silver-gilt, 850 silver, 5000 bronze, and 45,000 tin medals were issued. They were struck in 1801-2, at the Soho Mint in Birmingham, but were not distributed until 1808.

On the obverse of the medal, which is 1.9in. in diameter, is the British lion trampling upon the Bengal tiger; above is a banner, on which is Tippoo's title, "*Asadullahal Ghalib, the conquering tiger of God,*" and below is the date, *IV. May, MDCCXCIX.* On the reverse, the army is shown advancing to storm the citadel; above is the sun in the meridian; in the exergue, a Persian inscription: "*The God-given fortress of Seringapatam, 28th day of the month Zikadah 1213 of the Hegira.*"

A magnificent gold specimen of this medal, given to General Braithwaite, is in the collection of Captain Whitaker, late of the 5th Fusiliers.

A similar medal was struck at the Calcutta Mint, and was given to the Bengal native troops in 1809, eighty-three gold, and 2786 silver medals only being issued. The die is somewhat different to the English medal, being 1.8in. diameter, and of much rougher workmanship, and the sun being omitted on the reverse. The medal is much thinner, with a rounded edge, and a loop was added for suspension.

The following regiments were present at Seringapatam:

22nd Light Dragoons; the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Madras Cavalry; the 12th, 33rd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 77th, and 94th Regiments; the Bombay Fusiliers; and the 1st, 6th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th Madras Infantry; Madras Engineers; detachments of the Bengal,

Madras, and Bombay Artillery; Scotch Brigade; Regiment de Meuron; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 10th Bengal Native Infantry; the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Bombay Native Infantry; and the Madras and Bombay Pioneer Corps.

Lord St. Vincent's Medal, 1800.

After the Mutiny at the Nore, a reward was presented by Admiral Earl St. Vincent to the petty officers and seamen of the flagship "Ville de Paris," as a token of their loyalty. It was a silver medal, $1\frac{7}{8}$in. in diameter, and upon the obverse is a bust of the Earl, in uniform, surrounded by a laurel-wreath, and encircled by the legend: "*Earl St. Vincent's testimony of approbation, 1800.*" The reverse bears figures of a sailor and a marine joining hands, within a wreath of oak; in the background are the crosses of the Union Jack; above, "*Loyal and true,*" surmounted by a crown.

This medal is frequently met with framed and glazed, like most early naval medals. It was issued without the recipient's name.

Egypt, 1801.

The Honourable East India Company granted a medal to their troops who took part in the campaign against the French in Egypt in 1801. General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, the commander of the British forces, fell mortally wounded at the Battle of Alexandria, on March 21st, 1801. Sixteen gold and 2199 silver medals were issued.

Upon the obverse is a figure of a sepoy holding a Union Jack in his right hand; in the rear, a camp; in the exergue, a Persian inscription: "*This medal has been presented in commemoration of the defeat of the French armies in the Kingdom of Egypt, by the great bravery and ability of the victorious army of England.*" Reverse: A ship in full sail flying the Union Jack, with the Pyramids and an obelisk in the

background. The date, *MDCCCI.*, is in the exergue, and the medal is 1.9in. diameter. The dies are in the Calcutta Mint, and that of the reverse is cracked.

The Turkish Sultan, Selim III., also ordered gold medals to be struck, and issued to all the officers, naval and military, taking part in the campaign, and known as the *Order of the Crescent.* Turkish Gold Medal, 1801.

The obverse bears a crescent and star of eight points, surrounded by an ornamental border. The reverse has a similar border, surrounding the Sultan's cypher, with the date, *1801,* below. It was struck in four sizes, the design being the same in all cases.

Owing to a difference in the dies, these medals were struck with the crescent on different sides of the star, sometimes on the right and sometimes on the left side.

The medal given to admirals and general officers was $2\frac{1}{10}$in. diameter, and weighed 1oz. 8dwt. 3gr. That given to field officers of the army and their equivalent rank in the navy was $1\frac{9}{10}$in. diameter, and weighed 19dwt. 4gr. The third, given to captains in the army and their equivalent rank in the navy, was $1\frac{7}{10}$in. diameter, and weighed 12dwt. 18gr.; and the smallest size was $1\frac{4}{10}$in. diameter, and weighed 8dwt. 18gr. It was given to commissioned officers of both services below the rank of captain in the army and the corresponding naval rank.

In some of the earlier issues the crescent and star are inlaid with rose-diamonds. Lord Cheylesmore has one of the largest size in his collection, with the crescent and star entirely composed of diamonds; and Captain Whitaker has one of the medium size with four diamonds at the vertical and horizontal points of

the star. Very few of these inlaid orders were given. They were no doubt special medals, and were replaced by the Order of the Crescent. The inlaid medal in Lord Cheylesmore's collection has a raised ornamental border, with plain reverse. Some of the larger medals were enamelled crimson in the centre. Silver medals, the same size as the smallest gold one, were given to the non-commissioned officers.

The medal was worn with an orange ribbon, to which it was attached by means of a small gold chain and hook.

The regiments taking part in this campaign were:

The 11th, 12th, and 26th Light Dragoons; the Coldstream and Scots Guards; the 1st, 2nd, 8th, 10th, 13th, 18th, 20th, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 40th, 42nd, 44th, 50th, 54th, 58th, 61st, 79th, 80th, 86th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 92nd, and 96th Infantry; the 2nd and 13th Bombay Infantry; the Corsican Rangers; De Roll's and Dillon's Regiments; and Hompesch's Hussars.

Trafalgar, 1805.

Mr. Boulton, of Soho Foundry, Birmingham, requested and obtained permission to present a medal, at his own expense, to every seaman who served on board the British fleet at the battle off Cape Trafalgar, on October 21st, 1805. The medal was given in gold to admirals, silver to captains and first lieutenants, and pewter to junior officers and men, and was worn suspended from a dark blue ribbon.

On the obverse is a bust of Lord Nelson, with the legend: "*Horatio Viscount Nelson K.B. Duke of Bronte.*" The reverse bears a representation of the Battle of Trafalgar, which is surmounted by the legend: "*England expects every man will do his duty*"; in the exergue, "*Trafalgar, Oct: 21. 1805.*" Around the edge is inscribed, "*To the Heroes of*

Trafalgar from M. Boulton." They were 1.9in. diameter.

Another medal for the same occasion is said to have been presented by Nelson's friend, Mr. A. Davison, to the officers and crew of H.M.S. *Victory*. It is of pewter, and generally is set in a gold or copper rim, with a loop and ring for suspension. The obverse has a bust of Lord Nelson, within a wreath of laurel; below, a coat of arms with a garter inscribed *Tria juncta in uno;* and motto, *Palmam qui meruit ferat.* It also bears a double legend: *Admiral Lord Nelson. D. of Bronte, natus Sep. 29. 1758. Horte devicto requievit Oct. 21. 1805. England expects every man will do his duty.* The reverse has a man-of-war, with furled sails; above, *The Lord is a man of war, Exodus. c. 15. v. 3;* below, *Victory of Trafalgar, over the combined Fleets of France and Spain: Oct. 21. 1805.* It was evidently intended to be worn, and is of the same size as the foregoing.

The following ships took part in the battle:

1. *Victory.*—Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson; Captain T. Hardy.
2. *Royal Sovereign.*—Vice-Admiral Collingwood; Captain Rotherham.
3. *Britannia.*—Rear-Admiral Lord Northesk; Captain C. Bullen.
4. *Temeraire.*—Captain E. Hervey.
5. *Neptune.*—Captain Freemantle.
6. *Leviathan.*—Captain Bayntun.
7. *Conqueror.*—Captain Pellew.
8. *Agamemnon.*—Captain Berry.
9. *Africa.*—Captain Digby.
10. *Ajax.*—Lieutenant Pinfold.
11. *Orion.*—Captain Codrington.
12. *Minotaur.*—Captain Mansfield.
13. *Spartiate.*—Captain Sir F. Laforey.
14. *Belleisle.*—Captain Hargood.
15. *Mars.*—Captain Duff.
16. *Bellerophon.*—Captain J. Cooke.

17. *Colossus.*—Captain J. Morris.
18. *L'Achille.*—Captain Sir Richard King.
19. *Dreadnought.*—Captain J. Conn.
20. *Polyphemus.*—Captain Redmill.
21. *Revenge.*—Captain Moorsom.
22. *Swiftsure.*—Captain G. Rutherford.
23. *Defiance.*—Captain Durham.
24. *Thunderer.*—Lieutenant Stockham.
25. *Defence.*—Captain G. Hope.
26. *Tonant.*—Captain Tyler.
27. *Prince.*—Captain Grindhall.

FRIGATES.

28. *Phœbe.*—Captain Hon. Bladen Capel.
29. *Sirius.*—Captain W. Prowse.
30. *Euryalus.*—Captain Hon. H. Blackwood.
31. *Naiad.*—Captain Dundas.
32. *Entreprenant* (cutter).—Captain R. B. Younge.
33. *Pickle* (schooner).—Captain Lapenotière.

Maida, 1806.

Owing, no doubt, to the institution of the Navy Gold Medal, it was decided on February 22nd, 1808, to issue a gold medal in commemoration of the Battle of Maida, in Calabria, where the French were totally defeated, on July 4th, 1806. The issue was limited to the commander of the forces, officers in command of brigades and battalions, or to those who succeeded to the command, and also to the deputy quartermaster-general; and the medal was worn from the buttonhole of the uniform, attached to a red ribbon with blue edges, 1½in. wide. A gold swivel and loop were provided for suspension, and a gold buckle was worn on the ribbon. Only seventeen medals were issued; they were framed and glazed, and were 1½in. diameter. No one below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel received them.

Upon the obverse is a laureated head of King George III., facing left, and below the legend, *Georgius Tertius Rex.* The reverse has a figure of Britannia, facing the left, holding a spear in her right

hand, at her left a shield with the crosses of the Union: a flying figure of Victory is crowning her with a wreath. In the background is the ancient symbol of Sicily, similar to the three legs of Man. Below is the legend: *Maida, JUL. IV. MDCCCVI.* with two crossed spears in the exergue.

By a General Order dated Fort William, September 10th, 1811, a medal was awarded to the troops taking part in the actions of Rodrigues, July 6th, 1809; defeat of the French in the Island of Bourbon, July 8th, 1810; and capture of the Isle of France, December 3rd, 1810. His Majesty's 69th and 86th Foot still bear "Bourbon" inscribed on their colours in commemoration of the victory, in which they participated. The 6th and 24th Madras Infantry, and the 4th Bombay Infantry, also took part in the expedition. Rodrigues, 1809; Bourbon and Isle of France, 1810.

The medal, which is 1.9in. diameter, has on the obverse a sepoy holding a Union Jack, and trampling upon a French Eagle. By his side is a field-gun, and in the background the British fleet lies at anchor. On the reverse is a Persian inscription, within a laurel-wreath: "*This medal was conferred in commemoration of the bravery and accustomed fidelity exhibited by the Sepoys of the English Company in the Capture of the Mauritius Islands in the year of the Hegira 1226.*" Around the wreath is inscribed, "*Rodrigues vi. July. MDCCCIX; Bourbon viii. July: and Isle of France iii. Dec: MDCCCX.*" Forty-five gold, and 2156 silver medals were issued. The die is still in the Calcutta Mint, and is badly cracked on the reverse.

A medal was given by the Honourable East India Company to the native troops who assisted in the capture of the Island of Java on August 8th, 1811. Java, 1811.

On the obverse is a representation of the attack on Fort Cornelis, which is being blown up; on a flag-staff the British flag is shown above the Dutch; above, is the word *Cornelis*. The reverse has a Persian inscription, stating that—"*This medal was conferred in commemoration of the bravery and courage exhibited by the Sepoys of the English Company, in the Capture of the Kingdom of Java, in the year of the Hegira, 1228.*" Legend: *Java conquered xxvi. August MDCCCXI.* The medal is 1.9in. diameter. One hundred and thirty-three gold, and 6519 silver medals were issued. The 14th, 59th, 69th, 78th, and 89th Foot still bear "Java" on their colours. This die is also in the Calcutta Mint, and is cracked on one side.

When the Navy, and Military General Service Medals were issued in 1849, the British naval and military forces engaged received the medal and bar for "*Java,*" and the officers eligible had previously received the gold medal given by King George III. There were consequently four different medals issued for this campaign.

Nepaul, 1816.

For services during the war in Nepaul in 1816, the East India Company presented a silver medal to the native troops who took part in it. It is 2in. in diameter, and on the obverse troops are represented marching across a hilly country, the hills crowned with forts; on the left, a field-piece. Reverse: Persian inscription, translated as follows: "*This medal was granted by the Nawab Governor-General Bahadur, in testimony of the energy, good service, skill, and intrepidity which were displayed during the Campaigns in the Hills, in the years of Hegira: 1229-1230.*" No gold medals were issued.

Only native officers who served "*within the hills,*" and such non-commissioned officers and men as had been recommended by their commanders "*for zeal and distinguished gallantry,*" were given the medal. It is, therefore, one of the rarest of Indian medals, owing to the comparatively small number issued. Native troops who had not received this medal were given the "*Army of India*" medal and bar subsequently issued.

This medal was worn either with an orange-coloured ribbon, the same as that for the Seringapatam medal, or with a yellow silk cord. It was not conferred on European troops, whose services in Nepaul were recognised later on by the "*Army of India*" Medal.

Peninsula Gold Medal, 1808-9.

On September 9th, 1810, the principle laid down for the Navy Gold Medal, namely, of giving a medal of uniform design, differing only in the name of the action on the reverse, was adopted when authorising the issue of a gold medal in commemoration of the victories in the Peninsula during the years 1808 and 1809. Two gold medals were struck, and awarded to officers. The larger, for general officers, is 2⅛in. diameter, and has on the obverse Britannia, seated on a globe and wearing a helmet; her right hand is extended and holds a wreath of laurel, and in her left is a palm-branch. On the right is the British lion, and on the left an oval shield charged with the crosses of the Union. The reverse bears the name of the event for which the medal was granted, within a laurel-wreath. They were mounted in gold rims and glazed on both sides, with a large ring for suspension, and the name and rank of the recipient were engraved on the rim.

This medal was given exclusively to general officers, and was worn in full dress suspended from the neck by a crimson ribbon with blue edges, 1¾in. wide. Massive gold bars, 2in. long and ⅝in. wide, with a laureated border, and with the name of the battle for which they were given in raised capital letters in the middle, were mounted on the ribbon for any additional victories in which the recipient of the medal took part. When a bar, or bars, were added, the medal was attached to the neck-ribbon in the same way as the gold cross described on pp. 43 and 44.

The smaller medal was 1⅜in. diameter, and in design was precisely the same as the former. It was given to field officers, and to those who succeeded to the actual command of a battalion during an engagement in consequence of the death or removal of the original commander. It was also given to officers commanding artillery and engineers, adjutant- and quarter-master-generals, and the military secretaries. It was worn from the buttonhole of the uniform by a red ribbon with blue edges, 1¾in. wide, and a gold buckle was worn half-way up the ribbon. The medals were set in gold frames with the name and rank of the recipient engraved thereon, glazed on both sides, and were fitted with a gold loop and swivel for suspension. The small medal for "Barrosa" has the name on the reverse in raised letters; on all the other medals they are engraved.

The medals were eventually granted for the following engagements in the East Indies, North America, and the Peninsula: Roleia, Vimeira, Sahagun, Benevente, Corunna, Martinique, Talavera, Guadaloupe, Busaco, Barrosa, Fuentes d'Onor, Albuera, Java, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Fort Detroit, Vittoria,

PLATE V.

Obverse of the Small Gold Medal for the Peninsula.

Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Chrystler's Farm, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. The large medal does not seem to have been given for Chateauguay, but the smaller one was given in a few instances.

Peninsula Gold Cross.

It was ordered on October 7th, 1813, that one medal only should be worn by each officer, and that the number of added bars should be limited to two. As one engagement was inscribed on the medal, this would be equivalent to three actions. Upon a claim to a fourth mark of distinction being admitted, a gold cross was awarded, in place of the medal and bars, with the names of the four battles inscribed thereon. Upon each similar occasion that occurred, subsequent to the grant of the cross, the bars were again issued to those entitled to them, and were worn on the ribbon from which the cross was suspended. The medals which would have been conferred upon those who had fallen, or who died before its institution, were forwarded to their relatives, as a token of respect for their memories.

The cross is of Maltese shape, 1½in. square, having in the centre in high relief a British lion statant; in each division of the cross is inscribed the name of a battle, the first one being in the top division; they are surrounded by an edge of laurel-leaves with a double raised border. The central portions of the arms of the cross were fixed in the rim by means of small rivets. Both sides are alike, and it weighs 1oz. 16dwt. The cross is attached to the swivel by a highly-ornamented ring. The inscribed bars were not attached to the gold suspension bar, but were worn loose on the ribbon, which was 1¾in. wide, red with blue edges. When worn round the neck the ribbon was passed either through the gold ring on the cross, in which

case the swivel and bar were not used; or by a large gold ring attached to a narrow plate worn above the top bar, should the wearer be entitled to one, or more. The top bar, and bar and swivel, were connected by a piece of the ribbon on which the engagement bar, or bars, were threaded. In all cases where bars were awarded the swivel and bar were used for attachment to the ribbon, whether the cross was worn round the neck by generals or attached to the uniform by the lower ranks. The name and regiment of the recipient were engraved on the edges of the cross.

Of the larger and smaller medals, 469 were issued without bars, 143 with one bar, and 72 with two bars. Sixty-one gold crosses without bars were distributed, 46 with one bar, 18 with two bars, 17 with three, 8 with four, 7 with five, 3 with six, 2 with seven, and only 1 with nine bars, which belonged to the Duke of Wellington. This, with the four names inscribed on the cross, represented thirteen engagements.

rtuguese Cross.

A Maltese cross, 1⅜in. square, known as the "Portuguese Cross," was given by the King of Portugal to British officers who served on the Portuguese staff during the Peninsular War. The obverse has a garter of blue enamel, upon which are the words *Guerra Peninsular,* surrounding the Arms of Portugal in gold. On the reverse is a Roman numeral (*I-VI*) within a wreath of laurel, and between the arms is a green, enamelled laurel-wreath. It was worn with a blue ribbon with red edges, and was given in gold for four or six campaigns, and in silver for one, two, or three. The numbers on the reverse signify the number of campaigns in which the recipient served.

The Commanders' Cross was gold, 2⅛in. diameter,

PENINSULA GOLD CROSS.

over the balls on the points, and consists of a star with four, or more, arms with two points, enamelled white, and joined together by a gold wreath of laurel on an enamelled blue ground. On each of the arms is an oval, enamelled green, on which is inscribed the name of an action at which the recipient was present. In the centre is the head of the King, John VI. of Portugal, in gold, on a blue ground. The reverse is similar to the obverse, but in the centre are the recipient's initials, in gold on a white ground. The cross was worn with a broad crimson ribbon with blue edges, suspended from the neck. Portuguese Cross of Command.

These two decorations were instituted on July 28th, 1816.

In the Author's collection there was one of these gold crosses with eight double arms, and the names of the following battles :—*Fuentes d'Onor, Arroyo de Molinos, Almarez, Maya, Vittoria, Nivelle, Pyrenees, Nive,* and in the centre of the reverse the initials "R. B." It weighs nearly 2oz. This cross belonged to Colonel Richard Brunton, of the 13th Light Dragoons, formerly of the 60th Rifles. Colonel Sir Denis Pack had the cross with eleven actions on it, which is the greatest number within the Author's knowledge. Only those British officers who were in the Portuguese service received it; and no warrant can be found authorising them to accept and wear it.

For the capture of Cayenne, on January 14th, 1809, a silver and also a bronze medal, 2in. diameter, were given by the Prince Regent of Portugal. Eighty seamen and marines of H.M.S. "*Confiance*" were engaged, in conjunction with the Portuguese troops. It is uncertain whether or not the English allies received permission to wear the medal. On the obverse Cayenne, 1809.

is the head of the Prince Regent of Portugal; legend: *D. Joam P. G. D. Pring. Regen de Portugal: &c. 1809.* Reverse: *14th. Jan. 1809,* within a laurel-wreath, surrounded by *Cayenna Tomada a os Francezes.*

Wooldridge Medal, 1809.

About this period a very interesting medal was given to a Captain Wooldridge, R.N., for destroying the French ships in Aix Roads. Captain Wooldridge was commander of the British man-of-war "*Mediator,*" and rendered this service on the night of April 11th, 1809. For his action on this occasion he was promoted to the rank of post-captain, and three years afterwards he received the medal as an acknowledgment of his distinguished services.

On the obverse is a ship on fire, approaching a fleet, and breaking a boom; and upon the reverse, "*Captain James Wooldridge led the British Fireships when four French sail of the Line were burnt under their own batteries in Aix Roads.*" The medal was $1\frac{3}{4}$in. diameter, of gold, and was worn from the neck by a gold chain. It is now in the Murray collection.

Bagur and Palamos, 1810.

In September, 1810, a medal was given to the crews of H.M. ships "*Ajax,*" "*Kent,*" and "*Cambrian,*" for their services in assisting the Spanish Government in expelling the French troops from Catalonia. The medal was granted by the Supreme Juncta, and was given to the officers as well as the men. Some of the former received the medal in gold, the rest in silver. The medal was $1\frac{7}{8}$in. diameter, and on the obverse are the shields of Great Britain and Spain, surrounded by the national flags; and below the shields are the words *Alianza eterna;* around the whole is a wreath of laurel. Upon the reverse is the legend: "*Gratitud De Espana a la intrepidez Britanica Bagur 10 de Setiembre,*

Palamos, 14 de Setiembre, 1810." The ribbon was red with yellow edges.

As very few of these medals were given, they are, consequently, extremely rare.

Lieut. Latham's Medal, 1813.

During the Peninsular War, a most gallant act was performed by Lieut. Latham, of the 3rd Buffs. At the Battle of Albuera he prevented the King's colour falling into the hands of the enemy. The colour was carried by Ensign Walsh, and the colour-party being all killed or wounded, Ensign Walsh was taken prisoner. At that moment Lieut. Latham seized the flag, and though surrounded by the enemy he clung with heroic tenacity to his precious charge. A French hussar seized the staff, and cutting at Lieut. Latham's head, wounded him severely, but failed to make him release his hold. A second sword-cut severed the left arm from his body, but grasping the staff with his right hand, he exclaimed: "I will surrender it only with my life." Although defenceless he would not yield, but the number of his foes increasing he was knocked down and trampled on; he managed, however, to conceal the colour under his body. At this moment the advancing British cavalry compelled the French to retire. When the Fusilier brigade advanced, they found Lieut. Latham apparently dead, with the colour still in his possession. He was taken to the rear, and subsequently revived. The officers of the Buffs subscribed £100, with which a gold medal was purchased, and it was presented to him at Reading, on August 12th, 1813.

The medal bears a representation of this heroic action, surmounted by a royal crown, and the name and date of the battle, "*Albuera 16 May, 1811;*" and the memorable words, "*I will surrender it only with*

my life," surround the whole. Reverse: "*To Lieut. Latham 3rd. Regt. (or the Buffs) as a Testimonial from his Brother Officers of their high opinion of his distinguished conduct in defending the colours of the Regiment in the Battle of Albuera, in which he lost an arm and part of his face.*" The medal was $2\frac{3}{16}$in. diameter and was all engraved. A large triangular loop was added for suspension. The King granted Lieut. Latham permission to wear this medal by a Warrant issued on January 4th, 1813.

Within recent years the officers of the Buffs purchased a silver statuette of Lieut. Latham defending the colours, and attacked by a French cavalry trooper. It is now used as a centre-piece on the mess-table.

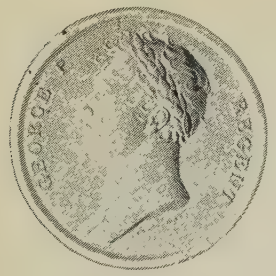
Waterloo Medals (English), 1815.

We now come to the medal issued to the troops who took part in the memorable victory at Waterloo, and which was granted at the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington. This may be said to have inaugurated the present custom of granting the same medal to the officers and men engaged, and is the first instance of a general distribution of medals, since those given for the Battle of Dunbar in 1650. The original intention was to give a medal to the non-commissioned officers and men only, and a bronze medal was struck for the purpose, but it did not meet with approval, and was not issued. It was subsequently decided to reward officers and men alike—in fact, everyone engaged in the battle.

On April 23rd, 1816, the following notice appeared in the *Gazette:*

Horse Guards, March 10th, 1816.

The Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, to command that, in commemoration of the brilliant and decisive Victory of Waterloo, a



English Medal for Waterloo, 1815 (Obverse).

English Medal for Waterloo, 1815 (Reverse).

Hanover Medal for Waterloo, 1815 (Obverse).

Hanover Medal for Waterloo 1815 (Reverse).

Medal for First War in China 1842 (Reverse).

Second Jellalabad Medal (Reverse).

Medal for First Afghanistan War, 1842 (Reverse).

medal shall be conferred upon every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, present upon that memorable occasion.

His Royal Highness has further been pleased to command, that the ribband issued with the medal shall never be worn but with the medal suspended to it.

By command of His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent

FREDERICK,

Commander-in-Chief.

The medal is 1.4in. diameter, and the obverse bears a head of the Prince Regent to the left, crowned with laurel; above, *George P. Regent.* Reverse: A figure of Victory, holding in her right hand a palm-branch, and in the left a sprig of olive; wings outspread; *Waterloo*, and the date, *June 18, 1815*, in the exergue; and above, the word *Wellington*. More than one die was used for this medal, and slight differences are noticeable, both on the obverse and reverse. Until the present reign this was the only war medal having a bust other than that of Queen Victoria on the obverse. The ribbon was crimson with blue edges, 1½in. wide.

The medal was originally issued with a steel clip and large steel ring, but these were in many cases removed by the recipients, and replaced by ornamental silver bars of various design. The names of the recipients and their regiments were indented on the edge of the medals in large capitals.

All those who were present at the Battle of Ligny on June 16th, and at Quatre Bras on June 17th, or at Waterloo on the 18th, were entitled to the medal. It was also given to Sir Charles Colville's division at Halle (2nd Battalion 35th; 54th; 2nd Battalion 59th; and 1st Battalion 91st), although they were not actually engaged.

The King's German Legion, and other German troops present at Waterloo, also received the medal.

Those given to the 1st, 2nd, and 6th Dragoons, and the 27th, 28th, and 42nd Infantry Regiments, are most prized by collectors. The first three regiments formed the celebrated "Union Brigade," and the other three suffered severely, and consequently fewer medals were issued to the survivors. The 27th lost 480 men out of 698 present at the battle, and the 28th was by killed and wounded men reduced to a strength of only four companies.

Hanover Medal for Waterloo.

The Prince Regent, in 1817, presented a silver medal to the soldiers of his hereditary dominions in Germany who were present at the Battle of Waterloo, and to the heirs of those who had fallen at it. In size it is similar to the English medal, and has on the obverse a laureated head of the Prince to the right, and above is the legend, *Georg. Prinz Regent: 1815.* On the reverse is a military trophy, with laurel-branches below, and the legend, *Waterloo Jun. xviii.*, surrounded by *Hanoverischer Tapferkeit.* The ribbon was the same as that of the English medal, and a large steel ring was added for suspension. The recipient's name, rank, and regiment were indented on the edge in capital letters.

Nassau Medal for Waterloo.

On December 23rd, 1815, Frederic, Duke of Nassau, issued a small silver medal to his troops who were present at Waterloo. On the obverse is a head of the Duke, with *Friedrich August, Herzog zu Nassau.* Reverse: A figure of Victory holding a palm-branch, and crowning a Roman warrior with a wreath; legend: *Den Nassauischen Streitern Bey Waterloo;* exergue, *Den 18 Juni 1815.* These medals were issued without the names of the recipients on the edge. The ribbon was dark blue with narrow yellow edges.

The Prince Regent, as guardian of the minor

princes of Brunswick, on June 11th, 1818, ordered medals to be struck from the metal of the captured French cannon, and to be distributed to the soldiers of Brunswick who were present at the actions of June 16th, 17th, and 18th, "*For the perpetual remembrance of the Campaign of 1815.*" Brunswick Medal for Waterloo.

Duke Frederick William of Brunswick fell in the Battle of Quatre Bras, June 17th, 1815, and the medal bears his head on the obverse, with the legend, *Friedrich Wilhelm Herzog*. The reverse bears the legend *Braunschweig seinen Kriegern—Quatre Bras und Waterloo, 1815,* surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel. The names and regiments of the recipients were indented on the edge. The medal was only struck in bronze, those given to the officers being gilded, and was suspended from a light yellow ribbon with light blue edges, by means of a steel clip and ring, like the English and Hanoverian medals for Waterloo.

A medal was given by Duke Charles II., of Brunswick, on October 30th, 1824, to the soldiers of the Brunswick contingent who fought in the Peninsula from 1810-1814. It was given to officers in silver, and to non-commissioned officers and men in bronze, and was worn with a crimson ribbon. Brunswick Medal for the Peninsula.

Obverse: The word *Peninsula,* surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel. Reverse: A shield, on which is a monogram composed of two *C's* (the initials of the Duke). Behind it is a trophy of arms.

The King of Hanover also gave a bronze medal to the troops of the British-German Legion, and a similar medal (gilt) to the officers. Hanoverian Medal for the Peninsula.

Obverse: A Maltese cross, in the centre of which is the monogram *E. A. R.*, surmounted by a crown.

Reverse: In the centre, *Tapfer und Treu,* encircled by *Königlich Deutsche-Legion,* the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Ribbon, white with two yellow stripes.

Jubilee Medal for Waterloo.

On the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, a bronze medal was presented to all the survivors of the Hanoverian troops by the citizens of Hanover. On the obverse are the arms of the town of Hanover, surrounded by the legend: *Stadt Hannover den siegern von Waterloo;* below, *18 Juni 1815.* Reverse: *Zur 50 jährigen Jubelfeier am 18 Juni 1865,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath.

Belgian Medal for Waterloo.

A small silver star of five double points was given to the Belgian troops who fought at Waterloo. The obverse is inscribed in the centre *1813,* and the reverse *1815.* A ring was fitted for suspension.

Saxe-Gotha Medal for Waterloo.

Another medal, struck in commemoration of the Battle of Waterloo, was issued to the Foreign Legion of the Duchy of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg. It was instituted in 1816 by Duke Emilius Leopold Augustus for the troops who were engaged in the campaign of 1814-15. To the private soldiers it was issued in bronze, and to the officers in bronze plated in parts with gold. It is of larger size than those issued by our country, and has on the obverse the Altenburg rose, and on the reverse a ducal crown, with the legend, in old German characters, *Im Kampfe für das Recht.* Around the edge are the words, *Herzogthum Gotha und Altenburg, MDCCCXIV & MDCCCXV.*

Although not, strictly speaking, British war medals, the last seven go to make up the series of those struck in commemoration of Waterloo, and worn by the troops present at the action, and are interesting relics.

The Author had in his collection a proof of the

bronze medal first proposed for the Battle of Waterloo. The edge is inscribed, *Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G. & G.C.B.* The obverse is somewhat similar to the silver medal, but a wreath surrounds the bust of the Prince Regent, with the date *1815* below. The reverse has the same figure of the Angel, but no date is in the exergue. It was discarded in favour of the silver medal previously described, as mentioned on page 48.

Proposed Bronze Medal for Waterloo.

The following regiments received the English medal:

Two squadrons each of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards, 1st Royal Dragoons, 1st Dragoon Guards, 2nd R.N.B. Dragoons, 6th Inniskillen Dragoons, 7th Hussars, 10th Royal Hussars, 11th Light Dragoons, 12th Light Dragoons, 13th Light Dragoons, 15th King's Hussars, 16th Queen's Light Dragoons, 18th Hussars, and 23rd Light Dragoons.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Major Bull's Troop, Lieutenant-Colonel Webber Smith's Troop, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Gardiner's Troop, Captain E. C. Whinyate's Troop, Captain Mercer's Troop, Major Ramsay's Troop, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. D. Ross's Troop, and Major Beane's Troop.

Royal Artillery.—Captain Sandham's Brigade, Captain S. Bolton's Brigade, Major J. Burne's Brigade, Major W. Lloyd's Brigade, Captain J. Sinclair's Brigade, Major F. Roger's Brigade, Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers, Corps of Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, Ordnance Medical Department, Commissariat Department, Field Train Department of the Ordnance, Royal Foot Artillery, Royal Waggon Train, and Royal Staff Corps.

Infantry.—2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, 2nd Battalion 3rd Regiment of Guards, 3rd Battalion 1st Foot, 1st Battalion 4th Foot, 3rd Battalion 14th Foot, 23rd Foot, 1st Battalion 27th Foot, 28th Foot, 2nd Battalion 30th Foot, 32nd and 33rd Foot, 2nd Battalion 35th Foot, 1st Battalion 40th Foot, 42nd Foot, 2nd Battalion 44th Foot, 51st Foot, 1st Battalion 52nd Foot, 54th Foot, 2nd Battalion 59th Foot, 2nd Battalion 69th Foot, 1st Battalion 71st Foot, 2nd Battalion 73rd Foot, 1st Battalion 79th Foot, 1st Battalion 91st Foot, 1st Battalion 92nd Foot, 1st Battalion 95th Foot, 2nd Battalion 95th Foot, and 3rd Battalion 95th Foot.

The following regiments of foreign allies were also present, and received the "English" medal:

THE KING'S GERMAN LEGION.—1st Light Dragoons, 2nd Light Dragoons; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Hussars; King's German Artillery; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 8th Line Battalions; 1st and 2nd Light Battalions.

The following is a list of the Hanoverian troops (compiled from various sources) who were present at the battle, and presumably received the Hanoverian medal:

General Staab (Staff), Bremen and Verden Hussars, Cumberland Hussars, Lüneburg Hussars, Prince Regent's Hussars, Artillerie Regiment, Grenadier Battalion Bremen, Grenadier Battalion Ost-Friesland, and Grenadier Battalion Verden.

LANDWEHR BATTALIONS.—Altfeldt, Bentheim, Bremevoerde, Bremeleke, Deipholtz, Gifhorn, Hanover, Hameln, Hildesheim, Hoya, Lueneburg, Möller, Muenden, Nelzen, Neustadt, Nordheim, Nieuburg, Ollendorff, Osnabrueck, Osterode, Peine, Quackenbrueck, Ratzeburg, Saltzgitter, Springe, and Verden.

LEICHTE BATTALIONS.—Hoya, Lueneburg, and Osnabrueck.

FELD BATTALIONS.—Bremen, Colenburg, Grubenhagen, Hoya, Lauenburg, Verden, Zelle, and Feld Jaegar Corps.

DUKE OF YORK'S.—1st Battalion, 2nd Battalion, and 3rd Battalion.

Ceylon, 1818.

For the Kandian Rebellion in 1818, a medal was issued in 1819 by the Government of Ceylon, and was given to thirty-nine men of the 1st Ceylon Regiment, and two men of the 2nd Ceylon Regiment, for gallantry in the action fought on April 18th, 1818; and to four men of the 73rd Regiment for services rendered during a battle on June 15th, 1818. On the obverse is the inscription, *Ceylon 1818,* surrounded by a wreath of oak, and bay-leaves. Reverse: Round the edge, *Reward of Merit,* the name and regiment of the recipient being engraved in the centre. It was a silver medal 1½in. diameter, and was worn with a blue ribbon. The men of the 73rd Regiment who received

it were *Lance-Corporal R. McLaughlin* and *Privates W. Connor, C. Sheppard,* and *J. Wilson.*

The East India Company issued a silver medal to the Madras and Bengal native troops and Irrawaddy naval force for services in Burmah in 1824-6. The General Order sanctioning it is dated "Fort William, April 22nd, 1826." The troops were under the command of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, who received the medal in gold, the only one issued to an English military officer, although 758 gold medals were struck for issue to native officers and high civil officials. The total number of silver medals issued was 24,211, although 43,133 were struck. For some reason almost half the medals set apart for the Madras troops were unapplied for, and the bulk of the remainder were returned to the Mint at Calcutta, and melted down.

George IV Burma, 1824-6.

Upon the obverse, the white elephant of Ava is crouching before the victorious British lion, and behind him is the Union Jack flying in the breeze. Behind the elephant is the Burmese flag, drooping, signifying submission. In the exergue is the Persian inscription: *The Elephant of Ava submitting to the British Lion, 1826.* On the reverse, a storming party is advancing towards the great Pagoda of Rangoon, which is surrounded by stockades. The Irrawaddy flotilla is commencing the attack in the foreground. Sir A. Campbell, dismounted, under a palm-tree, is directing the operations. In the exergue is the Persian inscription: *The Standard of the Victorious Army of England in Ava.*

The medal was 1½in. diameter, and was issued without the name of the recipient on the edge. It was ordered to be worn on the left breast with a crimson

ribbon with blue edges, 1½in. wide, suspended by a steel clip and ring, 1in. diameter. This is a very rare medal, and is now seldom met with, the gold ones being specially rare. The dies still exist in the Royal Mint, where the medals were struck.

The following British regiments were present in Ava:

1st, 13th, 38th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 47th, 54th, 87th, and 89th; the 1st Madras Cavalry; the Madras Fusiliers; and the 14th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.

A large naval brigade was also employed.

William IV. St. Sebastian, 1836.

On May 5th, 1836, the British Legion, under General Sir de Lacy Evans, was engaged against the Carlists on the heights of St. Sebastian. For this service the Spanish Government issued a medal in pewter to the soldiers, and in silver to the officers. The medal was struck by Messrs. Loewenstark, of London, whose name is stamped on the silver ones. Upon the obverse is a lion *statant et guardant,* surrounded by the collar of the Golden Fleece. Above is the word *Espana,* and below, *Agra decida.* Upon the reverse is a Maltese cross, with crowns in the angles; upon the centre, within a wreath, *S. Sebastian, 5 de Mayo, 1836.* The ribbon is dark purple with two yellow stripes near the edges. The medal was issued without names, and is rare, especially in silver.

Another medal, in Colonel Gaskell's collection, is a large double silver cross, inscribed on the obverse, *St. Sebastian, v. 2da 5° Mayo, 1836,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Upon the reverse is the name of the recipient, surrounded by laurel. Both sides of the medal are engraved.

A medal was also given to the naval contingent for services on December 24th, 1836, during the same

expedition. The obverse bears a small Maltese double cross, with cannon and shells in the corners. In the centre is a tower, with *Bilboa, 1836*. Above is a laurel-wreath, and there is a bar for suspension. The reverse is plain, but the name of the recipient is sometimes engraved on it. The ribbon is yellow with blue edges. This medal is very scarce. Bilboa, 1836.

On a recommendation of the Commissioner of Coorg, dated Mecara, July 14th, 1837, medals were issued as rewards to native soldiers who had served in suppressing the insurrection in Canara in 1837: Gold medals and chains, value 400 rupees each, were given to the two Dewans; twelve to subadars and chiefs, at 200 rupees each; twenty medals without chains, to parpatigars and others; ten, valued at fifty rupees each, to ryots who had specially distinguished themselves; and 200 silver medals, without chains, at ten rupees each, to inferior leaders and distinguished ryots. This medal was not given to any of the H.E.I. Co.'s troops. Victoria. Coorg Medal, 1837.

The obverse of the medal has a Coorg warrior in a fighting attitude, fully equipped. Legend, in Canarese: *For a memorial of Fidelity to the Government of the East Indian Company, in suppressing disturbances during the months of April and May, 1837*. Upon the reverse is a trophy of Coorg arms, suspended in a laurel-wreath. Legend: *For distinguished conduct and loyalty to the British Government, Coorg, April, 1837*. The medals were struck at the Calcutta Mint, and were 2in. in diameter. They merely differed in thickness according to their value, and a loop was provided for suspension.

After the capture of the Fortress of Ghuznee, on July 23rd, 1839, Shah Shoojah announced his inten-

First Afghan War, Ghuznee, 1839.

tion of conferring a medal upon the troops employed, as a mark of his estimation of their gallantry. The medal was manufactured at the Government Mint in Calcutta, the die being furnished by Messrs. Pittar and Co., of Calcutta; but Shah Shoojah died before the medal was issued. The Governor-General ordered that the medal originally intended to be issued by Shah Shoojah should be given in the name of the Government of India. They were ready for distribution in 1842, and for the first time a bar for suspension was added to the medal.

Upon the obverse is a view of the citadel, with *Ghuznee* on a scroll underneath. On the reverse a mural crown, surrounded by two branches of laurel; *23rd July* above, *1839* below. The name of the recipient was generally engraved on the field, but this was done at the owner's expense, as the medal was issued plain. It was $1\frac{1}{2}$in. diameter. The ribbon was originally intended to be half yellow and half green, but for some unknown reason it was discarded in favour of one, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. wide, one-half crimson and the other green. 8371 medals were issued, of which 239 were given to European officers. Two dies were used for the obverse, one having a very much wider border than the other. The die with the wide edge is in the Calcutta Mint.

The British regiments present at this action were:

4th and 16th Light Dragoons; 2nd (eight companies), 13th, and 17th Foot;

and the following Indian regiments:

2nd Regiment of Skinner's Horse, the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, the Poonah Horse, the Bombay Sappers and Miners, and the Bengal European Regiment.

A special medal was given to Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India. Upon the obverse the

Fortress of Ghuznee, covering the whole of the field; the British army entering at the principal gate. The reverse has a laurel-wreath surrounding the inscription, *Afghanistan, Ghuznee, 23rd July, 1839.* This is the only specimen known, and it is hard to understand why it was struck.

For services on the coast of Syria, in 1840, a medal, generally known as the "*St. Jean d'Acre Medal,*" was issued by the Sultan of Turkey. It was given to the navy, and to a few artillery and engineer officers who accompanied the expedition. It is 1⅛in. diameter, and was issued in gold to captains and field officers, in silver to quarter-deck and warrant officers, and in bronze to seamen and marines. The obverse has a fortress, with the Turkish flag flying, six stars above. Below is the Turkish inscription: *The People of Syria: and the Citadel of Acre, A. H. 1258.* The reverse bears the Sultan's cypher, surrounded by branches of laurel. It was issued without the name of the recipient, and the ribbon is rose with white edges, 1⅜in. wide. St. Jean d'Acre, 1842.

A medal was awarded to both Services alike for the War in China in 1842, and was given by the Indian Government. The obverse has a diademed head of Her Majesty the Queen, over which is the inscription, *Victoria Regina.* Reverse: A trophy of naval and military weapons; in front, an oval shield charged with the royal arms; behind, a palm-tree. Above is the legend, *Armis exposcere pacem;* and in the exergue the date, *China, 1842.* It is 1.4in. diameter. This was the first medal issued with the Queen's head on it. The recipient's name and ship, or regiment, are impressed on the edge in capital letters. A German-silver loop was fixed on the medal for sus- First War in China, 1842.

pension. The ribbon is crimson with yellow edges, and is 1½in. wide.

The 18th, 26th, 49th, 55th, and 98th Regiments took part in this campaign, as well as the 37th Madras Infantry, a naval brigade, a battalion of marines, and a small complement of Royal and Indian Artillery; altogether, about 3000 men.

Second Afghan War. Jellalabad, 1842.

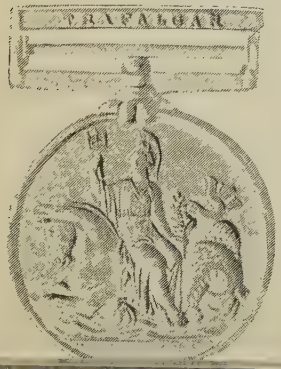
The Government of India presented a silver medal to the European and native troops who formed the garrison of the fortress of Jellalabad, in April, 1842. On the obverse is a mural crown, superscribed *Jellalabad*, in capital letters, and on the reverse, the date—*vii. April, 1842*, with a flat raised rim on both sides. The suspender was either a silver-wire loop and ring, or a steel clasp and die. This medal is 1½in. diameter, and was issued without the names of the recipients, which were added by them, either on the edge, or in the field. It was also forwarded to the relations of soldiers who died between April 7th and the day on which the medal was issued. Permission to accept and wear it was given to the officers and soldiers of the British Army who were entitled to it on October 24th, 1842. The medals were distributed in the following December, 2596 being issued. The ribbon is what is generally known as the "rainbow" pattern, and represents the colours of the Eastern sky at sunrise: crimson shading to yellow, and yellow shading into blue. It is of watered silk, 1¾in. wide, and was first issued with this medal. The die is in the Calcutta Mint, and is cracked on the reverse.

Second Jellalabad Medal.

The Governor-General of India was dissatisfied with the rough design of this medal, which was made in India; and subsequently another was issued to replace it. It was designed by Wm. Wyon, of London; and medals were struck at the Royal

PLATE VIII.

MEDAL FOR THE SUTLEJ, 1845-6
(REVERSE).



MEDAL FOR THE PUNJAB, 1848-9
(REVERSE).

ARMY GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL
(OBVERSE).

Mint and forwarded to Calcutta in February, 1845. They were ready for issue on March 13th, 1845; and the troops were notified that the medals would be issued on their returning those originally given. The men preferred the original medals, and comparatively few of the others were applied for. It was known as the "*Second Jellalabad Medal,*" or, more popularly, as "*the Flying Victory.*" Upon the obverse is a head of Queen Victoria, crowned. Above is the legend, *Victoria Vindex.* The reverse bears a figure of Victory flying over the fortress of Jellalabad; in her right hand she holds a wreath, and in her left the Union Jack. Above is the inscription, *Jellalabad, vii. April;* and in the exergue the date, *MDCCCXLII.* The medal is rather smaller than the first one, being 1.4in. diameter, and has a German-silver loop for suspension, like that of the first China medal. The recipient's name and regiment were indented on the edge in capital letters. The ribbon was the same as that issued with the first medal. A few specimens are known with the legend "*Victoria Regina*" on the obverse: possibly the die of the obverse of the China medal for 1842 having been used by mistake.

The 13th Foot is the only European Regiment which received this distinction. Both medals are very rare, and are much prized by collectors. The following regiments comprised the garrison of Jellalabad:

13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry, the 35th Native Infantry, Broadfoot's Sappers and Miners, Bengal Artillery, the 5th Light Cavalry (natives), Anderson's Horse, and the Commissariat.

The Governor-General of India issued a General Order, dated Simla, October 4th, 1842, notifying the

Afghanistan, 1842.

intention of the Indian Government to issue a medal to all who had taken part in the war in Afghanistan in that year. The following British regiments received it, and were granted authority on January 27th, 1843, to wear it:

3rd Light Dragoons, and the 9th, 13th, 31st, 40th, and 41st Regiments of Infantry.

The following regiments were present at Cabul on September 16th, 1842:

British: 3rd Light Dragoons; 9th, 13th, 31st, 40th, and 41st Foot. *Native:* 3rd Bombay Cavalry; 4th, 5th, 6th, and 12th Bengal Infantry; and a Company of Bengal Sappers and Miners.

The regiments composing the force under General Nott, who defended Candahar in 1842, and the relieving force under General England, were:

British: 40th and 41st Foot. *Native:* 1st Bengal Cavalry; 3rd Bombay Cavalry; Poona Horse; 5th, 6th, and 12th Bengal Infantry.

Four medals were struck, the obverse having in all cases the diademed head of the Queen, with *Victoria Vindex* above; but the reverse differs in each:

No. 1 has the word *Candahar,* surmounted by a crown, and with *1842* below, the whole being enclosed within a laurel-wreath.

No. 2 has the words *Ghuznee, Cabul,* each in a laurel-wreath, surmounted by a crown, and *1842* below.

No. 3 has the words *Candahar, Ghuznee, Cabul,* with a crown above, and *1842* below, within a wreath of laurel.

No. 4 has the word *Cabul,* and is similarly arranged to No. 1 as regards crown, wreath, and date. They were all 1.4in. diameter.

A few are known with *Victoria Regina,* instead of

Victoria Vindex, on the obverse. They are very rare, and were most probably either issued in mistake by the Mint, or were struck after the first issue, with the China die used for the obverse. They are more valuable as curiosities than as specimens of the medals issued for this campaign. A few medals for Cabul were issued with the name on the reverse spelt *CABVL* in large capitals.

The ribbon is the same as that for the Jellalabad Medal, and the medals have steel clasps for suspension. The recipients' names were engraved on the edge, either in square letters or in Italian running-hand.

The medals were given in accordance with the services of the recipients, those who had been in all the actions receiving No. 3 medal, instead of No. 1 and No. 2.

A special medal was struck for the heroic defence of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, in May, 1842, during the same campaign. Kelat-i-Ghilzie Medal, 1842.

The garrison consisted of 950 men, and included about 600 men of the Shah's force, three companies of the 43rd Bengal Native Infantry (about 250 men), forty European artillerymen, and sixty sappers and miners.

The medal was silver, 1.4in. diameter, and has on the obverse a shield inscribed *Kelat-i-Ghilzie,* surmounted by a mural crown, and surrounded by a laurel-wreath. On the reverse is a military trophy, upon a rectangular base, with the word *Invicta; MDCCCXLII* beneath. This is an extremely rare medal, and was usually fitted with a steel clip and clasp.

The ribbon was of the usual "rainbow" pattern, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. wide, and the recipient's name and regiment were engraved on the edge, generally in running-hand.

War in Scinde, 1843.

For the campaign in Scinde, in 1843, the Queen presented a silver medal to all the troops engaged, and also to the officers and crews of the Indian flotilla, four ships of which were employed. This is the first and only instance of a medal being issued by the Home Government for services in India during the existence of the H.E.I. Co. Three medals were struck, all with the same obverse, namely, the diademed head of the Queen, with *Victoria Regina* above, which has done duty on so many medals. Two dies were cut, one having the name of the engraver, "*W. Wyon, R.A.*," on the bottom of the Queen's neck; and the other with the name in the field. There are also slight differences in the bust, the neck being thicker in one case, and the bust being slightly more prolonged.

No. 1 has on the reverse, *Meeanee,* a crown above, *1843* below, the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath.

No. 2 is similar, but with the word *Hyderabad* substituted for *Meeanee.*

No. 3 bears both names—*Meeanee, Hyderabad*—with a similar arrangement of crown, date, and laurel-wreath. The medals are 1.4in. diameter.

The ribbon is of the "rainbow" pattern, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. wide, and the names and regiments of the recipients were engraved on the edge of the medal, usually in capital letters. A steel clasp was originally issued with it; a General Order authorised silver clasps being fixed on the officers' medals instead of steel. Sir John Pennefather, Colonel of the 22nd Regiment, at his own expense, presented a massive silver bar to the men of his regiment, of similar design to the steel one.

The medals were issued to men who had been in either or both engagements.

The 22nd was the only English regiment which

received the medal, which was distributed in March, 1846.

The Battle of Meeanee was fought on February 17th, 1843, and that of Hyderabad on March 24th, 1843.

The troops engaged at Meeanee were:

British: 22nd Foot; two companies of Royal Artillery. *Native:* 9th Bengal Cavalry; Scinde Horse; Poona Horse; 1st Native Infantry Grenadiers; 12th and 25th Native Infantry.

At Hyderabad:

British: 22nd Foot; 1st Troop Horse Artillery; 2nd Company 2nd Battery Royal Artillery. *Native:* 3rd Company Golundaze; 5th Company Golundaze; 3rd Bombay Cavalry; 9th Bengal Cavalry; Scinde Horse; Poona Horse; Madras Sappers and Miners; 1st, 8th, 12th, 21st, and 25th Native Infantry.

The officers and crews of four of the Honourable East India Company's vessels, "*Comet*," "*Meteor*," "*Planet*," and "*Satellite*," also received the medals.

For the battles of Maharajpoor and Punniar, December 29th, 1843, during the Gwalior Campaign, bronze stars were presented to the troops engaged, made out of the guns taken from the enemy. Gwalior War, 1843.

They are stars of six points, 2in. diameter, in the centre of which is a smaller silver star. Around the centre of the small star is the name of the battle: *Maharajpoor, 1843;* and in the centre of the circle so formed the date, *Dec. 29th.* The star for *Punniar* is similar, but with that name substituted for Maharajpoor. The back of the star is plain, and the name, number, and regiment of the recipient are engraved in running-hand. Originally these stars were fitted with a large brass hook, for attaching them to the breast of the coat; but subsequently suspenders were added, according to the wearer's fancy, and the

stars were then worn with the "rainbow" ribbon, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. wide.

The star worn by Viscount Gough, who commanded, had a silver elephant on the centre in place of the silver star. It was originally intended to issue all the stars like this, but as it was found to be rather more costly the Government decided to substitute the less expensive one.

The following troops were engaged at Maharajpoor:

British: 16th Lancers; 39th and 40th Foot. *East India Company:* Three troops Bengal Horse Artillery; two light batteries Bengal Artillery; Bengal Sappers; 1st, 4th, and 10th Light Cavalry; 4th Irregular Cavalry; the Governor-General's Bodyguard; part of the 5th Light Cavalry, acting as Sir H. Gough's escort; 2nd Regimental Grenadiers; also the 14th, 16th, 31st, 43rd, and 56th Native Infantry.

At Punniar the troops engaged were:

3rd and 50th Foot, and the 9th Lancers (the only British regiments); the 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, a company of Sappers and Miners, and five companies of the 39th and 50th Native Infantry.

Sikh War, 1845-6.

The great battles of the Sutlej Campaign, or first Sikh War, 1845-6 (*Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur, Aliwal,* and *Sobraon*), were commemorated by silver medals and bars. For the first action the soldier received the corresponding medal, and bars were added for the subsequent actions; with, of course, the exception of the medal for "*Sobraon.*" The following is an extract from the General Order announcing the issue of the medal:

If the individual is entitled to be decorated for two battles, he will receive one silver medal, bearing the name of the first battle in which he was engaged, and a clasp, or bar, on which will be inscribed the name of the second battle. This bar will be fixed on the riband immediately above the medal. If entitled to be decorated for a third battle, the name of that

battle will be inscribed on the second bar; and if entitled to be decorated for four battles, the name of the fourth battle shall be inscribed on the third bar, the bars being fixed in the order in which the battles were fought.

The obverse has the diademed head of the Queen, with *Victoria Regina* above; and on the reverse is a figure of Victory, standing, holding in her right hand a wreath and in her left a palm-branch. At her feet is a trophy of Sikh arms; above, the legend, *To the Army of the Sutlej;* and in the exergue, the name and date (the latter in numerals) of the battle for which the medal was struck. It was 1.4in. in diameter.

This is generally considered to be W. Wyon's finest piece of work, and is the first medal to which separate bars were attached. They are oblong, $1\frac{3}{8}$in. long by $\frac{5}{16}$in. wide, with recessed ends, and fastened together by small rivets, with the letters in relief, and are attached to the medal by means of an ornamental clasp and swivel. The names and regiments of the recipients were indented on the edge of the medal in capital letters. Only two British regiments received the medal with three bars (for four battles), namely, the 31st and 50th.

The following is a list of the medals and combinations of bars, which are arranged to read upwards from the medal, the most recent action being at the top:

MEDALS:

1. *Moodkee, 1845.*
2. *Ferozeshuhur, 1845.*
3. *Aliwal, 1846.*
4. *Sobraon, 1846.*

ONE BAR:

1. *Moodkee, 1845,* in exg.; *Ferozeshuhur.*
2. *Moodkee, 1845,* in exg.; *Sobraon.*

3. *Moodkee, 1845,* in exg.; *Aliwal.*
4. *Ferozeshuhur, 1845,* in exg.; *Aliwal.*
5. *Ferozeshuhur, 1845,* in exg.; *Sobraon.*
6. *Aliwal, 1846,* in exg.; *Sobraon.*

TWO BARS:

1. *Moodkee, 1845,* in exg.; *Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon.*
2. *Moodkee, 1845,* in exg.; *Aliwal, Sobraon.*
3. *Moodkee, 1845,* in exg.; *Ferozeshuhur, Aliwal.*
4. *Ferozeshuhur, 1845,* in exg.; *Aliwal, Sobraon.*

THREE BARS:

1. *Moodkee, 1845,* in exg.; *Ferozeshuhur, Aliwal, Sobraon.*

Ribbon, dark blue with crimson edges, 1¼in. wide.

The following regiments were engaged:

MOODKEE, December 18th, 1845.—*British:* 3rd Light Dragoons; 9th, 31st, 50th, and 80th Foot. *Native:* Skinner's Horse; 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry; 5th, 7th, 11th, and 26th Bengal Infantry.

FEROZESHUHUR, December 21st, 1845.—*British:* 3rd Light Dragoons; 9th, 29th, 31st, 50th, 62nd, and 80th Foot; 1st and 3rd Brigades Horse Artillery; and the 4th, 6th, and 7th Batteries of Artillery. *Native:* 4th, 5th, and 8th Light Cavalry; 2nd Skinner's Horse; 3rd, 8th, and 9th Bengal Irregular Cavalry; Bengal Sappers and Miners; Royal Bengal Fusiliers; Governor-General's Bodyguard; 2nd, 12th, 14th, 16th, 24th, 26th, 33rd, 42nd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 54th, and 73rd Regiments Native Infantry.

ALIWAL, January 28th, 1846.—*British:* 16th Lancers; 31st, 50th, and 53rd Foot. *Native:* 3rd Skinner's Horse; 1st and 2nd Goorkhas; 7th and 13th Bengal Infantry.

SOBRAON, February 10th, 1846.—*British:* 3rd Light Dragoons; 9th and 16th Lancers; 9th, 10th, 29th, 31st, 50th, 53rd, 62nd, and 80th Foot. *Native:* 2nd and 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry; 1st Bengal Europeans; 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 26th Bengal Native Infantry; and 1st and 2nd Goorkhas.

For the war in 1848-9, which ended in the annexation of the Punjab, a silver medal, 1.4in. diameter,

was struck and issued to the troops. The General Order notifying the distribution is dated Ferozepore, April 2nd, 1849. Three bars were issued with this medal, namely, *Mooltan, Chilianwala, Goojerat,* and were given according as the individual had been in one, or more actions. The bars and clasp are of the same design as those on the foregoing medal. Two was the greatest number of bars given with any medal. Punjab, 1848-9.

Upon the obverse, the medal has the usual diademed head of Her Majesty, surmounted by *Victoria Regina.* Upon the reverse, the Sikhs are represented laying down their arms to General Gilbert, who is on horseback. The British Army is drawn up in line in the background, with colours flying. Above is the legend, *To the Army of the Punjab;* and in the exergue, *MDCCCXLIX.* The recipient's name and regiment were indented on the edge in capital letters. The ribbon was dark blue with yellow edges, 1¼in. wide. The medals of the 24th Regiment for Chilianwala are scarce, as they lost 497 men in the engagement. The medal was also issued without a bar to the men of the Indian flotilla, and a few of them received the bar for Mooltan.

The following is a list of medals and bars:

MEDAL:

To the army and navy.

ONE BAR:

Mooltan, to the army and navy.
Chilianwala.
Goojerat.

TWO BARS:

Mooltan, Goojerat. *Chilianwala, Goojerat.*

The authorised arrangement of the bars was to be *Mooltan* nearest to the medal, then *Goojerat;* or *Chilianwala* nearest to the medal, then *Goojerat;* but owing to the bars having in many instances been fixed by natives who could not read English, the order is frequently found reversed. The regiments engaged were:

MOOLTAN, December 27th, 1848, to January 21st, 1849.—*British:* 10th, 32nd, and 60th Foot; Naval Brigade of 100 men. *Native:* Royal Bombay Fusiliers; 5th Bengal Cavalry; 1st and 2nd Scinde Horse; 3rd, 4th, 9th, and 19th Bombay Infantry; and Bengal and Bombay Sappers and Miners.

CHILIANWALA, January 13th, 1849.—*British:* 3rd, 9th and 14th Light Dragoons; 24th, 29th, and 61st Foot. *Native:* Bengal Fusiliers; 2nd and 11th Bengal Native Infantry.

GOOJERAT, February 21st, 1849.—*British:* 3rd, 9th, and 14th Light Dragoons; 10th, 24th, 29th, 32nd, 53rd, 60th, and 61st Foot. *Native:* 1st, 5th, 6th, and 8th Bengal Light Cavalry; 3rd, 9th, 11th, and 14th Irregular Cavalry; Scinde Horse; nine troops Horse Artillery; four field batteries Bombay Artillery; 1st and 2nd Bengal Europeans; 1st Bombay Europeans; 2nd and 11th Bengal Infantry; and 19th Bombay Infantry.

Originally it was intended only to issue bars for Mooltan and Goojerat; but a subsequent Order, dated February 20th, 1850, sanctioned the issue of one for Chilianwala. Exclusive of those issued to the British regiments, 52,297 medals without bars, 16,067 with bar for *Mooltan,* 16,153 with bar for *Chilianwala,* and 26,760 with bar for *Goojerat* were given to native troops.

Lieut. Edwardes Medal.

Lieutenant H. B. Edwardes was presented by the Honourable East India Company with a gold n for his distinguished services in this campaign. obverse bears a head of the Queen, sup[illegible] *Victoria Regina.* On the reverse, Victory [illegible]our are resting on a lotus-flower crowning [illegible]ms of Lieutenant Edwardes; beneath is the in[illegible] Hercules

strangling the serpents, in allusion to the youth of the recipient; and within the border is inscribed: *From the East India Co. to Lieutenant and Brevet-Major H. B. Edwardes, C.B., for his services in the Punjab, A.D. MDCCCXLVIII.*

On March 1st, 1869, a medal was authorised to be issued to the army and navy for services against the Maoris in the years 1845-7. The obverse has a diademed head of the Queen, with a veil covering the back of head and neck; above is the legend, *Victoria D.G. Britt. Reg. F.D.* Reverse: A laurel-wreath, within which the dates of service of the recipient are inscribed; the words *New Zealand* above, and *Virtutis Honor* below. The medal is 1.4in. diameter, and has an ornamental silver clasp for suspension. The ribbon is 1¼in. wide, dark blue with a broad red stripe down the centre. The recipient's name and regiment, or ship, are indented on the edge of the medal. The force was composed of:

New Zealand, 1845-7.

58th, 65th, 96th, and 99th Regiments, and the crews of the following ships: H.M.S. "*Castor*," "*Calliope*," "*Driver*," "*Elphinstone*," "*Hazard*," "*Inflexible*," "*North Star*," "*Osprey*," and "*Racehorse*."

As previously mentioned, the medal for the Peninsular War was not sanctioned until June 1st, 1847. The General Order states that—

Military General Service Medal, 1806-14.

Her Majesty having been pleased to command that a medal should be struck to record the services of her fleets and armies during the wars commencing 1793, and ending in 1814, and that one should be conferred upon every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, of the army who was in any battle or siege, to commemorate which, medals have been struck by command of Her Majesty's Royal predecessors, and have been distributed to the general or superior officers of the several armies and corps of troops engaged, in conformity with the regulations of the army at that time in force—etc., etc.

The Duke of Wellington was much averse to the grant of a medal for the Peninsula War, and he

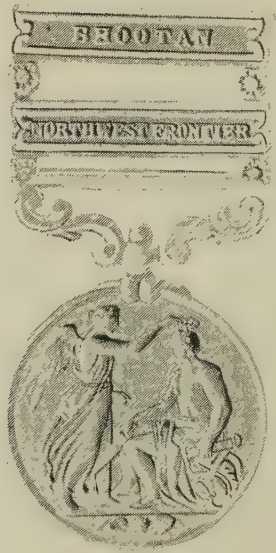
strongly opposed it in a discussion in the House of Lords on July 21st, 1845. Five years previously he had refused to present a petition to the King to grant a medal for services in the Peninsula when requested to do so by the surviving officers. The Duke of Richmond was mainly responsible for the medal being granted.

The following are the actions or sieges mentioned in the Order for which bars were given :

1. Maida, July 4th, 1806.
2. Roleia, Aug. 17th, 1808.
3. Vimiera, Aug. 21st, 1808.
4. Sahagun, Dec. 20th, 1808 (15 single bars issued).
5. Benevente, Jan. 1st, 1809.
6. Corunna, Jan. 16th, 1809.
7. Martinique, Feb. 24th, 1809.
8. Talavera, July 27th to 28th, 1809.
9. Guadaloupe, Jan. to Feb. 6th, 1810.
10. Busaco, Sept. 27th, 1810.
11. Barrosa, March 5th, 1811.
12. Fuentes d'Onor, May 5th, 1811.
13. Albuera, May 11th, 1811.
14. Java, Aug. to Sept. 18th, 1811.
15. Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 19th, 1812.
16. Badajoz, March 17th to April 6th, 1812.
17. Salamanca, July 22nd, 1812.
18. Fort Detroit, Aug. 16th, 1812.
19. Chateauguay, Oct. 26th, 1812.
20. Chrystler's Farm, Nov. 11th, 1813.
21. Vittoria, June 21st, 1813.
22. Pyrenees, July 28th to Aug. 2nd, 1813.
23. St. Sebastian, Aug. and Sept. 9th, 1813.
24. Nivelle, Nov. 16th, 1813.
25. Nive, Dec. 9th to 13th, 1813.
26. Orthes, Feb. 17th, 1814.
27. Toulouse, April 10th, 1814.
28. On Feb. 12th, 1850, a bar was granted for *Egypt*, 1801, "*to those who were still alive.*"

Twenty-eight bars in all were authorised—Nos. 7 and 9 for services in the West Indies; and 18, 19, and 20 for services in North America. It will be noticed that although the Order mentions that the medal is to cover services in 1793, no bars were given for military services before 1801, and none between that date and 1806. The bars are $1\frac{1}{4}$in. long and $\frac{1}{8}$in. wide, and

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL FOR WARS BETWEEN 1799 1825 (REVERSE).



INDIAN GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL (REVERSE).

TURKISH MEDAL FOR THE CRIMEA (SARDINIAN), 1855 (REVERSE).

bear the name of the battle in raised letters. They are fixed $\frac{1}{32}$in. apart in most cases, but some medals have them $\frac{3}{32}$in. apart. They are fastened together, in sets of three, by means of small rivets, on medals having six, nine, twelve, &c., bars. No rivets are used on medals having two and three bars. They are attached to the medal by a straight clasp and swivel.

The medal was issued in 1848, and there were 19,000 claimants for it. For the *Maida* bar there were 500 applicants.

For the bar for *Fort Detroit* the following sent in claims: Fifty-two men of the 41st Foot, five men of the Royal Artillery, one man of the 49th Foot (who also got the bar for *Chrystler's Farm*), the Canadian Militia, and some Indians.

For the *Chateauguay* bar, only three men of the Royal Artillery are mentioned in the War Office Medal Rolls as having sent in claims. It was also given to the Canadian Fencible Militia, Third Battalion Embodied Militia, the Chateauguay Chasseurs, and a few Indian warriors.

It is recorded in the War Office lists that only four men of the Royal Artillery claimed the bar for *Chrystler's Farm,* besides forty-four men of the 49th Foot and seventy-nine men of the 89th Foot. Several of the Canadian Militia and a few Indian warriors also received it.

Those who were present at both battles received a single bar, inscribed *Sahagun & Benevente.* The bars were arranged in accordance with the services of the recipient, the first battle being always placed nearest to the medal. The number of bars on each medal ranges from one to fifteen. No medals were issued without bars, and only two were given with

fifteen. The medal and bars were also given to the survivors of the German troops who served during the war.

On the obverse is a diademed head of the Queen, with the date of issue—*1848*—below; and above the legend, *Victoria Regina.* Reverse: Upon a daïs the Queen, robed and crowned, stands, placing a laurel-wreath upon the head of the Duke of Wellington, who kneels before her. By the side of the daïs is the British lion *couchant;* above is the legend, *To The British Army,* and in the exergue the date, *1793-1814.* The recipient's name and regiment are indented on the edge in capital letters. The ribbon is crimson with blue edges, 1¼in. wide. The medal is silver, 1.4in. diameter, and was subsequently known as the "*Military General Service Medal.*"

The following troops were present at the various battles, commemorated by bars, in many cases in detachments only:

EGYPT.—See page 36.

MAIDA.—20th, 27th, 35th, 58th, 61st, 78th, and 81st Foot; 20th Light Dragoons.

ROLEIA.—20th Light Dragoons; 5th, 6th, 9th, 29th, 32nd, 36th, 38th, 40th, 45th, 50th, 60th, 71st, 82nd, 91st, 95th, and 97th Foot.

VIMIERA.—2nd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 20th, 29th, 32nd, 36th, 38th, 40th, 43rd, 45th, 50th, 52nd, 60th, 71st, 82nd, 91st, 95th, and 97th Foot; 20th Light Dragoons.

SAHAGUN.—7th, 10th, 15th, and 18th Hussars; two batteries of Horse Artillery; 3rd Hussars, K.G.L.

CORUNNA.—7th, 10th, 15th, and 18th Light Dragoons; 3rd Dragoons, K.G.L.; 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 14th, 20th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 32nd, 36th, 38th, 42nd, 43rd, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 59th, 60th, 71st, 76th, 79th, 81st, 82nd, 91st, 92nd, 95th; 1st and 3rd Battalions 1st Foot Guards; three batteries Royal Horse Artillery; five batteries Royal Artillery; 1st and 2nd Light Battalions, K.G.L.

MARTINIQUE.—7th, 8th, 13th, 15th, 23rd, 25th, 46th, 60th, 63rd, and 90th Foot; 1st West India Regiment, and the Royal York Rangers.

SALAMANCA.—5th Dragoon Guards; 3rd, 4th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Light Dragoons; 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 30th, 32nd, 36th, 38th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 48th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 58th, 60th, 61st, 68th, 74th, 79th, 83rd, 88th, 94th, and 95th Foot, and the following regiments of the K.G.L.: 1st Hussars; 1st and 2nd Light Battalions, 1st, 2nd, and 5th Line Battalions, and Artillery; 2nd and 3rd Foot Guards.

TALAVERA.—3rd Dragoon Guards; 4th, 14th, 16th, and 23rd Light Dragoons; 1st Light Dragoons, K.G.L.; 2nd and 3rd Foot Guards; 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 20th, 24th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 32nd, 36th, 38th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 48th, 50th, 52nd, 53rd, 60th, 61st, 66th, 71st, 79th, 82nd, 83rd, 87th, 88th, 91st, 92nd, 95th, and 97th Foot; 1st and 2nd Light Battalions, K.G.L.; 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 7th Line Battalions, K.G.L.; 1st Hussars; 2nd and 4th Batteries Foot Artillery, K.G.L.

GUADALOUPE.—1st, 13th, 15th, 25th, 46th, 60th, 63rd, 70th, 90th, and 96th Foot; Marine Artillery and Naval Brigade; the Light Companies of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th West India Regiments; the 8th West India Regiment; York Light Infantry Volunteers; Royal York Rangers; Royal Artillery and Military Artificers.

BUSACO.—1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 24th, 27th, 29th, 31st, 34th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 48th, 50th, 52nd, 53rd, 57th, 60th, 61st, 66th, 74th, 79th, 83rd, 88th, 95th, and 97th Foot; three batteries of Royal Artillery; and the 1st and 2nd Light Battalions, and the 1st, 2nd, 5th, and 7th Line Battalions, K.G.L.; 4th, 14th, and 16th Light Dragoons; 2nd and 3rd Foot Guards.

BARROSA.—1st, 2nd, and 3rd Foot Guards; 9th, 28th, 47th, 67th, 82nd, 87th, and 95th Foot.

FUENTES D'ONOR.—1st Dragoons; 14th and 16th Light Dragoons; 1st, 4th, 5th, 9th, 24th, 30th, 38th, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 60th, 71st, 74th, 79th, 83rd, 85th, 88th, 92nd, 94th, and 95th Foot; 1st Hussars, K.G.L.; 1st and 2nd Light Battalions, K.G.L.; 1st, 2nd, 5th, and 7th Line Battalions, K.G.L.; 2nd and 3rd Foot Guards.

FORT DETROIT.—300 men of the 41st Foot; Newfoundland Regiment; Canadian Militia, and 600 Indians; Royal Artillery (thirty men).

VITTORIA.—Two squadrons 1st and 2nd Life Guards and Horse Guards; 1st Dragoons; 3rd and 5th Dragoon Guards; 3rd, 4th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, and 18th Light Dragoons; 15th Hussars; 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 20th, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 34th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 66th, 68th, 71st, 74th, 82nd, 83rd, 87th, 88th, 92nd, 94th, and 95th Foot; 2nd and 3rd Foot Guards.

PYRENEES.—2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th, 20th, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 32nd, 34th, 36th, 39th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 48th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 66th, 68th, 71st, 74th, 79th, 82nd, 83rd, 87th, 88th, 91st, 92nd, 94th, and 95th Foot; 13th and 14th Light Dragoons.

ALBUERA.—3rd Dragoon Guards; 4th and 13th Light Dragoons; 3rd, 7th, 23rd, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 34th, 39th, 40th, 48th, 57th, 60th, 66th, and 97th Foot.

JAVA.—22nd Light Dragoons; 14th, 59th, 69th, 78th, and 89th Foot; Indian Native Cavalry, Infantry, and Bengal Volunteers.

CIUDAD RODRIGO.—5th, 7th, 23rd, 24th, 30th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 48th, 52nd, 60th, 74th, 77th, 83rd, 88th, 94th, and 95th Foot; 2nd and 3rd Foot Guards.

BADAJOZ.—1st, 4th, 5th, 7th, 23rd, 27th, 30th, 38th, 40th, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 48th, 52nd, 60th, 74th, 77th, 83rd, 85th, 88th, 94th, and 95th Foot; 13th and 14th Light Dragoons; 2nd Foot Guards.

NIVE.—7th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, and 18th Light Dragoons; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 20th, 23rd, 27th, 28th, 31st, 32nd, 34th, 36th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 50th, 52nd, 53rd, 57th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 66th, 71st, 74th, 76th, 79th, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 87th, 88th, 91st, 92nd, 94th, and 95th Foot; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Foot Guards.

ORTHES.—3rd, 7th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 18th Light Dragoons; 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th, 20th, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 32nd, 34th, 36th, 37th, 39th, 40th, 42nd, 45th, 48th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 66th, 68th, 71st, 74th, 82nd, 83rd, 87th, 88th, 91st, 92nd, 94th, and 95th Foot.

TOULOUSE.—Two squadrons 1st and 2nd Life Guards and Horse Guards; 1st Dragoons; 3rd and 5th Dragoon Guards; 3rd, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 18th Light Dragoons; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 11th, 20th, 23rd, 27th, 28th, 31st, 32nd, 34th, 36th, 39th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 48th, 50th, 52nd, 53rd, 57th, 60th, 61st, 66th, 71st, 74th, 79th, 83rd, 87th, 88th, 91st, 92nd, 94th, and 95th Foot.

SAN SEBASTIAN.—1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 20th, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 36th, 38th, 40th, 43rd, 47th, 48th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 59th, 68th, 82nd, 85th, 87th, 88th, and 95th Foot, 200 of the Guards, and a Naval Brigade.

CHATEAUGUAY.—Royal Artillery; Indians; Canadian Fencibles; Canadian Militia; Voltigeurs; and Chasseurs.

NIVELLE.—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 20th, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 32nd, 34th, 36th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 66th, 68th, 71st, 74th, 76th, 79th, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 87th, 88th, 91st, 92nd, 94th, and 95th Foot, and the following regiments of the K.G.L.: 1st and 2nd Light Battalions; 1st, 2nd, and 5th Line Battalions;

12th, 13th, 14th, and 18th Light Dragoons; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Foot Guards.

CHRYSTLER'S FARM.—49th and 89th Foot; Canadian Fencibles; Canadian Militia; Indians; Voltigeurs; and Royal Artillery.

An Admiralty Order, dated June 1st, 1847, announced the grant of a corresponding medal to the Navy, which was subsequently known as the "*Navy General Service Medal.*" The Order confined the grant to those services, commencing in 1793 and ending in 1815, for which superior officers had received a gold medal (see page 23), but by an Order issued on June 7th, 1848, it was amended, and the grant was extended to include:

Navy General Service Medal, 1793-1840.

1. Services in ships or boats for which an officer received promotion.

2. Services in co-operation with the Army for which a medal was awarded.

3. Certain distinguished services up to the year 1840 inclusive.

A bar for Egypt, 1801, was, as in the case of the Military General Service Medal, added by an Order, dated February 11th, 1850.

The obverse of this medal is the same as that of the Military Medal; but the reverse has Britannia seated on a sea-horse, holding a trident in her right hand and an olive-branch in her left. The medal is silver, 1.4in. diameter. The ribbon is white with dark blue edges, $1\frac{1}{4}$in. wide, and the recipient's name only is indented on the edge, in capital letters; but in the case of officers and warrant-officers the rank is also given.

There were 230 different bars authorised, and, like the foregoing, the first action was on the bar nearest to the medal. The bars bear either the

name of an action, or the name of the ship capturing or defeating an enemy's ship. Bars were also issued for boat actions, and bear the words *Boat Service,* and the date. They are of exactly the same design, and are fastened together, and to the medal, in the same manner as those on the *Military General Service Medal.* 20,900 medals and bars were distributed, and over 3082 additional bars where the medal was awarded for more than one action. Seven was the greatest number of bars issued with any one medal, and this number was earned by two officers: Captain J. A. Gordon (who also received a gold medal for Lissa) and Lieutenant John Hindmarsh. Four medals had six bars, and fourteen had five. In one case the six bars were all earned in the same ship, H.M.S. "*Phœbe.*" The list commencing page 79 gives the actions for which bars were struck, the names and dates in *italics* being those on the bars. The figures in brackets give the number of each bar that was issued, as far as can be ascertained. These numbers are *not* official, but have been compiled with great care. They are based on the claims entered on the Admiralty Roll, from which those disallowed for various causes, or which are repeated, have been deducted; and others added which are known to have been issued, and which can be verified from authentic sources. The inscriptions on the bars, as given in the list, do not in all cases represent the actual wording, as in most cases the "*th*" is omitted after the day of the month; and "*wh*" is generally used as a contraction for "*with.*" Four of the bars are wrongly dated: those for "*17th June, 1809,*" should be "*17th April, 1809*"; "*24th April, 1810,*" should be "*20th April, 1810*"; "*Royalist, May and June,*

1810," should be *" Royalist, May, 1809, to February, 1810";* and *" Malaga, 29th April, 1812,"* should read *" Malaga, 29th May, 1812."* Lieut. S. Cosby, of the 63rd Regiment, received the medal and bar *" Pompée, 17th June, 1809,"* the only medal issued with this bar alone; and forty other military officers, besides men, who served as marines, received the medal with other bars. (See Appendix.)

It is interesting to know that on the roll of awards for *" June 1st, 1794,"* of H.M.S. *" Tremendous,"* *" Daniel Tremendous McKenzie,"* rating, " Baby," was awarded the medal and bar! Also that *" Jane Townshend,"* of H.M.S. *" Defiance,"* claimed and was awarded the medal and bar for *" Trafalgar,"* as *" the Gazette directs that all who were present in this action should have a medal, without any restrictions as to sex," but " upon further consideration this cannot be allowed "* (noted in his own handwriting on the Admiralty Rolls by Sir T. B. Martin, one of the Committee). *" A passenger "* on H.M.S. *" Venerable "* received the medal and bar for January 16th, 1814.

1. *Nymphe, 18th June, 1793* (4).
2. *Crescent, 20th Oct., 1793* (12).
3. *Zebra, 17th March, 1794* (2).
4. *Carysfort, 29th May, 1794* (0).
5. *1st June, 1794* (549).
6. *Romney, 17th June, 1794* (2).
7. *Blanche, 4th Jan., 1795* (5).
8. *Lively, 13th March, 1795* (3).
9. *14th March, 1795* (102).
10. *Astræa, 10th April, 1795* (2).
11. *Thetis, 17th May, 1795* (3).
12. *Hussar, 17th May, 1795* (1).
13. *Mosquito, 9th June, 1795* (0).
14. *17th June, 1795* (38).
15. *23rd June, 1795* (184).
16. *Lowestoffe, 24th June, 1795* (6).
17. *Dido, 24th June, 1795* (1).
18. *Spider, 25th August, 1795* (1).
19. *Port Spergui,* 17th March, 1796 (4).
20. *Indefatigable, 20th April, 1796* (6).
21. *Unicorn, 8th June, 1796* (4).

22. *Santa Margarita,* 8th June, 1796 (3).
23. *Southampton, 9th June, 1796* (4).
24. *Dryad, 13th June, 1796* (7)
25. *Terpsichore, 13th Oct., 1796* (3).
26. *Lapwing, 3rd Dec., 1796* (2).
27. *Minerva, 19th Dec., 1796* (5).
28. *Blanche, 19th Dec, 1796.* (2).
29. *Indefatigable, 13th Jan., 1797* (8).
30. *Amazon, 13th Jan., 1797* (6).
31. *St. Vincent,* 14th Feb., 1797 (349).
32. *San Fiorenzo, 8th March, 1797* (7).
33. *Nymphe, 8th March, 1797* (6).
34. *Camperdown,* 11th Oct., 1797 (302).
35. *Phœbe, 21 Dec., 1797* (7).
36. *Mars, 21st April, 1798* (27).
37. *Isle St. Marcou,* 6th May, 1798 (3).
38. *Lion 15th July, 1798* (24).
39. *Nile,* 1st Aug., 1798 (357).
40. *Espoir, 7th Aug., 1798* (1).
41. *12th Oct., 1798* (81).
42. *Fisgard, 20th Oct., 1798* (9).
43. *Sybille, 28th Feb., 1799* (12).
44. *Telegraph, 18th March, 1799* (0).
45. *Acre, 30th May, 1799* (42).
46. *Schiermonikoog, 12th Aug., 1799* (9).
47. *Arrow, 13th Sept., 1799* (2)
48. *Wolverine, 13th Sept., 1799* (0).
49. *Surprise with Hermione,* 25th Oct., 1799 (7).
50. *Speedy, 6th Nov., 1799* (3).
51. *Courier, 22nd Nov., 1799* (3).
52. *Viper, 26th Dec., 1799* (2).
53. *Harpy, 5th Feb., 1800* (4).
54. *Fairy, 5th Feb., 1800* (4).
55. *Peterel, 21st March, 1800* (2).
56. *Penelope, 30th March, 1800* (12).
57. *Vinciego, 30th March, 1800* (2).
58. *Capture of the Desirée,* 8th July, 1800 (25).
59. *Seine, 20th August, 1800* (8).
60. *Phœbe, 19th Feb., 1801* (7)
61. *Egypt,* 28th March to Sept., 1801 (626).
62. *Copenhagen,* 2nd April, 1801 (545).
63. *Speedy, 6th May, 1801* (7).
64. *Gut of Gibraltar, 12th July, 1801* (150).
65. *Sylph, 28th Sept., 1801* (2).
66. *Pasley, 28th Oct., 1801* (3)
67. *Scorpion, 31st March, 1804* (1).
68. *Beaver, 31st March, 1804* (0).
69. *Centurion, 18th Sept., 1804* (9).
70. *Arrow, 3rd Feb., 1805* (8).
71. *Acheron, 3rd Feb., 1805* (2).
72. *San Fiorenzo, 14th Feb., 1805* (12).
73. *Phœnix, 10th Aug., 1805* (22).
74. *Trafalgar,* 21st Oct., 1805 (1643).
75. *4th November, 1805* (296).
76. *St. Domingo,* 6th Feb., 1806 (401).
77. *London, 13th March, 1806* (29).
78. *Amazon, 13th March, 1806* (29).
79. *Pique, 26th March, 1806* (8).

80. *Sirius, 17th April, 1806* (10).
81. *Blanche, 19th July, 1806* (21).
82. *Arethusa, 23rd August, 1806* (6).
83. *Anson, 23rd August, 1806* (7).
84. *Curacoa,* 1st Jan., 1807 (66).
85. *Pickle, 3rd Jan., 1807* (1).
86. *Hydra, 6th August, 1807* (11).
87. *Comus, 15th August, 1807* (10).
88. *Louisa, 28th Oct., 1807* (1).
89. *Carrier, 4th Nov., 1807* (1).
90. *Ann, 24th Nov., 1807* (0).
91. *Sappho, 2nd March, 1808* (5).
92. *San Fiorenzo, 8th March, 1808* (16).
93. *Emerald, 13th March, 1808* (11).
94. *Childers,* 14th March, 1808 (4).
95. *Nassau, 22nd March, 1808* (35).
96. *Stately, 22nd March, 1808* (27).
97. *Off Rota, 4th April, 1808* (19).
98. *Grasshopper, 24th April, 1808* (7).
99. *Rapid, 24th April, 1808* (1).
100. *Redwing, 7th May, 1808* (7).
101. *Virginie, 19th May, 1808* (21).
102. *Redwing, 31st May, 1808* (5).
103. *Seahorse with Badere Zaffer,* 6th July, 1808 (32).
104. *Comet, 11th August, 1808* (5).
105. *Centaur, 26th August, 1808* (39).
106. *Implacable, 26th August, 1808* (45).
107. *Cruizer, 1st Nov., 1808* (4).
108. *Amethyst with Thetis,* 10th Nov., 1808 (34).
109. *Off the Pearl Rock, 13th Dec., 1808* (14).
110. *Onyx, 1st Jan., 1809* (5).
111. *Confiance, 14th Jan., 1809* (8).
112. *Martinique,* 2nd Feb. to 10th, 1809 (503).
113. *Horatio, 10th Feb., 1809* (13).
114. *Supérieure, 10th Feb., 1809* (1).
115. *Amethyst, 5th April, 1809* (27).
116. *Basque Roads, 1809,* 12th April (558).
117. *Castor, 17th June, 1809* (5).
118. *Pompée, 17th June, 1809* (21).
119. *Recruit, 17th June, 1809* (5).
120. *Cyane, 25th and 27th June, 1809* (5).
121. *L'Espoir, 25th and 27th June, 1809* (5).
122. *Bonne Citoyenne with Furieuse,* 6th July, 1809 (12).
123. *Diana, 11th Sept., 1809* (5).
124. *Anse-le-Barque, 18th Dec., 1809* (43).
125. *Cherokee, 10th Jan., 1810* (4).
126. *Scorpion, 12th Jan., 1810* (7).
127. *Guadaloupe,* Jan. to Feb., 1810 (484).
128. *Thistle, 10th Feb., 1810* (0).
129. *Surly, 24th April, 1810* (3).

130. *Firm, 24th April, 1810* (0).
131. *Sylvia, 26th April, 1810* (1).
132. *Spartan, 3rd May, 1810* (31).
133. *Royalist, May and June, 1810* (3).
134. *Amanthea, 25th July, 1810* (24).
135. *Banda Neira*, 9th Aug., 1810 (68).
136. *Staunch, 18th Sept., 1810* (2).
137. *Otter, 18th Sept., 1810* (8).
138. *Boadicea, 18th Sept., 1810* (14).
139. *Briseis, 14th Oct., 1810* (2).
140. *Lissa*, 13th March, 1811 (125).
141. *Anholt, 27th March, 1811* (43).
142. *Arrow, 6th April, 1811* (0).
143. *Off Tamatave, 20th May, 1811* (80).
144. *Hawke, 18th August, 1811* (6).
145. *Java*, August to Sept., 1811 (695).
146. *Locust, 11th Nov., 1811* (2).
147. *Skylark, 11th Nov., 1811* (4).
148. *Pelagosa, 29th Nov., 1811* (64).
149. *Victorious, with Rivoli* 22nd Feb., 1812 (64).
150. *Weasel, 22nd Feb., 1812* (6).
151. *Rosario, 27th March, 1812* (7).
152. *Griffon, 27th March, 1812* (4).
153. *Malaga, 29th April, 1812* (17).
154. *Northumberland, 22nd May, 1812* (62).
155. *Growler, 22nd May, 1812* (4).
156. *Off Mardoe, 6th July, 1812* (48).
157. *Sealark, 21st July, 1812* (4).
158. *Royalist, 29th Dec., 1812* (4).
159. *Weasel, 22nd April, 1813* (5).
160. *Shannon with Chesapeake*, 1st June, 1813 (44).
161. *Pelican, 14th August, 1813* (4).
162. *St. Sebastian*, Aug. to Sept., 1813 (293).
163. *Thunder, 9th Oct., 1813* (8).
164. *Gluckstadt, 5th Jan., 1814* (44).
165. *Venerable, 16th Jan., 1814* (42).
166. *Cyane, 16th Jan., 1814* (61).
167. *Eurotas, 25th Feb., 1814* (31).
168. *Hebrus, with L'Etoile, 27th March, 1814* (40).
169. *Cherub, 28th March, 1814* (9).
170. *Phœbe, 28th March, 1814* (29).
171. *The Potomac, 17th Aug., 1814* (107).
172. *Endymion, with President*, 15th Jan., 1815 (61).
173. *Gaieta, 24th July, 1815* (88).
174. *Algiers*, 27th Aug., 1815 (1320).
175. *Navarino*, 20th Oct., 1827 (1123).
176. *Syria*, Nov., 1840 (7057).

The following are the bars issued for boat services; all are inscribed *Boat Service*, with the day and

month on the left and the year on the right, engraved:

177. *15th March, 1793* (1).
178. *17th March, 1794* (29).
179. *29th May, 1797* (3).
180. *9th June, 1799* (4).
181. *20th Dec., 1799* (3).
182. *29th July, 1800* (4).
183. *29th Aug., 1800* (2).
184. *27th Oct., 1800* (5).
185. *21st July, 1801* (8).
186. *27th June, 1803* (6).
187. *4th Nov., 1803* (2).
188. *4th Feb., 1804* (10).
189. *4th June, 1805* (10).
190. *16th July, 1806* (52).
191. *2nd Jan., 1807* (3).
192. *21st Jan., 1807* (8).
193. *19th April, 1807* (0).
194. *13th Feb., 1808* (3).
195. *10th July, 1808* (8).
196. *11th Aug., 1808* (16).
197. *28th Nov., 1808* (2).
198. *7th July, 1809* (33).
199. *14th July, 1809* (7).
200. *25th July, 1809* (35).
201. *27th July, 1809* (10).
202. *29th July, 1809* (11).
203. *28th Aug., 1809* (15).
204. *1st Nov., 1809* (112).
205. *13th Dec., 1809* (8).
206. *13th Feb., 1810* (18).
207. *1st May, 1810* (14).
208. *28th June, 1810* (24).
209. *27th Sept., 1810* (32).
210. *4th Nov., 1810* (1).
211. *23rd Nov., 1810* (44).
212. *24th Dec., 1810* (6).
213. *4th May, 1811* (10).
214. *30th July, 1811* (4).
215. *2nd Aug, 1811* (10).
216. *20th Sept., 1811* (7).
217. *4th Dec., 1811* (17).
218. *4th April, 1812* (5).
219. *1st Sept., 1812* (21).
220. *17th Sept., 1812* (11).
221. *29th Sept., 1812* (27).
222. *6th Jan., 1813* (24).
223. *21st March, 1813* (5).
224. *29th April, 1813* (2).
225. *April and May, 1813* (55).
226. *2nd May, 1813* (51).
227. *8th April, 1814* (23).
228. *24th May, 1814* (13).
229. *3rd and 6th Sept., 1814* (1).
230. *14th Dec., 1814* (205).

The bar for "*July 25th, 1809,*" was given for two different actions on the same date, for one of which there were no claims. It is doubtful if a bar was issued for "*Growler.*" A medal issued to a man who served in the ship is in Lord Cheylesmore's collection, and has a bar for "*Northumberland.*"

The various combinations of the bars are so numerous that it is impossible to specify them here.

East India Co.'s General Service Medal, 1799-1826.

On April 14th, 1851, the Governor-General of India announced that the Queen had been graciously pleased to assent to the proposition of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, that a medal

be struck and issued to the troops who took part in the following campaigns, battles, and sieges, from 1799-1826. It was also granted to such officers and men of the Royal Navy, and the Company's Marine, as took part in the Burmese War of 1824-6. The suggestion that a medal should be issued to the survivors of the old Indian Army for services rendered was undoubtedly due to the decision to give a medal to the survivors of the troops and sailors who fought in the Peninsula and early naval engagements. It was held as invidious that a distinction should be made in the case of the Indian veterans, and their request was rightly granted.

The following are the actions commemorated by bars issued with the medal, which commence in 1803, although the medal was intended to commemorate services from 1799. The British and some of the native regiments which took part in the various actions are also given:

Storming of Allighur, September 4th, 1803. *British regiments:* 27th Light Dragoons and 76th Foot.

Battle of Delhi, September 11th, 1803. *British regiments:* 27th and 29th Dragoons and 76th Foot. *Native:* 6th Light Cavalry.

Battle of Assaye, September 23rd, 1803. *British regiments:* 19th Light Dragoons; 74th and 78th Foot.

Siege of Asseerghur, October 21st, 1803. *British regiment:* 94th Foot.

Battle of Laswarree, November 1st, 1803. *British regiments:* 8th, 27th, and 29th Light Dragoons and 76th Foot. *Native:* 21st, 31st and 33rd Bengal Native Infantry, and 6th Light Cavalry.

Battle of Argaum, November 26th, 1803. *British regiments:* 19th Light Dragoons; 74th, 78th, and 94th Foot.

Siege and Storm of Gawilghur, December 15th, 1803. *British regiments:* 74th, 78th, and 94th Foot.

Defence of Delhi, October, 1804. *British regiments:* None.

Battle of Deig, November 13th, 1804. *British regiments:* 76th Foot. *Native:* 101st Fusiliers and 2nd Bengal Native Infantry.

Capture of Deig, December 23rd, 1804. *British regiments:* 8th and 29th Light Dragoons; 22nd and 76th Foot. *Native:* 1st European Regiment, 8th Native Infantry, and 6th Light Cavalry.

War in Nepaul, 1816. *British regiments:* 8th Light Dragoons; 14th, 17th, 24th, 26th, 66th, and 87th Foot. *Native:* 20th and 25th Native Infantry.

Battle of Kirkee, November, 1817. *British regiments:* None. *Native:* Bombay Fusiliers; 2nd, 6th, 7th, 12th, 13th, and 23rd Bombay Native Infantry.

Battle and Capture of Poona, November, 1817. *British regiment:* 65th Foot. *Native:* 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

Battles of Kirkee and Poona, November, 1817.

Battle of Seetabuldee, November and December, 1817. *British regiment:* Eight Companies 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, but no bar was given to them for this battle.

Battle and Capture of Nagpore, November and December, 1817. *British regiment:* 1st Foot. *Native:* 1st, 2nd, 17th, 21st, 23rd, 26th, 28th, and 39th Madras Native Infantry, and 6th Light Cavalry.

Battles of Seetabuldee and Nagpore, November and December, 1817. *British and Native regiments,* see above.

Battle of Maheidpoor, December 21st, 1817. *British regiments:* 22nd Light Dragoons and 1st Foot. *Native:* 3rd and 4th Madras Light Cavalry; 1st Madras Fusiliers; 3rd, 14th, 27th, 28th, and 31st Madras Infantry.

Defence of Corygaum, January 1st, 1818. *British regiments:* None. *Native:* 2nd Bombay Native Infantry and 2nd Poona Horse.

War in Ava, 1824-6. See First Burmese War, page 56.

Siege and Storming of Bhurtpoor, January, 1826. *British regiments:* 11th Light Dragoons; 16th Lancers; 14th and 59th Foot. *Native:* 1st Bengal Cavalry; Bengal Fusiliers; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 66th Bengal Infantry; the Sirmoor Rifle Regiment; and the 6th Light Cavalry.

The wars in Nepaul and Ava are the only services for which a medal had been issued previously (see pp. 40 and 56), and those who had received either of the earlier medals did not get this one.

The following are some of the combinations of bars issued, whch were arranged to read from the top downwards to the medal, *i.e.*, the most recent action commemorated by a bar is placed nearest the medal:

ONE BAR.

Allighur.
Battle of Delhi.
Assaye (19 issued).
Asseerghur.
Laswarree (48 issued).
Argaum.
Gawilghur (13 issued).
Defence of Delhi.
Battle of Deig.
Capture of Deig.
Nepaul.
Kirkee.
Poona.
Kirkee and Poona.
Seetabuldee.
Nagpore.
Seetabuldee & Nagpore (4 isd.)
Maheidpoor (26 issued).
Corygaum (79 issued; four to Europeans, including two officers).
Ava.
Bhurtpoor.

TWO BARS.

Asseerghur, Argaum.
Asseerghur, Ava.
Battle of Delhi, Laswarree.
Nepaul, Ava.
Nagpore, Ava.
Maheidpoor, Ava.
Nepaul, Bhurtpoor.
Capture of Deig, Laswarree.
Allighur, Laswarree.
Assaye, Gawilghur.
Assaye, Argaum.
Allighur, Bhurtpoor.
Poona, Ava.
Poona, Corygaum.
Nepaul, Nagpore.
Laswarree, Maheidpoor.
Asseerghur, Nagpore.
Kirkee & Poona, Corygaum.

THREE BARS.

Asseerghur, Argaum, Gawilghur.
Assaye, Argaum, Gawilghur (13 issued).
Assaye, Argaum, Bhurtpoor.
Assaye, Argaum, Poona.

THREE BARS (*continued*).

Laswarree, Capture of Deig, Nepaul.
Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Laswarree.
Allighur, Laswarree, Capture of Deig.
Allighur, Laswarree, Bhurtpoor.
Battle of Delhi, Battle of Deig, Capture of Deig (14 issued).
Allighur, Battle of Deig, Capture of Deig.
Battle of Delhi, Laswarree, Capture of Deig.
Nepaul, Nagpore, Ava.
Nagpore, Maheidpoor, Ava.
Nepaul, Maheidpoor, Bhurtpoor.
Argaum, Gawilghur, Ava.

FOUR BARS.

Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Laswarree, Battle of Deig.
Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Laswarree, Capture of Deig.
Asseerghur, Argaum, Gawilghur, Ava.
Laswarree, Capture of Deig, Nagpore, Bhurtpoor.
Assaye, Asseerghur, Argaum, Gawilghur.
Assaye, Argaum, Nagpore, Bhurtpoor.
Assaye, Argaum, Poona, Bhurtpoor.
Battle of Deig, Capture of Deig, Nepaul, Ava.
Laswarree, Battle of Deig, Defence of Delhi, Poona.

FIVE BARS.

Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Laswarree, Battle of Deig, Capture of Deig.

SEVEN BARS.

Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Capture of Deig, Nepaul, Laswarree, Battle of Deig, Bhurtpoor.

There is a great variety of combinations of these bars; but the greatest number known to the author on one medal is seven, which was awarded to Sergt. W. Colston, as a drummer in a native regiment. The Duke of Wellington received the medal with three bars—*Assaye, Argaum, Gawilghur.* No medals were issued without bars.

The medal is silver, 1.4in. diameter, and has on the obverse the usual diademed head of the Queen, with *Victoria Regina* above. Reverse: A figure of Victory seated, holding in her right hand an olive-branch and in her left a laurel-wreath; at her feet a trophy of Indian arms; a palm-tree in the background. Above is the legend, *To the Army of India;* and in the exergue the date, *1799-1826.* The name and regiment of the recipient are indented on the edge of the medal in capital letters in the case of those granted to European regiments; but the medals issued to native regiments are generally engraved in Italian running-hand. The ribbon is light blue, 1¼in. wide, and the bars and clasp are of the same size and shape as those on the Sutlej medal. Small rivets are used for fastening the bars together.

By a General Order dated November 22nd, 1854, Her Majesty granted a medal to commemorate the wars against the Kaffirs, in South Africa, in the years 1834-5, 1846-7, and from December 24th, 1850, to February 6th, 1853. The medal was the same in all cases, and the only way to distinguish for which campaign it was granted is by the number of the regiment indented on the edge of the medal. The British regiments engaged were: South Africa, 1834-53.

In 1834-5: 27th, 72nd, and 75th Foot. In 1846-7: 7th Dragoon Guards; 6th, 27th, 45th, 73rd, 90th, and 91st Foot; and the Rifle Brigade. In 1850-3: 12th Lancers; 2nd, 6th, 12th,

and 43rd Foot; Royal Marines; 2nd Battalion 60th; 73rd, 74th, and 91st Foot; and the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. The Cape Mounted Rifles and the men of the Naval Brigade also did good service. The crews of the following ships received the medal: H.M.S. *"Castor," "Dee," "Hermes," "Rhadamanthus,"* and *"Styx."*

The medal is silver, 1.4in. diameter, and has on the obverse the head of Queen Victoria, with the legend, *Victoria Regina*, above. On the reverse, the British Lion is stooping to drink under a mimosa bush, the words *South Africa* above, and the date, *1853*, in the exergue. The recipient's name and regiment or naval rating are indented on the edge in capital letters. The ribbon is orange with two broad and two narrow stripes of dark blue, 1¼in. wide. No bars were issued with this medal.

Burma, 1852-3.

On January 23rd, 1854, the Queen authorised the issue of a medal "for the purpose of commemorating the services rendered during the operations against the Burmese in 1852-3." This medal has since been known as the *"India General Service Medal, 1854,"* and was subsequently used as a reward for the incessant campaigns in India against the native tribes. The suggestion of a General Service Medal to which bars should be added for subsequent campaigns originated with the then Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, the idea being to limit the issue of medals, which had recently become numerous. Twenty-three different bars were added to it from time to time, as follows:

India General Service Medal, 1854.

Pegu.
Persia.
North-West Frontier
Umbeyla.
Bhootan.
Looshai.
Perak.
Jowaki, 1877-8.
Naga, 1879-80.
Burma, 1885-7.
Sikkim, 1888.
Hazara, 1888.
Burma, 1887-9.
Chin-Lushai, 1889-90.
Samana, 1891.
Hazara, 1891.
N.E. Frontier, 1891.
Hunza, 1891.
Burma, 1889-92.
Lushai, 1889-92.
Waziristan, 1894-5.
Chin-Hills, 1892-93.
Kachin-Hills, 1892-93.

In cases where the medal and bar had already been given, a bar was added for subsequent campaigns, instead of granting another medal. This rule seems to have been broken occasionally, probably through oversight, as, since the issue of the medal and bar for *Perak,* instances occur of men having two of the medals, with bars for different campaigns. When fresh bars were added the most recent action commemorated was placed nearest to the medal, the new bar being furnished with ears for attaching to those on the lower side of that previously issued, except in the case of *Pegu,* which is retained on the medal.

The bars and clasp are similar in design to those issued originally with the Sutlej medal, but the bars are $1\frac{7}{16}$in. long, excepting that for *Pegu,* which is $1\frac{3}{8}$in.

The following British regiments took part in the action in Burma for which this medal was first granted, with a bar inscribed *Pegu:* Pegu, 1852-3.

18th, 51st, and 80th; and also the men of the Naval Brigade from the following ships: H.M.S. "*Bittern,*" "*Cleopatra,*" "*Contest,*" "*Fox,*" "*Hastings,*" "*Hermes,*" "*Rattler,*" "*Salamander,*" "*Spartan,*" "*Sphinx,*" "*Winchester,*" "*Styx,*" and "*Serpent.*"

The medal has on the obverse the diademed head of the Queen; above is the legend, *Victoria Regina.* The reverse has a figure of Victory crowning a warrior with a laurel-wreath. The warrior is seated, with a Roman helmet on the ground at his side; in his right hand he holds a short Roman sword and in his left hand the sheath; in the exergue is a lotus-flower. It is silver, 1.4in. diameter. The ribbon is crimson, $1\frac{1}{4}$in. wide, with two dark blue stripes $\frac{1}{5}$in. from the edge. The name and regiment, or ship, of

the recipient are indented in small capital letters on the edge of the medal. From the Perak War downwards the names, &c., have been *engraved,* either in capitals or in Italian running-hand.

The combinations of these bars are numerous, but they chiefly occur on the medals of the Native Indian troops and their European officers. The greatest number on one medal is seven, and this only in one instance. The combination is as follows: *Hunza, 1891; Samana, 1891; Hazara, 1888; Burma, 1885-7; Jowaki, 1877-8; North-West Frontier; Umbeyla.* This medal is worn by the Subadar-Major of No. 4 Battery Punjab Frontier Force, and he also has the Afghan and Mutiny medals. Sir Wm. Lockhart, K.C.B., has the medal with six bars.

Crimea, 1854-6.

We now come to the medals issued by our own and foreign Governments for the Crimean War in 1854-6. The same medal was awarded to the army and navy, and differed only in the bars issued, although most of them were awarded to both Services. The original Order for the issue of the medal was dated December, 1854, and only two bars were authorised, namely, those for the battles of *Alma* and *Inkermann.* In February, 1855, a bar for the action at *Balaklava* was sanctioned, and, in October of the same year, one for *Sebastopol,* to all those soldiers who had been present at the operations between October 1st, 1854, and September 9th, 1855. Two dies were made for the former, one being inscribed "*Balaclava*" and the other "*Balaklava.*"

The medal has on the obverse the same effigy of Her Majesty as was on the Peninsula Medal, with the legend, *Victoria Regina* above, and the date, *1854,* in the exergue. On the reverse, a flying figure of

Victory is crowning a Roman warrior with a wreath; the word *Crimea* is inscribed vertically on the left of the figure. The warrior carries a sheathed sword in his right hand, and on his left arm is a round shield on which is shown the British Lion. The medal is by W. Wyon, and is of silver, 1.4in. diameter. The bars are very ornamental, and are in the form of an oak-leaf, ornamented with acorns, with the name of the victory which they commemorate in raised letters in the centre. The clasp for suspension is designed to match the bars, and is peculiar to this medal. The ribbon is light blue, 1⅛in. wide, with light yellow edges. The name and regiment of the recipient are either indented, or engraved, on the edge of the medal, all having been originally issued with plain edges. All the inscriptions, in small, square, *indented* capitals, were put on by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of London, with the same letters as were used for naming the *Military,* and *Navy General Service* medals. It is mentioned in the late Queen's diary that the soldiers to whom she presented the first medals in Hyde Park were unwilling to part with them afterwards to have their names put on, for fear of not having the identical medal returned to them.

Four was the greatest number of bars issued with one medal: namely, *Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann,* and *Sebastopol.* A special bar for *Azoff* was issued to the navy. Medals given to light cavalry regiments, with bars for *Balaklava,* are most prized by collectors on account of the celebrated charge at that battle. The regiments which formed the "Light Brigade" were the 17th Lancers and the 13th Light Dragoons, in the first line; and the 11th Hussars, 4th Light Dragoons, and the 8th Hussars, in the second line.

Many medals were issued without the bars attached, so that much confusion exists in their arrangement. It is stated that many men received bars for battles at which they were not present, owing to the lax way in which they were issued. The following is a list of the various combinations of bars, reading upwards from the medal:

To the Army.

Four Bars.

Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol.

Three Bars.

Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann,
Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol.
Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol.
Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol.

Two Bars.

Inkermann, Sebastopol.
Alma, Balaklava.

Two Bars (*continued*).

Alma, Sebastopol.
Alma, Inkermann.
Balaklava, Inkermann.
Balaklava, Sebastopol.

One Bar.

Alma.
Sebastopol.
Balaklava.

Medal without Bar,

to which everyone who landed in the Crimea was entitled.

To the Navy.

One Bar.

Sebastopol.
Azoff.

Two Bars.

Balaklava, Sebastopol.
Inkermann, Sebastopol.
Azoff, Sebastopol.

Three Bars.

Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol.
Azoff, Inkermann, Sebastopol.
Azoff, Balaklava, Sebastopol.

Medal without Bar.

The Marines received bars for *Inkermann, Balaklava,* and *Sebastopol.* The medal was also given to some of the French troops engaged in the campaign, and was much prized by them.

Every man who was present at *Alma* and *Inkermann,* or at *Inkermann* or *Balaklava,* or at both—in short, everyone who was in the Crimea between October 1st, 1854, and September 9th, 1855—was granted the bar for *Sebastopol,* excepting certain

TURKISH MEDAL FOR THE CRIMEA (SARDINIAN), 1855 (OBVERSE).

TURKISH MEDAL FOR THE CRIMEA (SARDINIAN), 1855 (REVERSE).

MEDAL FOR THE INDIAN MUTINY; AND FOR CHINA, 1857-60 (OBVERSE).

MEDAL FOR THE INDIAN MUTINY, 1857-8 (REVERSE).

MEDAL FOR NEW ZEALAND, 1844-66 (OBVERSE).

MEDAL FOR NEW ZEALAND, 1861-66 (REVERSE).

non-combatants, who were awarded the medal without bar. Some medals were distributed before the General Order granting the *Sebastopol* bar was issued, and it was in most cases subsequently added. No doubt many men entitled to the bar, and who had left the Service, and also the relatives of men who had died meanwhile, did not send the medals for alteration, and this may account for many undoubtedly genuine medals being without the *Sebastopol* bar, although the intention was that all the medals with bars for *Inkermann* and *Balaklava* should have it.

Medals with the bar for *Balaklava,* or with bars for *Alma, Inkermann; Balaklava, Inkermann; Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann,* although not in accordance with the intention of the General Order of October 31st, 1855, are undoubtedly genuine, although imperfect. They are, nevertheless, in the author's opinion, quite worthy of a place in the collector's cabinet.

The naval medals were also issued with plain edges, the names of the recipients and of their ships being engraved on the edge, in most cases at the owner's expense.

The following regiments were engaged:

1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th Dragoon Guards; 1st, 2nd, and 6th Dragoons; 4th and 13th Light Dragoons; 8th, 10th, and 11th Hussars; 12th and 17th Lancers; Royal Horse Artillery; Royal Field Artillery; Royal Engineers; Land Transport Corps and Ambulance Corps; 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards; 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards; and Scots Fusilier Guards; 1st and 2nd Battalions 1st Foot; 1st Battalion 3rd Foot; 1st Battalion 4th Foot; 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 28th, 30th, 31st, 33rd, 34th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 44th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 62nd, 63rd, 68th, 71st, 72nd, 77th, 79th, 82nd, 88th, 89th, 90th, 93rd, 95th, and 97th Foot; and 1st and 2nd Battalions Rifle Brigade.

The following troops were present at the three principal battles:

ALMA, September 20th, 1854.—4th and 13th Light Dragoons; 8th and 11th Hussars; 17th Lancers; Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards; 1st, 4th, 7th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 28th, 30th, 33rd, 38th, 41st, 42nd, 44th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 50th, 55th, 63rd, 68th, 77th, 79th, 88th, 93rd, and 95th Foot.

BALAKLAVA, October 25th, 1854.—4th and 5th Dragoon Guards; 1st, 2nd, and 6th Dragoons; 4th, 8th, 11th, and 13th Light Dragoons; 17th Lancers; and the 93rd Highlanders.

INKERMANN, November 5th, 1854.—4th, 8th, 11th, and 13th Hussars; 17th Lancers; the three regiments of Foot Guards; 1st, 4th, 7th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 28th, 30th, 33rd, 38th, 41st, 47th, 49th, 50th, 55th, 57th, 63rd, 68th, 77th, 88th, and 95th Foot; two batteries Royal Horse Artillery, and two Royal Artillery Field Batteries.

Two companies of the 46th Foot were present at Alma and Inkermann; six officers and 225 men got the bar for *Alma,* and six officers and 201 men received in addition that for *Inkermann.* These medals are consequently rather scarce.

Baltic Medal, 1854-5.

A special medal was issued to seamen and marines who served with the Fleet in the Baltic. On the obverse is a similar head of the Queen to that on the last-described medal, but without the date below. On the reverse is a figure of Britannia seated on a rock, and holding in her right hand a trident; by her side is a naval cannon and a pile of cannon-balls; she is looking towards the fortress of Bomarsund, and in the distance is Fort Sveaborg; above is the word *Baltic;* and in the exergue the date, *1854-1855.* The ribbon is yellow with blue edges, 1¼in. wide. No bars were given with the medal, which is silver, 1.4in. diameter, with a swivel and scroll clasp for suspension, similar to that instituted for the Sutlej Medal.

This medal was intended for the navy only, but two officers and ninety men of the Sappers and Miners, who served on board the flagship, received

it, with their names and regiments indented on the edge.

Turkish Medal for the Crimea.

The Sultan of Turkey issued a medal to the English, French, and Sardinian soldiers and sailors engaged in the war. On the obverse is a field-piece, over which is spread a map of the Crimea. The cannon is standing upon the Russian flag, and a mortar and anchor are alongside; behind are grouped the English, French, Sardinian, and Turkish flags; and in the exergue of the medal designed for the English troops is the word *Crimea,* and the date, *1855*. The reverse has the Sultan's cypher, inclosed in a laurel-wreath; the word *Crimea,* in Turkish characters, is below, and the date of the Hegira, *1271*.

The obverse of the medals differs in the arrangement of the flags, according to the nation for which the medal was intended. On the English medal, the flags of Great Britain and Turkey are in front, with those of France and Sardinia in the rear. The French medal has the flags of France and Turkey in front, with the Sardinian and English behind; in the exergue are the words, *La Crimée 1855*. The Sardinian medal has the national flag, with that of Turkey, to the fore, with those of France and England in the rear; below, *La Crimea 1855*. Owing to the wreck of the ship conveying the majority of the English medals the others were issued indiscriminately to the troops, without regard to nationality, consequently many English soldiers and sailors received the French or Sardinian medal instead of the one originally intended for them. They were issued without names or regiments on them, and were worn with a crimson watered-silk ribbon with bright green edges. The original ribbon was only ½in. wide.

These medals were somewhat roughly executed, and a die was made in England similar in design, but better finished, and medals struck from it were distributed to officers in place of those issued by the Turkish Government.

Danube Medal, 1855.

The *Turkish General Service Medal* (not struck specially for Crimean services) was awarded by the Sultan to Colonel Simmons and sixteen men of the 10th Company Royal Engineers, and also to the officers and thirty men of the crew of a gunboat, for services on the Danube. The obverse has the Sultan's cypher within a circle, on either side of which are flags and laurel-branches, surmounted by a crescent and star. The reverse has a large elliptical star of twelve points, in the centre of which is a smaller one of six points. Below is a scroll, with a small star at each end, and underneath is another star, surrounded by olive-branches. Upon the scroll is the Persian inscription: *Mischani Iftikhar* (the decoration, or mark of honour, or glory). The ribbon is the same as that for the previous medal.

The medals given to the late Colonel (afterwards Field-Marshal Sir John Lintorn) Simmons and to Commander H. Carr-Glyn, R.N., and other officers, were of gold; the others of silver. All were, however, of the same size and design. Very few Turkish officers received the medal in gold, as it was found to be too expensive, and after the issue to the British officers it was stopped.

Silistria Medal, 1855.

Medals—seven in all—were awarded to British officers in command of Turkish troops, for the defence of Silistria. One was given, in gold, to the late Sir J. L. Simmons, the remaining six officers receiving silver medals. On the obverse is the Sultan's cypher,

within a wreath of laurel and oak. On the reverse is a representation of the city of Silistria; and below, the date of the Hegira, *1271* (1854). The ribbon was crimson, with green edges.

A silver medal for the Defence of Kars was given to Sir Fenwick Williams, and the officers under him; also to an artillery soldier-servant. The obverse was exactly the same as that of the previous medal, but the reverse had a view of the city of Kars, and below, the year of the Hegira, *1272* (1855). The ribbon was the same as for the foregoing medal. Defence of Kars, 1855.

Owing to the small number of medals issued, the last three are very rare, if given to British soldiers.

The King of Sardinia conferred a medal for services in the Crimea upon 400 selected officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the army, and fifty sailors and marines. The obverse has the arms of Savoy, surmounted by the crown of Sardinia and surrounded by a wreath of palm, and olive-branches. Above is the legend, *Al valore militare*. On the reverse is a laurel-wreath, within which are engraved the recipient's name and regiment. Around the wreath are the words, *Spedizione d'Oriente, 1855-1856*. The ribbon is dark blue watered-silk, and the medal was fitted with a loop for suspension. A list of the recipients is given in the Appendix. Sardinian Medal for the Crimea.

The Decoration of the French Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour was given by the Emperor Napoleon III. to a number of officers and men of the army and navy who had distinguished themselves during the Crimean War. Legion of Honour.

There were five classes of the cross distributed, according to the rank of the recipients. The majority received the fifth class, which consists of a silver star

of ten points, covered on both sides with white enamel, fixed upon an enamelled green laurel-wreath. The centre is silver-gilt, and has a head of the Emperor Napoleon I., surrounded by a blue enamelled band, inscribed, in gold letters, *Napoléon Emp. des Français*. The centre of the reverse is also silver-gilt, and has the French Imperial eagle, surrounded by a blue enamelled band, bearing the legend, in gold letters, *Honneur et Patrie*. A large silver imperial crown and ring are attached for suspension. The ribbon is of crimson watered-silk. The other classes are of the same design, but are made of gold instead of silver, and vary in size.

French Medal for Valeur et Discipline.

Another medal was given by the French Emperor to 500 non-commissioned officers and men of the army for distinguished gallantry. Only two officers received it; namely, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge and Sir William Codrington. The latter was presented by Marshal Pelissier with his own medal. A list of the recipients is given in the Appendix.

The medal is silver-gilt, and consists of a laurel wreath, in the centre of which is a bust of the Emperor Napoleon III., surrounded by a blue enamelled circle, inscribed, in gilt letters, *Louis Napoléon*. On the reverse, within a blue enamelled circle, are the words *Valeur et discipline;* the whole is surmounted by the French imperial eagle, with outspread wings; and a ring is fitted for suspension. The medal is worn with a wide, watered-silk orange ribbon with green edges. The recipient's name was engraved in italics in the exergue of the reverse.

Order of the Medjidie.

The Sultan of Turkey awarded the Order of the Medjidie to upwards of a thousand officers of the British army and navy, for services in the Crimea.

Five classes of this Order were issued, according to the rank of the recipient. It consists of a silver star of seven points, between which are seven small crescents and stars of five points.

The fifth class has a silver convex centre, encircled by a gold band enamelled crimson. The band is inscribed, in Turkish, with the words, *Zeal, Devotion, Fidelity, 1268* (1852—the date of the institution of the Order). A gold crescent and star, enamelled crimson, forms the suspender. The reverse is plain, and the ribbon is crimson with green edges.

The first, second, third, and fourth classes are of the same design, but are larger, and have gold centres instead of silver. The first, second, and third are worn with a ribbon round the neck instead of on the left breast like the fourth and lowest classes.

The first and second classes have in addition a star of similar design, which is worn on the left, and right sides respectively.

This decoration was also given to a number of officers above the rank of captain, for services in the Egyptian War of 1882 and the subsequent Soudan expeditions.

The next medal issued by our Government was that for the war in Persia in 1856-7. It was authorised by a General Order, dated April 12th, 1858. The *India General Service Medal of 1854* was used, as instituted for the second war in Burma, but with the word *Persia* on the bar. It was also given to the crews of the ships of the Indian marine. Persia, 1856-7.

The following British regiments were present:

14th Light Dragoons; 64th and 78th Foot. INDIAN: 3rd Bombay Cavalry; Poona Horse; 1st Scinde Horse; 2nd Bombay Europeans; Bombay Sappers and Miners; 2nd, 3rd,

4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 26th, 28th, and 29th Bombay Infantry.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-8.

We now come to the medal given for services during the Indian Mutiny (1857-8). It was granted by a General Order, dated August 18th, 1858. There were five bars issued, namely:

1. *Delhi,* 30th May to 14th September, 1857.
2. *Defence of Lucknow,* 29th June to 25th September, 1857.
3. *Relief of Lucknow,* November, 1857.
4. *Lucknow,* 2nd to 21st March, 1858.
5. *Central India,* January to June, 1858.

They were 1½in. long by ⅜in. wide at the ends, and reduced to ¼in. wide in the middle. The ends are "fish-tailed," and the letters are in raised capitals. The bars are attached to the medal by an ornamental curved clasp and swivel.

Four was the greatest number of bars issued on one medal, mainly to the 1st Bengal Artillery, and three bars were given only to the 9th Lancers and Bengal Horse Artillery.

The medal is silver, 1.4in. diameter, and has on the obverse the diademed head of the Queen, surmounted by *Victoria Regina.* On the reverse is a figure of Britannia standing, holding a wreath in her outstretched right hand; on her left arm is an oval shield with the crosses of the Union on it; behind her stands the British lion; the word *India* is above, and the date, *1857-1858,* in the exergue. The ribbon is scarlet and white in alternate stripes, two of scarlet and three of white, 1¼in. wide. The name and regiment, or ship, of the recipient, were indented in small capital letters on the edge of the medal.

The following is a list of the various combinations of bars issued with the medal, and is arranged with

the bar for the first action commemorated farthest from the medal:

FOUR BARS.

Central India, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow, Delhi.

THREE BARS.

Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow, Delhi.
Central India, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow.

TWO BARS.

Relief of Lucknow, Delhi.
Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow.
Lucknow, Defence of Lucknow.

TWO BARS (*continued*).

Central India, Defence of Lucknow.
Central India, Lucknow.
Central India, Delhi.
Lucknow, Delhi.
Relief of Lucknow, Defence of Lucknow.

ONE BAR.

Central India.
Relief of Lucknow.
Defence of Lucknow.
Delhi.
Lucknow.

MEDAL WITHOUT BAR.

The medal was also granted to the Naval Brigade, consisting of detachments from H.M.S. "*Pearl*" and "*Shannon*" and H.E.I.C.V. "*Calcutta*" and "*Sans Pareil,*" and had the following bars:

TWO BARS.—*Lucknow. Relief of Lucknow.*
ONE BAR.—*Lucknow.*
Relief of Lucknow.
MEDAL WITHOUT BAR.—*To the officers and men of the "Pearl" Brigade.*

The medals for the Defence of Lucknow awarded to the 32nd Foot, under Colonel Inglis, are most prized by collectors, on account of its heroic action.

This was the last medal given by the Honourable East India Company, which shortly afterwards ceased to exist.

The following British regiments received the medal:

7th Hussars, 9th Lancers, 8th Hussars, 12th Lancers, 14th Hussars; 5th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 23rd, 32nd, 34th, 38th, 42nd, 52nd, 53rd, 60th, 61st, 64th, 71st, 72nd, 75th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 86th, 88th, 90th, 93rd, 95th, 97th, 101st, 102nd, 104th, and 108th Foot; and the Rifle Brigade.

China, 1857-60.

By a General Order, dated March 6th, 1861, Her Majesty granted a medal to the troops engaged in the war in China, 1857-60. The obverse of the medal is the same as that used for the first Chinese War (see page 59); and the reverse is similar, but with the date, *1842,* left out of the exergue. The ribbon also is the same—crimson with yellow edges, 1¼in. wide. When this medal was first issued the ribbon had five stripes; namely, blue, yellow, red, white, and green.

Five bars were issued with this medal to the army and navy—*China 1842,* to those who had been in the first war; *Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860;* and *Fatshan 1857,* to the navy only. Only one medal was issued with five bars, and that to a gunner in the Royal Marine Artillery. It is now in Lord Cheylesmore's collection, and has bars for *Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, Taku Forts 1860,* and *Pekin 1860.* The bars and clasp are of the same design as those issued with the Mutiny Medal, and are fastened together by small rivets.

The naval medals were all issued without the names of the recipients on the edge, but the army received them with the names and regiments indented in small capital letters.

The medal with two bars for *Pekin 1860* and *Taku Forts 1860* given to the 1st Dragoon Guards is rare, as only two squadrons of this regiment were present. The following British regiments also took part in the campaigns:

Two squadrons 1st Dragoon Guards, 1st Batt. 3rd Foot, 1st, 2nd, 31st, 44th, 59th, 60th, 67th, and 99th Foot; Royal Artillery; and Sappers and Miners. There were also present the 11th and 19th Bengal Lancers, and the 20th and 23rd Bengal Infantry.

The combinations of bars issued were as follows, the bar for the earliest action being placed nearest the medal:

FIVE BARS.

Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860.
China 1842, Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860.

FOUR BARS.

China 1842, Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858.
China 1842, Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860 (naval).
China 1842, Fatshan 1857, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860.
Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (naval).
Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, Taku Forts 1860.
Fatshan 1857, Taku Forts 1858, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860.
Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, Pekin 1860.
Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860.

THREE BARS.

Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (naval and army).
Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, Pekin 1860.

THREE BARS (*continued*).

Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (naval).
Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, Taku Forts 1860.
Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858.
Fatshan 1857, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (naval).
Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860.
China 1842, Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857.
China 1842, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858 (naval).
Taku Forts 1858, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860.

TWO BARS.

China 1842, Canton 1857 (naval).
Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860.
Fatshan, 1857, Taku Forts 1858.
Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858.
Canton 1857, Fatshan 1857.
Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860.
Canton 1857, Pekin 1860.
Taku Forts 1858, Pekin 1860.

ONE BAR.

Fatshan 1857.
Canton 1857.
Taku Forts 1858.
Pekin 1860.
Taku Forts 1860.

MEDAL WITHOUT BAR.

To the army and navy.

Another medal was designed to commemorate the war in 1842, but it was not issued, as it was thought it might give offence to the Chinese. A few proofs were struck which are occasionally met with. The obverse had the usual head of the Queen, surmounted by the legend, *Victoria Regina*. On the reverse was the British lion trampling upon the Chinese dragon; above the legend, *Armis exposcere pacem;* and in the exergue, *Nanking, 1842*. The ribbon was to have been the same as that for the above—crimson with yellow edges.

North-West Frontier, 1849-63.

A Royal Warrant, dated July 1st, 1869, authorised the issue of a third bar with the *India General Service Medal of 1854* (described on page 88), inscribed *North-Western Frontier,* for services from the year 1849 to 1863.

The following is a list of the expeditions for which the medal and bar were given. *Vide* General Order, No. 71, of 1869:

Expedition to Eusufzye, November 30th, 1849. British regiments: 60th and 61st.

Expedition to Kohat Pass, February 9th, 1850. British regiments: 60th, 61st, and 98th.

Expedition against the Ootman Kheyl and Ranezai Tribes, May 11th, 1852. British regiments: 32nd Foot, and one battery Royal Horse Artillery.

Expedition to Punjpoo, Ishakoti, and Deerjai, May 18th, 1852. British regiments: as above, and 53rd Foot.

Expedition against the Hussanzaies and the Synds of Khajan, December, 1852; January, 1853. 22nd Foot, Guides, and 66th Goorkhas.

Expedition against the Kusranees and Shearnees, March, 1853.

Expedition against the Boree Afreedies, November 29th, 1853.

Expedition to Shah Morseh Keyl against the Mohmund Tribe, August 31st, 1854.

Expedition against the Aka Kheyl and Bussee Kheyl Tribes, March 27th, 1855.

Expedition against the Meranzie Tribe, April 4th, 1855.

Expedition to the Bozdar Hills, March 6th, 1857. British regiments; 81st and 98th.

Expedition to the Sitana, April 22nd, 1858.

Expedition against the Cabool Kheyl Wuzzeerees, December 15th, 1859.

Expedition against the Mahsood Wuzzeers, April 14th, 1860.

Expedition (second) to Eusufzye against the Hussanzaie Tribes in the Black Mountain, October 18th, 1863. (Bar-for *Umbeyla*).

Expedition against the Bazotees on the North-West Frontier of India, under General Wilde, 1868.

Expeditions against the Mohmund Tribes, December 5th, 1863, to January 2nd, 1864. The European regiments that took part in this expedition, were three troops of the 7th Hussars; the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade; 79th Highlanders; and D Battery 5th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery; and various native corps.

The issue of a medal for the last expedition was authorised by General Order, No. 98, June 14th, 1884.

The medal, described on page 71, was also issued for services in New Zealand from 1860 to 1866, by General Order, dated March 1st, 1869. It was granted to both Services, and the dates on the reverse correspond with the services of the recipient. New Zealand, 1860-6.

Owing to incompleteness in the returns many medals were issued without the dates of the recipients' services on the reverse.

The following is a complete list of the dates on the reverse :

FOR THE ARMY.

Medal without date on the reverse	*1860.*	*1863-1864.*
1845-1847,	*1861-1866.*	*1863.*
1860-1861.	*1861-1865.*	*1864-1866.*
1860-1863.	*1861-1864.*	*1864-1865.*
1860-1864.	*1861-1863.*	*1864.*
1860-1865.	*1861.*	*1865-1866.*
1860-1866.	*1863-1866.*	*1865.*
	1863-1865.	*1866.*

FOR THE NAVY.

1845-1847.	*1847.*	*1863-1865.*
1845-1846.	*1860-1861.*	*1865.*
1846.	*1861.*	
1846-1847.	*1863-1864.*	

The following British regiments were engaged in the various expeditions from 1860-1866:

12th, 14th, 18th, 40th, 43rd, 50th, 57th, 65th, 68th, and 70th Foot; Royal Engineers; Royal Artillery; and Military Train.

The crews of the following ships were engaged:

H.M.S. *Brisk, Cordelia, Curacoa, Eclipse, Esk, Falcon, Harrier, Himalaya, Iris, Miranda, Niger, Pelorus,* and *Victoria.*

Umbeyla and Bhootan, 1864-6.

A General Order of July 1st, 1869, authorised another bar being issued with the *India General Service Medal of 1854,* inscribed *Umbeyla;* and a General Order of April 28th, 1870, granted one for *Bhootan,* for services in 1864-65-66, and for the Hazara Campaign of 1868.

The following troops took part in the campaign in Bhootan:

55th and 80th British Infantry; 5th and 14th Bengal Cavalry; 11th, 12th, 18th, 43rd, and 44th Bengal Infantry; 2nd Goorkhas; and 19th, 29th, and 30th Punjab Infantry.

In the Umbeyla Campaign (October to December, 1863), the troops engaged under Major-General Sir Neville Chamberlain were:

A squadron of Probyn's Horse; the Guides (infantry and cavalry); half a battery of Royal Artillery; a mountain mule battery; 7th Fusiliers; 71st and 93rd Highlanders; 101st Fusiliers; 1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th, and 20th Punjab Infantry; 4th and 5th Goorkhas; a company of Native Sappers; 3rd and 14th Sikhs; and 23rd and 32nd Punjab Pioneers.

Papal Brigade, 1860.

In 1860 a medal was granted by Pope Pius IX. to the Irish Brigade of Volunteers who served under Major O'Reilly against Garibaldi. Although not, strictly speaking, a medal given to British *soldiers,*

still, as many of our countrymen received it, it is worthy of a place here. Permission to wear it was neither asked, nor obtained.

The medal is of an unusual type, and is made of German silver, plated. Instead of being a solid disc the centre is pierced. Around the outside of the obverse, in the legend: *Pro Petri Sede. Pio IX. P. M. A. X. XV.* On the reverse, *Victoria quae vincit mundum fides nostra.* In the centre is an inverted cross, resting upon the head of a serpent. The ribbon is crimson with two white stripes, with narrow yellow edges. The medal was issued without the names of the recipients on the edge, and has a clasp for suspension not unlike that issued with the Crimean Medal.

By a General Order, dated December, 1872, another bar, inscribed *Looshai,* was granted with the *India General Service Medal of 1854* for the Looshai Expedition, from December, 1871, to February, 1872, under Generals Nuthall and Bourchier. No British troops were employed, and the medal and bar were only given to native troops and their European officers. Looshai, 1872.

The troops engaged were:

One battery Peshawar Mountain Artillery; two companies Sappers and Miners; 2nd and 4th Goorkhas; 22nd and 27th Punjab Infantry; 42nd and 44th Assam Infantry; and 100 Police.

The next medal is that given for the Abyssinian War, from October 4th, 1867, to April 19th, 1868. It is smaller than, and entirely different in design from, those usually issued, being only $1\frac{1}{4}$in. diameter. Another special feature about it is, that instead of the name and regiment or ship of the recipient being engraved or indented on the edge, they are stamped, Abyssinia, 1867-8.

in relief, in the centre of the reverse, except on the medals given to the Indian troops, which had the names, &c., engraved. It was awarded to the army and navy.

On the obverse is a crowned and veiled bust of Queen Victoria, similar to, though smaller than, that on the New Zealand Medal (see page 71), within a beaded circle. It is surrounded by a star of nine points, the inner angles of which each contain a letter, as follows: *A. B. Y. S. S. I. N. I. A.* On the reverse is a laurel-wreath, within which are the recipient's name and regiment, or ship, within a beaded circle. An imperial crown and a large silver ring for suspension surmount the medal. The ribbon is 1½in. wide, crimson, with broad white edges.

The following regiments received the medal:

British: 3rd Dragoon Guards; 4th, 26th, 33rd, and 45th Foot; Royal Artillery and Engineers; besides the Naval Brigade.

Native: Scinde Horse; 3rd Bombay Cavalry; 10th Bengal Lancers; 12th Bengal Cavalry; Bombay and Madras Sappers and Miners; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 18th, 21st, 25th, and 27th Bombay Native Infantry.

Also the crews of the following ships:

H.M.S. *Argus, Dryad, Daphne, Nymphe, Octavia, Satellite, Star, Spiteful,* and *Vigilant.*

Ashantee, 1873-4.

On June 1st, 1874, a medal was authorised for the war in Ashantee, from June 9th, 1873, to February 4th, 1874; and a bar for the Battle of Amoaful, inscribed *Coomassie,* was given to those present. It is 1⅜in. long by $\frac{3}{16}$in. wide, with the word in raised capitals, and is attached to the medal by means of a straight clasp and swivel.

On the obverse of the medal, which is silver, 1.4 in diameter, is a head of Her Majesty, with a diadem and veil, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina.*

The reverse is in high relief, and represents a skirmish in the bush between British infantry and a number of semi-nude Ashantees. This is one of the finest designs amongst our medals, and is the work of E. J. Poynter, P.R.A. The obverse is by Leonard Wyon. The recipient's name and regiment, or ship, and the date, *1873-74,* are engraved on the edge of the medal, and filled in with black colouring matter. The ribbon is 1¼in. wide, yellow with black edges, and has two narrow black stripes down the centre.

The following regiments took part in the campaign:

23rd and 42nd Foot; 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade; 2nd West India Regiment; about 150 men of the Royal Engineers; the Houssa Artillery; and the Naval Brigade of seamen and marines from the following ships: H.M.S. *Active, Amethyst, Argus, Barracouta, Beacon, Bittern, Coquette, Decoy, Dromedary, Druid, Encounter, Himalaya, Merlin, Rattlesnake, Seagull, Simoon, Tamar,* and *Victor Emmanuel.*

The number of medals issued to both Services, with and without the bar, was 11,000.

Another issue of the *India General Service Medal, 1854,* was authorised on September 1st, 1879, with a bar for *Perak,* for the campaign in 1875-6 (November 2nd to March 20th) against the Malays, and by General Order, No. 58, 1881, the grant was extended to the forces engaged against the same tribes from November 27th to December 10th, 1874. It was worn with the usual red and blue ribbon, and although the General Order stated that the bar should be *Perak 1875-6,* the date was omitted when the bar was issued. Perak, 1875-6.

The troops taking part in the campaign were:

1st Battalion 3rd Foot, and detachments of the 10th and 80th Foot, the Naval Brigade, and Indian troops, with the Royal Artillery and Engineers.

The crews of H.M.S. *Charybdis* and *Hart* received the medal for the operations in 1874, and those of H.M.S. *Egeria, Fly, Modeste, Philomel, Ringdove,* and *Thistle* for services in 1876.

Jowaki, 1877-78.

For the expedition against the Afridis, in 1877-8, an eighth bar was issued with the medal, by an Order dated March 1st, 1879. The bar was inscribed *Jowaki, 1877-78*. Only those troops who were engaged between November 9th, 1877, and January 19th, 1878, received the medal and bar.

The troops employed in this expedition were:

9th and 51st Foot; 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade (two companies); 20th, 22nd, and 27th Punjab Native Infantry; 14th Sikhs; 17th Bengal Cavalry; two companies Royal Engineers; one battery each of Field and Horse Artillery.

South Africa, 1877-79.

The long series of wars in South Africa, from 1877 to 1881, was commemorated by medals and bars. The bars are of a novel design, as, instead of bearing the name of a victory, or of an expedition, they merely record the year of service covering all the operations in which the recipient was engaged. They are $1\frac{7}{16}$ in. long by $\frac{5}{16}$ in. wide, and are of similar design to those issued with the Sutlej medal, the date being in raised figures. The clasp is also similar. The medal is similar to the South African Medal for 1853 (see page 88); but instead of the date being in the exergue, there are a Zulu shield and four crossed assegais. The ribbon is the same: namely, orange with dark blue broad and narrow stripes, and the names and regiments of the recipients are engraved on the edges of the medal in capital letters.

The bars issued were as follows: *1877-8, 1878, 1878-9, 1879, 1877-8-9*. The medal was also issued without a bar to the troops who were employed in Natal from January to September, 1879, but who did

not go into Zululand. No one received a medal with more than one bar, and it was awarded to the navy as well as to the army.

The troops engaged in the various campaigns were:

1st Dragoon Guards (1879); 17th Lancers (1879); 2nd Battalion 3rd (1879), 4th (1879), 13th (1878-9), 21st (1879), 24th (1877-8-9), 57th (1879), 58th (1879), 2nd and 3rd Battalions 60th (1879), 80th (1878-9), 83rd (1878-9), 88th (1877-8-9), 90th (1877-8-9), 91st (1879), 94th (1877-8-9), 97th (1879), and 99th (1879) Foot; and the crews of H.M.S. *Active, Boadicea, Euphrates, Forester, Himalaya, Orontes, Shah, Tamar,* and *Tenedos.*

Many memorable incidents occurred in these wars, including the death of the Prince Imperial of France; the annihilation of a portion of the 24th Regiment at Isandlwahna; the heroic defence of Rorke's Drift; the capture of Cetewayo, &c.

Afghanistan, 1878-80

A silver medal, 1.4in. diameter, and six bars were issued for actions during the Afghan Wars in 1878-9-80. The obverse has a bust of Her Majesty, with crown, and veiled, and wearing the ribbon of the Garter, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix.* The reverse has a British column on the march, accompanied by native cavalry, an officer riding in the foreground; in the centre an elephant, carrying a mountain gun on his back, an infantry soldier marching in front; in the background a mountain, with a fortress on the top; the word *Afghanistan* above; in the exergue the date *1878-9-80.* The ribbon is green with crimson edges, 1¼in. wide. The name and regiment of the recipient are engraved on the edge in capital letters on medals given to British soldiers, and in running hand on those given to natives. The following were the bars issued:

1. *Ali Musjid,* 21st November, 1878.
2. *Peiwar Kotal,* 2nd December, 1878.
3. *Charasia,* 6th October, 1879.
4. *Ahmed Khel,* 19th April, 1880.
5. *Kabul,* 10th-23rd December, 1879, and 9th August, 1880.
6. *Kandahar,* 1st September, 1880.

They are $1\frac{3}{8}$in. long by $\frac{5}{16}$in. wide, with square ends, and have the name in the centre in raised capitals on a frosted ground, and with a border of two raised burnished lines. They are fastened together by means of large, round-headed rivets, and are attached to the medal by a straight clasp and swivel.

The following troops were present at the undermentioned battles:

ALI-MUSJID.—*British:* 10th Hussars; 17th, 51st, and 81st Foot; 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade; and four batteries of Artillery. *Native:* 11th Bengal Lancers; 6th, 14th, 20th, 27th, and 45th Bengal Infantry; 1st Sikhs; 4th Goorkhas; and Bengal Sappers and Miners.

PEIWAR-KOTAL.—*British:* 8th and 72nd Foot; and one squadron 10th Hussars. *Native:* 12th Bengal Cavalry; 23rd and 29th Bengal Infantry; 5th Goorkhas; 2nd and 5th Punjab Infantry.

CHARASIA.—*British:* 9th Lancers; 67th, 72nd, and 92nd Foot; one battery Royal Horse Artillery; one battery Royal Artillery; and two mountain batteries. *Native:* 12th Bengal Cavalry; 14th Bengal Lancers; 5th Punjab Cavalry; Bengal Sappers and Miners; 23rd and 28th Bengal Infantry; 5th Goorkhas; and 5th Punjab Infantry.

AHMED KHEL.—*British:* 59th Foot; 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles; and one battery of Artillery. *Native:* 19th Bengal Lancers; 1st Punjab Cavalry; 2nd Sikhs; 15th, 19th, and 25th Bengal Infantry.

The troops engaged in the various actions before KABUL in December, 1879, were:

British: 9th Lancers; 9th, 67th, 72nd, and 92nd Foot. *Native:* 12th Bengal Cavalry; 14th Bengal Lancers; 5th Punjab Cavalry; 23rd and 28th Bengal Infantry; 2nd, 4th, and 5th

Goorkhas; 5th Punjab Infantry; two batteries of Punjab Artillery; and Bengal Sappers and Miners.

KANDAHAR.—*British:* 9th Lancers; 7th, 60th, 66th, 72nd, and 92nd Foot; and three batteries of Artillery. *Native:* 3rd Bengal Cavalry; 3rd Bombay Cavalry; 3rd Punjab Cavalry; 3rd Scinde Horse; Central India Horse; Poona Horse; 15th, 23rd, 24th, and 25th Bengal Infantry; 1st, 4th, 19th, 28th, and 29th Bombay Infantry; 2nd, 4th, and 5th Goorkhas; 2nd and 3rd Sikhs.

Roberts's Star, 1880.

A bronze decoration was issued to all who took part in General Roberts's memorable march from Kabul to Kandahar, from August 9th to 31st, 1880. It is in the form of a five-pointed star (1.9in. from point to point), with radiations, and in the inner angles a small ball. In the centre is the imperial monogram, *V.R.I.*, and, on a band encircling it, *Kabul to Kandahar, 1880*. The reverse is plain with a hollow centre, round which the recipient's name and regiment are indented in capital letters, on the medals given to British soldiers; and are engraved either in capitals or in running hand, on those given to Natives; an imperial crown and ring are attached for suspension. The ribbon worn with this medal is the "rainbow" ribbon of the earlier Indian medals, but unwatered and only 1½in. wide.

The following is a list of the combinations of the bars, which are arranged to read upwards from the medal:

FOUR BARS.

Ali-Musjid, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar.

Peiwar - Kotal, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar. Given to the 72nd Highlanders, 5th Goorkhas, 5th Punjab Infantry, and the 23rd Punjab Pioneers.

THREE BARS.

Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar.

Peiwar - Kotal, Charasia, Kabul.

Peiwar-Kotal, Kabul, Kandahar.

Ali-Musjid, Kabul, Kandahar.

TWO BARS.

Peiwar-Kotal, Kandahar.

TWO BARS (*continued*).

Peiwar-Kotal, Charasia.
Peiwar-Kotal, Kabul.
Charasia, Ahmed-Khel.
Charasia, Kabul.
Charasia, Kandahar.
Ali-Musjid, Peiwar-Kotal.
Ali-Musjid, Kandahar.
Ali-Musjid, Kabul.
Ahmed Khel, Kandahar.
Kabul, Kandahar.

ONE BAR.

Ali-Musjid. *Peiwar-Kotal.* *Kabul.*
Ahmed-Khel. *Charasia.* *Kandahar.*

MEDAL WITHOUT BAR.

Given to officers and men not present at any of the actions for which separate bars were given. The following regiments received it: 6th Dragoon Guards; 8th and 15th Hussars; 12th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 25th, 31st, 53rd, and 63rd Foot.

Several men of the 65th Foot then serving in Bengal, were sent up to the front as signallers. Five of them received the Afghan medal with bars for *Peiwar-Kotal, Charasia, Kabul,* and *Kandahar,* and the Roberts Star. Others received the medal with three bars; and some who were in the second phase of the campaign received the medal without bar.

The following British regiments took part in the campaign:

6th Dragoon Guards; 8th, 10th, and 15th Hussars; 9th Lancers; 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 25th, 51st, 53rd, 59th, 60th, 63rd, 66th, 67th, 70th, 72nd, 78th, 81st, and 92nd Foot; and the Rifle Brigade.

Egypt and Soudan, 1882-5.

After the conclusion of the Egyptian War, in 1882, by a General Order issued on October 17th, a silver medal, 1.4in. diameter, was granted to the troops engaged. On the obverse is a head of the Queen, with diadem, and veiled, somewhat similar to that on the Ashantee Medal, and surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix.* The reverse has a fine representation of the Sphinx, on an ornamental pedestal, with the word *Egypt* above, and the date

—*1882*—below. The ribbon has alternate stripes of blue and white—three blue and two white—1¼in. wide. The name and regiment, or ship, of the recipient are engraved on the edge in capital letters, and some of the medals given to the Royal Marines had the names, &c., indented.

Two bars were issued with this medal—*Alexandria, 11th July,* and *Tel-el-Kebir* (13th September, 1882), of the same design as those issued with the Afghan medal, and with similar rivets and attachment to the medal. The first bar was given to the seamen and marines who landed in Alexandria after the bombardment; and the latter to all those who were present at Tel-el-Kebir, including a Naval Brigade of 200 seamen and marines. When additional bars were won from time to time, the recipient returned those already received, and a complete new set was issued. Thus the rivets on all genuine medals are always the same.

After the Soudan War, in 1884, a similar medal was issued to the combined Services, but with the date left out of the exergue on the reverse. Four bars were issued with it. (1) *Suakin, 1884,* to all those who landed at Suakin or Trinkitat between February 19th and March 26th, 1884, both dates inclusive, and who had previously received the medal for the 1882 campaign. Those who had not been awarded it received only the medal without date in the exergue. (2) *El-Teb—Tamaai,* to all those who were present at the above battles on February 29th and March 13th, 1884. (3) *El-Teb,* to those who were only present at this battle. (4) *Tamaai,* to those who were only in this action. The ribbon was the same as that for the previous medal. Soudan, 1884.

Only those troops who had previously received the

medal for 1882 were given the bar for *Suakin, 1884*. It, therefore, only appears, either separately or in conjunction with others, on the medal with the date, *1882,* in the exergue.

Second Soudan War, 1885.

On the conclusion of the second Soudan War, in 1885, the medal was again issued to the troops and Naval Brigade, with five additional bars. The following is the wording of the General Order:

(1.) The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her pleasure that a medal be granted to all Her Majesty's forces employed in the recent operations in the Soudan, in commemoration of their arduous labours in the ascent of the river Nile, and their gallantry in the operations which ensued; and also for the operations in the Eastern Soudan, in the vicinity of Suakin. (2.) The medal will be similar in pattern to that already granted for service in Egypt and the Soudan. (3) Individuals already in possession of the decoration specified in paragraph 2 will only be eligible to receive such of the clasps specified hereafter as they may be entitled to. (4.) All officers and soldiers who served south of Assouan on or before 7th March, 1885, will be held to be entitled to the medal, except those who are already in possession of it. (5.) All officers and soldiers who were on duty at Suakin between 27th March, 1884, and 14th May, 1885, will also be entitled to the medal, except those already in possession of it. (6.) Her Majesty has further approved of clasps being issued as follow: A clasp, inscribed *The Nile, 1884-5,* to those officers and soldiers who served south of Assouan on or before March 7th, 1885. A clasp, inscribed *Abu Klea,* to those officers and soldiers who took part in the action fought there on 17th Jan., 1885, under the late Major-General Sir H. Stewart, K.C.B. A clasp, inscribed *Kirbekan,* to those officers and soldiers who took part in the action fought there on the 10th Feb., 1885, under the late Major-General Earle, C.B., C.S.I. A clasp, inscribed *Suakin, 1885,* to those officers and soldiers who were engaged in the operations at Suakin between the 1st March and 14th May, 1885, both days inclusive. A clasp, inscribed *Tofrek,* to those officers and men who were actually present at the action fought there on the 22nd March, 1885.

The ribbon was blue and white, like that for the two previous medals. No medals were issued with single bars for *Tofrek, Abu Klea,* or *Kirbekan;* as in the former case, all recipients were entitled to the

bar for *Suakin, 1885*, and in the two latter to that for *The Nile, 1884-5*. The names and regiments, or ships, of the recipients were engraved on the edge of the medal in capital letters. Medals without bars were given for the three campaigns to those who had not been in action, but who were in any way connected with the expeditions. Officers of the hired transports; a few civilians, European and native, the Australian contingent, and the Canadian boatmen hired to navigate the boats through the Nile rapids, also received the medal and bar.

The medal, without bar, and the Khedive's star mentioned below, were issued to all officers and men who served at, and to the south of, Wady Halfa between November 30th, 1885, and January 11th, 1886, provided they had not already received them for any of the previous campaigns. This expedition included the Battle of Ginniss, for which no bar was given. Soudan, 1885-6.

A General Order, dated January 2nd, 1890, authorised a further issue of the Soudan medal with a bar, inscribed *Gemaizah, 1888,* to all troops who were landed at Suakin before the action of Gemaizah on December 20th, 1888, and were there on that day. It also directed that the same medal should be granted to all troops who were employed on the Nile at and south of Korosko on August 3rd, 1889; and that a bar, inscribed *Toski, 1889,* be given to all who were present at that action on August 3rd. Those officers and men who had already received the Soudan medal received the new bars only. Soudan, 1888-9. Gemaizah. Toski.

In addition to the medal issued by our own Government, the Khedive of Egypt presented a decoration to every officer and man, naval and military, who was Khedive's Star, 1882-4-6.

entitled to the English medal. It is in the form of a five-pointed bronze star, 1.9in. diameter, suspended from a ring between two of the points. A laureated bar, on which are a crescent and five-pointed small star, is attached, for suspension from the ribbon. In the centre of the obverse is a front view of the Sphinx, with the desert and three Pyramids in the rear, surrounded by a circle, upon which are the words, *Egypt, 1882,* above, and below, in Arabic letters, *Khedive of Egypt, 1299.* On the reverse is a large raised circle, in which is the Khedive's monogram, *T. M.*, surmounted by a crown and crescent and star. The ribbon was navy blue, 1½in. wide. The decoration was issued without the name of the recipient on the reverse, but many of them had their name and regiment stamped, or engraved. The stars given for the 1884 and 1885 campaigns were of the same design, except that upon the circle on the obverse the words are *Egypt, 1884;* or *Egypt, 1884-6,* with *Khedive of Egypt, 1301,* and *Khedive of Egypt, 1301-4,* respectively, in Arabic characters below. The 1884-5 star was not issued until some time after the English medal had been awarded, as originally it was not intended to give the decoration for that campaign.

Khedive's Star, 1888-9.

In 1890-91, a further issue of the bronze star was made to all troops engaged in the operations near Suakin in 1888-9, and on the Nile in 1889. The star is of similar pattern to those previously issued, but bears no date upon it. It was only given to those who had not received any of the stars previously issued, and, fewer having been given, it is consequently the rarest of the series.

In October, 1893, a further issue of the Khedive's

star took place. It had no date, and was similar to the last one issued. A bronze bar was, however, added above the usual suspender, on which in Arabic characters are the name and date of the action for which the star was granted, namely, *Tokar, 1890*. The officers and men of H.M.S. "*Dolphin*" and "*Sandfly*," who were engaged on transport duty, received it, and also British officers serving in the Egyptian Army, but the silver medal was not given for this action. Those already in possession of any of the stars previously issued received the bar only. Tokar, 1890.

A large number of officers—above the rank of captain—were given the Order of the Medjidie for these campaigns, the class varying with the rank of the recipient. Permission was subsequently granted to receive and wear this decoration, and also the various classes of the Osmanieh, given at the same time. Order of the Medjidie, 1882.

The following are the combination of the bars, as far as known to the author, but as very many of the men were in two, and in some cases three, campaigns, the variety of the combinations of the bars is very great. Captain Beech, late 20th Hussars, had the medal with seven bars, the only one issued. Egyptian and Soudan, 1882-9.

SIX BARS.

Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea, Suakin 1885. Given to four men of the 19th Hussars, who were Lord Wolseley's orderlies, and after the battles of Abu Klea and Kirbekan went with Lord Wolseley to Suakin, and so got the bar for *Suakin 1885* in addition to the usual five.

FIVE BARS.

Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan.

Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea.

Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan.

Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85, Abu-Klea.

FIVE BARS (*continued*).

Tel-el-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Abu-Klea, Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889.

FOUR BARS.

Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85.
Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, Tamaai, The Nile, 1884-85,
Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, Suakin 1885,
Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85.
Suakin 1885, Tofrek, Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889.
Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884, Suakin 1885, Tofrek.
Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85.
Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884, El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85.
Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, Suakin, 1885.
Alexandria 11th July, Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai (naval medal only)
Suakin, 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea.
Suakin, 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan.
Suakin 1884, El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan.
Suakin, 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, Suakin 1885, Tofrek.
El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea, Gemaizah 1888.
Tofrek, Suakin 1885, Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889.

THREE BARS.

Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai.

THREE BARS (*continued*).

Tel-el-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea.
Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1885, Tofrek.
Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb.
Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, Tamaai.
Tel-el-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Suakin 1885.
Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, Suakin 1885.
Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1885, Gemaizah 1888.
Tel-el-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan.
Tel-el-Kebir, El-Teb, Suakin 1885.
Alexandria 11th July, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea.
Alexandra 11th July, Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884.
Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884, El-Teb.
Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884, El Teb—Tamaai.
Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884, Suakin 1885.
Alexandria 11th July, Tel-el-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85.
Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1885, Tofrek.
Alexandria 11th July, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan.
El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan.
El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea.
El-Teb—Tamaai, Suakin 1885, Tofrek.
El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan.
Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea.
Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan.

THREE BARS (*continued*).

Tamaai, Suakin 1885, Tofrek.
Suakin 1885, Tofrek, Gemaizah, 1888.
Suakin 1884, The Nile 1884-85, Abu-Klea.
Suakin 1884, El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85.
Suakin 1884, El Teb—Tamaai, Suakin 1885.
Suakin 1884, El-Teb, Suakin 1885.
Suakin 1884, El Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85.
Suakin 1884, Tofrek, Gemaizah 1888.
Suakin 1885, Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889.
The Nile 1884-85, Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889.
The Nile 1884-85, Suakin 1885, Kirbekan.

TWO BARS.

Alexandria 11th July, Tel-el-Kebir.
Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884.
Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1885.

TWO BARS (*continued*).

Alexandria 11th July, The Nile 1884-85.
Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai.
Suakin 1884, El-Teb.
Suakin 1884, Tamaai.
Suakin 1884, Gemaizah 1888.
Suakin 1884, Suakin 1885.
Suakin 1885, Tofrek.
Suakin 1885, Gemaizah 1888.
Suakin 1885, Toski 1889.
El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85.
El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85.
El-Teb—Tamaai, Suakin 1885.
El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85.
El-Teb, Suakin 1885.
Tamaai, Suakin 1885.
Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85.
The Nile 1884-85. Abu Klea.
The Nile 1884-85. Kirbekan.
The Nile 1884-85. Suakin 1885.
The Nile 1884-85, Gemaizah 1888.
Tel-el-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85.
Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884.
Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1885.
Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889.

ONE BAR.

Tel-el-Kebir.
Alexandria 11th July.
Suakin 1884.
El-Teb—Tamaai.
El-Teb.
Tamaai.
Suakin 1885.
The Nile, 1884-85.
Gemaizah 1888.
Toski 1889.

MEDALS WITHOUT BARS, FOR 1882, 1884, 1885, AND 1885-6.

The following regiments took part in the various campaigns:

Three squadrons of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards; 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, 1st Battalion Scots Guards; 5th Lancers; 10th, 19th, and 20th Hussars; 4th and 7th Dragoon Guards;

2nd Battalion Royal Irish, East Surrey, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Royal Sussex, South Staffordshire, Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), Essex, Sherwood Foresters, Royal Berkshire, Royal West Kent, Shropshire Light Infantry, 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, Manchester, York and Lancaster, Highland Light Infantry, Seaforth Highlanders, Gordon Highlanders, Cameron Highlanders, and the Royal Irish Fusiliers. In addition to these were 7270 men of the Indian Contingent, the Australian Contingent, the Naval Brigade, the Mounted Infantry, and the Light and Heavy Camel Corps, formed of drafts from most of the cavalry regiments.

The following troops took part in the undermentioned battles:

TEL-EL-KEBIR.—Detachments of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards; 4th and 7th Dragoon Guards; 19th Hussars; one Battalion each of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards; 18th, 42nd, 46th, 60th, 72nd, 74th, 75th, 79th, 84th, and 87th Foot; a Naval Brigade; a Battalion of Marines, and Marine Artillery. *Native:* 2nd, 6th, and 13th Bengal Cavalry; 7th Bengal Infantry; 20th Punjab Infantry; and 29th Belooches.

EL-TEB.—328 men of the 10th Hussars; 410 of the 19th Hussars; 126 Mounted Infantry; 126 Artillerymen, with twenty-six guns; 162 men of the Naval Brigade, with eight guns; the King's Royal Rifle Corps, Gordon Highlanders, Irish Rifles, Black Watch; Marine Light Infantry; Marine Artillery; 100 Royal Engineers; and 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment. In all 4206 men.

TAMAAI.—The Black Watch, York and Lancaster Regiment; Royal Marines; Naval Brigade; Royal Irish Fusiliers, Gordon Highlanders, King's Royal Rifle Corps; one squadron of the 10th and 19th Hussars; Artillery; and 26th Company Royal Engineers.

TOFREK.—The Berkshire Regiment; one Battalion of Marines; one squadron of the 5th Lancers and 20th Hussars; the Naval Brigade, with four guns; the Indian Brigade; and a detachment of Royal Engineers.

ABU-KLEA.—19th Hussars; Mounted Infantry; Heavy Camel Corps; Sussex Regiment; the Naval Brigade, with three guns; Royal Artillery; and a detachment of Royal Engineers.

NILE EXPEDITION.—Heavy Camel Corps; 19th Hussars; 18th Royal Irish, Sussex Regiment, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Essex Regiment, Royal West Kent Regiment, Black Watch, Gordon Highlanders, Cameron Highlanders, South Staffordshire Regiment; and the Naval Brigade.

KIRBEKAN.—South Staffordshire Regiment, 1st Battalion Black Watch; a squadron of the 19th Hussars; two guns of the Artillery. In all about 1200 men, including a small Naval detachment with a Maxim gun.

GEMAIZAH.—20th Hussars; Mounted Infantry; the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the Welsh Regiment, Royal Irish Rifles, besides a number of Egyptian Troops; and the Naval Brigade from H.M.S. *Starling* and *Racer;* and seventeen officers and men of 24th Company Royal Engineers.

TOSKI.—The only British Troops engaged were a detachment of the 20th Hussars. One hundred and fifty-four officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 20th Hussars were engaged at the last two battles; four officers and seventy-seven men received the bars for both battles; one officer and fifty-five men that for Gemaizah; and one officer and sixteen men that for Toski.

The following men-of-war took part in the Bombardment of Alexandria:

H.M.S. *Alexandra, Inflexible, Invincible, Monarch, Penelope, Sultan, Superb, Temeraire,* and the gunboats *Beacon, Bittern, Condor, Cygnet,* and *Decoy;* and the despatch vessel *Helicon.*

The crews of the following ships received the bar for *Suakin, 1884:*

H.M.S. *Arab, Briton, Caryspit, Decoy, Dryad, Euryalus, Hecla, Humber, Sumna, Orontes, Ranger, Serapis,* and *Sphinx.*

North-West Canada, 1885.

A silver medal, 1.4in. diameter, was issued by the Imperial Government to the Canadian troops who were engaged in suppressing "Riel's Rebellion," in North-West Canada, in 1885. The obverse is precisely the same as that for the Egyptian medal just described, and on the reverse are the words, *North-West Canada, 1885,* surrounded by a wreath of maple-leaves; the ribbon is slate-grey, with two scarlet stripes, 1¼in. wide. The medal was issued without the names of the recipients, and these were added either by them or by the officers of the regiments. No British troops were engaged in this expedition.

A bar, inscribed *Saskatchewan,* was given to all the troops present at that battle. It was of the same size and design as that issued with the Afghan medal, and with a similar attachment to the medal.

Burmah, 1885-7.

For services in Burmah, November 14th, 1885, to April 30th, 1887—both dates inclusive—the *India General Service Medal of 1854* and a bar, inscribed *Burma, 1885-7,* was granted. The names and regiments of the recipients are engraved on the edge of the medal in Italian running-hand. The medal was sent out from the Mint in this country to Calcutta, where the clasp for suspension and the bar were manufactured. The work on the latter is not nearly so good as those struck in this country for previous campaigns, and they have a decidedly rough appearance. A bronze medal and bar for the same campaign, of similar pattern to the silver medal, were for the first time issued to all authorised Government followers who accompanied the troops so engaged. The ribbon was the same as that always worn with this medal.

The following regiments composed the Expeditionary Force:

British: Artillery—9th Battery I Brigade, Cinque Ports Division; 1st Battery I Brigade, East Division; 5th Battery I Brigade, South Division; 7th Battery I Brigade, North Division; 8th Battery I Brigade, London Division; Royal West Surrey Regiment, Liverpool Regiment, Somerset Light Infantry, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Hampshire Regiment, Yorkshire Light Infantry, and Royal Munster Fusiliers. *Native:* No. 4 Punjab Mountain Battery; No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery; 7th Bengal Cavalry; 1st Madras Lancers, and 1st Bombay Lancers; 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent; 2nd squadron 2nd Madras Cavalry; Nos. 2, 4, and 5 companies Bengal Sappers and Miners; Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 6 companies Madras Sappers and Miners; No. 2 company Bombay Sappers; 1st, 2nd, 5th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 26th, 27th, and 44th Bengal Infantry; 3rd Goorkhas; 1st Madras Pioneers; 3rd, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th,

PLATE XII.

MEDAL FOR ASHANTEE, 1873-4
(OBVERSE).

MEDAL FOR AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80
(REVERSE).

MEDAL FOR EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN, 1882-5; AND FOR NORTH-WEST CANADA, 1885 (OBVERSE).

17th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, and 27th Madras Infantry; 2nd and 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent; 1st, 5th, 7th, 23rd, 25th, and 27th Bombay Infantry. The crews of H.M.S. *Bacchante, Mariner, Ranger, Sphynx, Turquoise,* and *Woodlark* also received the medal.

By an Army Order, dated Dec. 1st, 1889, the Queen's command was notified that the *India Medal of 1854* "shall be given to all troops engaged in the military operations in Upper Burmah, and to those actually engaged in the field service in Lower Burmah between May 1, 1887, and March 31, 1889," the bar to be inscribed, *Burma, 1887-89*. The bronze medal and bar, as previously described, were also authorised for the recognised followers. Officers and men who were already in possession of the medal, including those in possession of the bar for 1885-7, received the new bar only. This was the second issue of the bronze medal, which has been given with each subsequent issue of the silver medal. Burmah, 1887-9.

On June 24th, 1881, another issue of this medal was authorised, with a bar inscribed *Naga 1879-80,* but no European troops were present in the campaign against the Naga Hill tribes (March, 1875, December, 1879, and January, 1880), and it was only bestowed on native regiments and their British officers. The troops engaged in this expedition were: Naga, 1875-80.

18th Bengal Native Infantry; the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Goorkhas; and two mountain guns.

The medal was again issued on June 1st, 1889, for the expedition in Hazara and Sikkim in 1888. The bars are inscribed *Hazara 1888,* and *Sikkim 1888* respectively, and were given to all the European and native troops under Generals McQueen and Graham. Hazara an Sikkim, 1888.

Bronze medals and bars were, as usual, given to authorised camp-followers.

The troops composing the Sikkim Field Force were:

Two companies of the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, the 32nd Bengal Pioneers, &c.—about 2000 strong.

The campaign lasted from March 9th to September 24th, 1888.

The Hazara, or Black Mountain, Field Force consisted of:

15th Bengal Cavalry; 240 men of the Royal Artillery, Scottish Division; a Hazara Mountain Battery; 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, 2nd Battalion Sussex Regiment, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 3rd, 14th, and 45th Sikhs; 5th Goorkhas; 4th, 24th, and 29th Punjab Infantry; 34th Pioneers; and 40th Bengal Native Infantry. The campaign lasted from October 3rd to November 9th, 1888.

Chin-Lushai, 1889-90.

On February 1st, 1891, a further issue of the Medal took place, with a bar inscribed *Chin-Lushai, 1889-90*. It was given to all troops and others who, between November 15th, 1889, and April 30th, 1890, served with the Burmah Column, including those employed on the lines from Gaugaw to Yezagyo, and the garrisons of Fort White and intermediate posts to Kalemyo, from the date of the concentration at Gaugaw; and to all who served with the Chittagong Column to the date of leaving Demagiri. A bronze medal and bar of similar design were also given to all authorised Government followers who accompanied the troops so engaged. All officers and men already in possession of the medal received the bar only.

The following troops took part in the expedition:

Burmah Force:—1st King's Own Scottish Borderers, a detachment of the 1st Battalion Cheshire and Norfolk Regi-

ments; 42nd Goorkhas; 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas; and two companies Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.

CHITTAGONG FORCE :—28th Bombay Pioneers; 2nd Goorkhas; 3rd and 9th Bengal Infantry; and one company Bengal Sappers and Miners.

In December, 1891, another bar was issued, inscribed *Samana 1891,* to all troops employed in the Miranzai Expedition between April 5th, 1891, and May 25th, 1891, against the Urakzai tribes. The usual bronze medal with the same bar was also given to all authorised Government followers of the troops. Samana, 1891.

The troops composing the Miranzai Field Force in 1891, to whom the bar, inscribed *Samana, 1891,* was given, were :

British: No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery; 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps; two companies 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment. *Native:* 19th Bengal Lancers; No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery; Bengal Sappers and Miners; 15th Sikhs; 19th and 22nd Bengal Infantry; 23rd Punjab Pioneers; 27th and 29th Bengal Infantry; 3rd Sikh Infantry; 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Punjab Infantry; 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas.

In February, 1892, a bar, inscribed *Hazara 1891,* was granted to the troops engaged in the expedition between March 12th and May 16th, 1891. A bronze medal was given to the camp followers. Hazara, 1891.

The troops composing the Hazara Field Force, 1891, were :

British: Nos. 1 and 9 Mountain Batteries, Royal Artillery; 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles, and six men of the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, detached on telegraphic service. *Native:* 11th Bengal Lancers; No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery; Bengal Sappers and Miners; 11th, 19th, 27th, and 28th Bengal Infantry; 32nd Punjab Pioneers; 37th Bengal Infantry; Infantry of the Corps of Guides; 4th Sikh Infantry; 5th Goorkhas.

General Orders. MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

MEDALS—BURMA. SIMLA, October 13th, 1893.

Burma, 1889-92. Lushai, 1889-92.

No. 971.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in announcing to the Army that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the India Medal of 1854, with clasps inscribed *Burma, 1889-92,* and *Lushai, 1889-92,* respectively, to all troops and followers who were employed in the operations detailed in Appendix A., between the dates specified in Column 3 of that Appendix.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for the submission of medal rolls in accordance with the instructions given in the War Office Army Order, No. 154, of 1893.

APPENDIX A.

List of Operations in Burma and the Lushai Hills for which the India Medal, with Clasps inscribed "Burma, 1889-92," and "Lushai, 1889-92," is granted.

NAME OF EXPEDITION OR COLUMN.	CLASP.	DATES OF OPERATION.
Poukhau Expedition—Brigadier-General G. B. Wolseley, C.B., Commanding	Burma, 1889-92	April 16 to May 16, 1889, inclusive.
Tonhon Expedition—Major J. E. Blundell, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, Commanding	Burma, 1889-92	Dec. 17, 1889, to April, 1890, inclusive.
Thetta Column—Captain P. M. Canergy, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles, Commanding	Burma, 1889-92	January 1 to 4, 1891, inclusive.
Chinbok Column—Captain E. S. Hastings, D.S.O., 32nd (4th Burma) Madras Infantry, Commanding	Burma, 1889-92	January 8 to February 14, 1891, inclusive.
Momeik Column—Major R. E. Kelsall, afterwards Major J. H. Yule, 2nd Battalion Devonshire		

Tlang-Tlang Column—Lieut. D. E. Mocatta, 39th Bengal Infantry, Commanding		inclusive.
Baungshe Column—Major R. H. Gunning, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, Commanding	Burma, 1889-92	March 29 to April 3, 1891, inclusive.
Irrawaddy Column—Major J. H. Yule, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, Commanding	Burma, 1889-92	Dec. 25, 1891, to Feb. 29, 1892, inclusive.
North-Eastern Column—Captain T. A. H. Davies, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, Commanding	Burma, 1889-92	Dec. 15, 1891, to April 18, 1892, inclusive.
Chinbok Column—Lieut. Rainey, Commanding ...	Burma, 1889-92	Dec. 15, 1891, to April 7, 1892, incl.
Lushai Expeditionary Force, under Command of Colonel V. W. Tregear, 9th Bengal Infantry ...	Burma, 1889-92	January 1 to 20, 1890, inclusive.
Attack, made by Lushais, on Forts Ayal and Chaugsil—Relieving force under command of Lieutenants Swinton, Cole, and Watson	Lushai, 1889-92	January 11 to May 5, 1889, inclusive.
Expedition, under command of Captain F. P. Hutchinson, against the Village of Jacopa, to avenge the attack on Mr. Murray	Lushai, 1889-92	Sept. 9 to Dec. 9, 1890, inclusive.
Expedition, under command of Captain G. H. Lock, in consequence of a general rising of the Eastern Lushais, commencing with the attack on a force under Mr. M. Cabe, at Lalbura	Lushai, 1889-92	February 20 to March 3, 1891, inclusive.
Operations undertaken to quell a general rising of the Eastern Lushais. Advance of a force under Captain Shakespear in South Lushai Hills ...	Lushai, 1889-92	March 1 to June 8, 1892, inclusive.
	Lushai, 1889-92	March 16 to May 13, 1892, inclusive.

The only British regiment that got the *Lushai* bar was the 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps; and the 2nd Devon Regiment, 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 1st Hampshire Regiment, 2nd Oxford Light Infantry, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, and 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, got the bar for *Burmah, 1889-92*.

Manipur, 1891.

In June, 1892, another bar was authorised for the *India Medal of 1854,* inscribed *N.E. Frontier, 1891,* and was given to all troops employed in the Manipur Expedition between the dates of the advance of the Columns from Tamu, Silchar, and Kohima (March 28th, April 15th, and April 20th, respectively), and May 7th, 1891. The troops composing the Manipur Field Force, were:

British: Four companies of the 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps (about 300 men). *Native:* 8th Bengal Mountain Battery; 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas; 18th Bengal Infantry; 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas; Detachments of the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Goorkhas.

Hunza, 1891.

In September, 1892, another bar was issued, inscribed *Hunza 1891,* and was given to all troops employed in the Hunza-Nagar expedition between December 1st and 22nd, 1891, both dates inclusive.

The troops composing the Hunza-Nagar Field Force in 1891 were:

British: None. *Native:* A detachment 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas (about 200 men) and about 660 men of the Cashmere Imperial Troops.

East and West Africa Medal, 1892.

On November 1st, 1892, the issue of a medal was sanctioned for services on the East and West Coasts of Africa. The following are the operations for which it was granted:

I. Operations against the Yonnie tribe from November 13th, 1887, to January 2nd, 1888. (H.M.S. *Acorn, Icarus,* and *Rifleman,* and 1st West India Regiment.)

II. Expedition up the Gambia, December 29th, 1891, to February 5th, 1892. (H.M.S. *Sparrow.*)

III. Expedition against Tambi, March 8th, 1892, to April 11th, 1892. (H.M.S. *Alecto, Race, Sparrow, Thrush,* and *Widgeon,* and 1st West India Regiment.)

IV. Expedition against Toniataba, March 12th, 1892, to April 30th, 1892.

V. Expedition against the Jebus, May 12th to 25th, 1892.

PLATE XIII.

Central Africa Medal (Reverse).

The bars for the various expeditions to be inscribed as under:

I. *1887-8;* II., *1891-2;* III., IV., and V., *1892,* the principle being that the year, or years, on the bar cover all the operations in which the recipient may have been engaged in such year, or years. The medal and ribbon were the same as those previously issued for the Ashantee War, and were subsequently known as the *East and West Africa Medal.* Soldiers or sailors already in possession of the Ashantee medal were given the new bars only.

A further issue was authorised in April, 1895, for the following services, but in this case no bars were given. The operations were in Eastern and Central Africa, and the medal was subsequently known as the *Central Africa Medal.* Centra Africa Medal.

Mlanje (Chikumba), July and August, 1891.
Makanjira, October and November, 1891.
Kawinga, November, 1891.
Zarifi, January and February, 1892.
The Upper Shiré, January and February, 1893.
Mlanje (Nyassera and Mkanda), August to October, 1893.
Makanjira, November, 1893, to January, 1894.
Chirodzulu, December, 1893.
Unyora, December, 1893, February, 1894.
Mruli, April-June, 1894.

The medal is mounted with a swivel-ring, and is worn with a ribbon, 1¼in. wide, with three equal stripes of black, white, and brown, the black stripe being worn to the right. No British regiments received this medal, only native troops being employed.

In September, 1895, the *East and West Africa Medal* and bars were given to those who took part in the following expeditions: East and West Africa Medal, 1895

Witu, October, 1890: H.M.S. "Boadicea," "Brisk," "Conquest," "Cossack," "Humber," "Kingfisher," "Pigeon," "Redbreast," and "Turquoise," with Marines.

Chief Liwondi, February and March, 1893: Two officers, one surgeon, and thirty-four men of H.M.S. "Herald" and "Mosquito."

Pumwani and Iongeni, August, 1893: Two hundred men of H.M.S. "Blanche," "Sparrow," and "Swallow," with Marines (36).

Juba River, August, 1893: To Capt. Laidley and 40 men of H.M.S. "Blanche."

Lake Nyassa, November, 1893: H.M.S. "Adventurer" and "Pioneer," and 101 Sikhs.

Gambia, February 22nd to March 11th, 1894: H.M.S. "Alecto," "Magpie," "Raleigh," "Satellite," and "Widgeon," Marines, and 50 men of the 1st West India Regiment.

Benin River (Chief Nanna), August and September, 1894: H.M.S. "Alecto," "Philomel," "Phœbe," and "Widgeon."

Brass River, February 17th to 26th, 1895: H.M.S. "Barossa," "St. George," "Thrush," and "Widgeon."

Egbon, Bida, and *Ilorin,* January 6th and February 25th, 1897.

The bars are inscribed: *Witu 1890; Liwondi 1893; Witu August, 1893; Juba River 1893; Lake Nyassa 1893; Gambia 1894; Benin River 1894; Brass River 1895;* and *Niger 1897.*

These bars were the same size as those given with the Ashantee Medal, and the name and ship of the recipient are indented in capital letters on the edge of the medal.

Waziristan, 1894.

In September, 1895, a bar was added to the *India General Service Medal of 1854,* inscribed *Waziristan 1894-95,* and was given to all troops who were on duty beyond Kajuri Koch between October 22nd, 1894, and March 13th, 1895; or beyond Jandola or Mirian between December 17th, 1894, and March 13th, 1895.

The following troops formed the Waziristan Field Force:

British Infantry: 2nd Battalion Border Regiment and the Maxim Gun detachment of the Devonshire Regiment. *Native Cavalry:* 1st Punjab Cavalry (two squadrons), 2nd Punjab Cavalry (one squadron), and 3rd Punjab Cavalry. *Native*

Obverse.

Reverse.

The East and West Africa Medal.

Artillery: No. 1 (Kohat), No. 3 (Peshawar), and No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Batteries. *Native Sappers and Miners:* Nos. 2 and 5 Companies Bengal Sappers and Miners. *Native Infantry:* 1st Battalions of 1st, 4th, and 5th Goorkhas; 1st and 3rd Sikh Infantry; 2nd, 4th, and 6th Punjab Infantry; 20th and 23rd (Punjab) Bengal Infantry; and the 38th (Dogra) Bengal Infantry.

Since the issue of the medal for Burma, 1885-1887, the names of the recipients have been engraved on the edge of the medals in running-hand.

This was the last campaign for which the *India General Service Medal of 1854* was used; as having been issued with no fewer than twenty-one different bars (two retrospective bars were subsequently added, see pages 178, 179), it was, after much deliberation, decided to issue a medal to be henceforth known as the *India Medal, 1895* (see Army Order, No. 71, April, 1896, page 134).

Ashantee 1895-6.

For the war in Ashantee in 1895-6 a special medal was issued. It is of novel design, and consists of a four-pointed bronze star, 1¼in. diameter, with St. Andrew's Cross between the arms. In the centre is an Imperial crown, surrounded by a band, with *Ashanti* above, and *1896* below. Reverse: *From the Queen,* in raised letters. A ring is provided for suspension, and the ribbon is yellow, with a narrow black stripe near the edge, 1¼in. wide.

The British regiments were made up into a "Composite Battalion," and consisted of drafts (two non-commissioned officers, one bugler, and seventeen men) from the following regiments:

2nd Coldstream Guards,
2nd Grenadier Guards,
1st Scots Guards,
1st Yorkshire Light Infantry,
2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers,
2nd Devonshire Regiment,
2nd Shropshire Light Infantry
1st Northumberland Fusiliers,
1st Leinster Regiment,
3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps,
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade,

Also the whole of the 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, and detachments of the Army Service Corps, Medical and Ordnance Staff Corps, Artillery, and Engineers.

Mwele, 1895-6.

An Admiralty order of January 21st, 1897, sanctioned a further grant of the *West African Medal*, without a bar, to the men of H.M.S. "*Barrosa*," "*Phœbe*," "*Racoon*," and "*St. George*" for operations against *Mwele*. The edge of the medal bore the recipient's name and ship, and "*Mwele 1895-6.*" Those already in possession of the Ashantee medal were entitled to have the word "Mwele" and date engraved on the edge. It was also given to the 24th and 26th Bombay Infantry, and was issued in bronze to authorised camp-followers.

India General Service Medal, 1895.

By Army Order No. 71, April, 1896, the Queen authorised the issue of a medal to replace the *India General Service Medal of 1854*, "to commemorate military operations in, and on the frontier of, India, and to be in future known as '*The India Medal, 1895.*'" The medal bears on the obverse the bust of the Queen, surrounded by the legend: *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix*. Reverse: The figures of a European and a Sikh soldier, the former resting on his rifle and the latter on his sword, each grasping the pole of the British flag, with the inscription, *India, 1895*, on either side. The medal is silver, $1\frac{7}{16}$in. diameter. The ribbon is $1\frac{1}{4}$in. wide, with three stripes of red and two of green. The medal is thicker than that of 1854, and weighs $1\frac{1}{4}$oz. instead of 1oz.

Chitral, 1895.

The first bars issued were inscribed *Defence of Chitral 1895*, and *Relief of Chitral 1895*, and are of the same design as those of the *India Medal of 1854*, and with a similar attachment. The medal

and bars were issued in bronze to the authorised camp-followers.

The following troops took part in the expedition, and received the bar for *Relief of Chitral 1895:*

First Brigade.

3rd Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, 257 men.
1st Bedfordshire Regiment, 801 men.
1st King's Royal Rifles, 705 men.
37th Bengal Infantry, 734 men.
Corps of Guides Cavalry, 125 men.

Second Brigade.

2nd King's Own Borderers, 736 men.
1st Gordon Highlanders, 772 men.
No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, 260 men.
4th Sikh Infantry, 648 men.
15th Bengal Infantry, 723 men.
No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, 174 men.
Corps of Guides Cavalry, 115 men.
Corps of Guides Infantry, 661 men.
No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, 176 men.
11th Bengal Infantry, 497 men.

Third Brigade.

1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, 799 men.
2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 757 men.
25th Bengal Infantry, 731 men.
2nd Battalion 4th Goorkha Regiment, 730 men.

Line of Communications.

1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, 519 men.
No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery, 235 men.
29th Bengal Native Infantry, 369 men.
Corps of Guides Cavalry, 108 men.
13th Bengal Infantry, 723 men.
30th Bengal Infantry, 721 men.
15th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, 143 men.
23rd Bengal Infantry, 604 men.
No. 1 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, 165 men.
No. 6 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, 150 men.

Total, 14,764 men.

The 2nd Battalion Oxford Light Infantry, 28th and 39th Bengal Infantry, and No. 1 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery formed part of Brigadier-General Gorst's command.

The Garrison of Chitral, who received the bar, *Defence of Chitral, 1895,* consisted of seven British officers, including the British agent, ninety men of the 14th Sikhs, 301 men of the 4th Kashmir Rifles and 16th Punjabis, forty servants and followers, and an English Surgeon-Captain.

Soudan 1896.

For the Dongola Expedition, in 1896, the Khedive of Egypt, on February 12th, 1897, granted a silver medal, 1½in. diameter, without a bar, to all the British and Native troops who were serving at, and to the south of, Sarras, between March 30th and September 23rd, 1896; and to those under Brigadier-General C. C. Egerton serving at Suakin between the same dates. Two bars were added, one inscribed *Hafir* to those engaged in the operations south of Fareig, on September 19th, 1896; and the other, inscribed *Firket,* to those engaged in the operations south of Akasheh, on June 7th, 1896. The bars, which are 1⅝in. long by $\frac{5}{16}$in. wide, bear the names of the actions in Arabic as well as in English characters. Obverse: An oval shield with three crescents, surmounted by three stars. Behind it a military trophy, consisting of flags, arms, cannon, &c.; and below a label, on which is an Arabic inscription. Reverse: A Turkish inscription. A straight clasp and swivel are provided for suspension. The ribbon is 1½in. wide, with two stripes of yellow and one of blue, of equal width. The medals were issued without the names or regiments of the recipients on the edge.

The medal without bars was given in bronze to all camp-followers and civilian servants of officers. Queen Victoria granted permission to the British troops to accept and wear the medal.

Reverse. Obverse.

Medal for Matabeleland.

Obverse. Reverse.

The 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment was the only English regiment that received it; but it was also given, without bars, to the soldiers of the Indian contingent which garrisoned Suakin, and to the crews of H.M.S. "*Melita*" and "*Scout.*"

Permission was given to the Chartered Company of South Africa, in 1896, to issue a medal to the troops engaged in Matabeleland in 1893; and in 1897 to all those who took part in the operations in Rhodesia in 1896. Matabeleland, 1893. Rhodesia, 1896.

The design of both medals was the same, with the exception of the name and date of the expedition on the reverse. The medal is silver, $1\frac{7}{16}$in. diameter. Obverse: The Queen's head, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina*. Reverse: The British lion charging with tail erect, wounded in front by an assegai, and trampling upon a native shield and arms; in the background a bush. Above, *Matabeleland 1893,* or *Rhodesia 1896,* as the case might be; and in the exergue, *British South Africa Company*. An ornamental clasp for suspension; ribbon, $1\frac{1}{4}$in. wide, four stripes of yellow and three of blue. Those already in possession of the 1893 medal, and entitled to that for 1896, received a bar, inscribed *Rhodesia 1896*.

The medal for Matabeleland was given to all those who were engaged between October 16th and December 24th, 1893; and only those officers and men who had obtained official sanction to be present were allowed to accept and wear it.

Besides the Company's own forces, volunteers from the following regiments received the medal:

Cape Mounted Rifles and the British Bechuanaland Police, details of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, one company of the 2nd

West Riding Regiment, one officer and eighteen men of the 1st Royal Highlanders, and three men of the 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment.

The medal for *Rhodesia* was given to all those who had served between March 24th and December 31st, 1896. The 7th Hussars was the only British regiment employed, but details of the following regiments also received the medal:

2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers; 2nd, 3rd, and 4th King's Royal Rifle Corps; 2nd Royal West Kent; 2nd Hampshire; 2nd Norfolk; Army Ordnance Corps; 1st Leicestershire; 24th, 25th, and 26th Western Division, R.A.; 2nd and 4th Rifle Brigade; 1st Derbyshire; 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; 1st Royal Irish; 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers; 43rd Co., R.E.; 10th Mountain Battery, R.A.; 2nd West Riding Regiment; 2nd Yorks and Lancs Regiment; and Army Service Corps.

This was the first issue of a medal by a private company, which has been authorised, since the days of the Honourable East India Company.

East and West Africa Medal, 1898.

In April, 1898, two additional bars were given with the *East Africa Medal;* those officers and men who were already in possession of the medal receiving the new clasps only.

The first was inscribed *Benin 1897,* and was given to the officers and men of H.M.S. "*Forte,*" "*Philomel,*" "*St. George,*" "*Barrosa,*" "*Phœbe,*" "*Theseus,*" "*Widgeon,*" "*Magpie,*" and "*Alecto,*" altogether about 1400 men.

The second was inscribed *Dawkita 1897,* and was granted to the force, consisting of men of the Gold Coast Constabulary, employed, under Lieut. F. B. Henderson, R.N., in the defence of Dawkita, in the Gold Coast hinterland.

A short time previously (November, 1897) a bar was issued with the same medal, inscribed *Niger 1897,*

to the forces which took part in the expedition to Egbon, Bida, and Ilorin, or formed the garrisons of Fort Goldie and Lokoja between January 6th and February 25th, 1897. East Africa Medal, 1

On June 3rd, 1898, it was announced that Queen Victoria had commanded that the *India Medal of 1895*, with bars, should be granted to the troops employed in the recent operations on the North-West Frontier, as follows:— North-W Frontier 1898.

With bar inscribed *Punjab Frontier, 1897-8*.—To all troops who proceeded beyond Edwardesbad between June 10th, 1897, and January 30th, 1898; to all beyond Jalala between July 26th, 1897, and January 23rd, 1898; to all present at the action of Shabkadar on August 9th, 1897; to all forming part of the Mohmand Field Force; to all forming part of the garrisons of and present at Jamrud, Hari Sing-ka Burj, Bara, and all outposts in the Peshawar Valley south of the line Jamrud-Peshawar, between August 23rd, 1897, and April 6th, 1898; to all forming part of the garrisons of and present at the posts on the Samana and posts beyond Kohat, from Kohat to Parachinar, between August 27th and October 2nd, 1897; to all who took part in the action in the Ublan Pass on August 27th, 1897, and subsequent actions on the Samana and beyond Kohat, up to October 2nd, 1897; to all forming part of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, who proceeded beyond either Kohat or Peshawar between October 2nd, 1897, and April 6th, 1898.

Bar inscribed *Malakand, 1897*.—To all troops beyond Jalala who took part in the defence and relief of Malakand and Chakdara between July 26th and August 2nd, 1897. Malakan 1897.

Samana, 1897.

Bar inscribed *Samana, 1897*.—To all troops forming part of the garrisons of the posts on the Samana and posts beyond Kohat, from Kohat to Parachinar, between August 27th and October 2nd, 1897; and all who took part in the action in the Ublan Pass on August 27th, 1897, and subsequent actions on the Samana and beyond Kohat up to October 2nd, 1897.

Tirah, 1897-8.

Bar inscribed *Tirah, 1897-8*.—To all troops forming part of the Tirah Expeditionary Force who proceeded beyond either Kohat or Peshawar between October 2nd, 1897, and April 6th, 1898; to the troops of the Kurram Movable Column; and to the Peshawar Column.

A bronze medal with bars of similar pattern was given to all authorised Government followers and followers of Imperial Service troops who accompanied the troops in the operations mentioned.

The following combinations of bars are met with, though doubtless others exist:

ONE BAR.

Defence of Chitral 1895.
Relief of Chitral 1895.
Punjab Frontier 1897-8.
Malakand 1897.
Samana 1897.
Tirah 1897-8.

TWO BARS.

Samana 1897, Punjab Frontier 1897-8.
Punjab Frontier 1897-8, Tirah 1897-8.
Punjab Frontier 1897-8, Malakand 1897.
Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-8.

TWO BARS (*continued*).

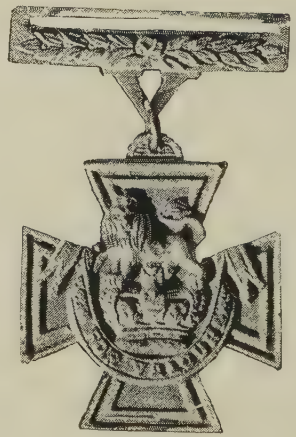
Punjab Frontier 1897-8, Waziristan, 1901-2.

THREE BARS.

Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-8, Tirah 1897-8.
Punjab Frontier 1897-8, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-8.
Relief of Chitral 1895, Malakand 1897, Punjab Frontier 1897-8.
Punjab Frontier 1897-8, Samana 1897, Waziristan, 1901-2
Punjab Frontier 1897-8, Malakand 1897, Tirah 1897-8.

PLATE XVI.

MEDAL FOR SOUTH AFRICA, 1877-81 (REVERSE).



VICTORIA CROSS (OBVERSE).

ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL (OBVERSE).

MEDAL FOR NORTH-WEST CANADA 1885 (REVERSE).

ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL (REVERSE).

FOUR BARS.

Relief of Chitral 1895, Samana 1897, Punjab Frontier 1897-8, Tirah 1897-8.

Punjab Frontier 1897-8, Malakand 1897, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-8.

Samana 1897, Punjab Frontier 1897-8, Tirah 1897-8, Waziristan 1901-2.

The following troops formed the Mohmand Field Force, of 10,624 men:

FIRST BRIGADE.—2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; 1st Sikhs; 1st Punjab Infantry; 33rd Bengal Infantry; six guns of the Peshawar Battery; 2nd Company of the Bengal Sappers and Miners; and the Hospital Staff.

SECOND BRIGADE.—3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade; 14th Sikhs; 6th Bengal Infantry; 25th Punjab Infantry; one squadron 1st Punjab Cavalry; four guns of 6th Bombay Mountain Battery; 51st Field Battery; 13th Bengal Lancers; Somersetshire Light Infantry.

The following troops were in the Malakand Force of 10,421 men:

FIRST BRIGADE.—1st Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry; 21st Bengal Infantry; 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkhas.

SECOND BRIGADE.—2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry; 9th Goorkhas; 37th Bengal Infantry; 13th Bengal Lancers; 3rd Mountain Battery, R.A.; No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery; 28th Bombay Infantry; No. 5 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners; one Regiment Imperial Service Troops; No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery; No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners; and two squadrons 11th Bengal Lancers.

THIRD BRIGADE.—1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment; 22nd Bengal Infantry; 39th Bengal Infantry; No. 1 Mountain Battery, R.A.; No. 3 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners; two squadrons 11th Bengal Lancers; K Battery, R.H.A.; and two squadrons 11th Hussars and 4th Dragoon Guards.

The following troops were in the Samana Force:

FIRST BRIGADE.—1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment, 24th and 31st Punjab Infantry; 45th Sikhs.

SECOND BRIGADE.—1st Battalion the "Buffs"; Guides Infantry; 35th Sikhs; 38th Dogras; 8th Bengal Mountain Battery; 5th Company Bengal Sappers and Miners; and two squadrons 11th Bengal Lancers.

THIRD BRIGADE.—1st Battalion the Queen's Regiment; 22nd Punjab Infantry; 38th Bengal Infantry; 39th Gahrwalis; one battery, R.A.; 3rd Company Bengal Sappers and Miners; two squadrons 11th Bengal Lancers; one squadron 10th Bengal Lancers; half company Madras Sappers.

The following troops composed the Tirah Field Force of 32,161 men:

FIRST DIVISION: *First Brigade.*—2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment; 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkhas; 30th Bengal Infantry. *Second Brigade.*—2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment; 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment; 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas; 3rd Sikh Infantry; No. 1 Mountain Battery, R.A.; No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery; No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery; two squadrons 18th Bengal Cavalry; 28th Bombay Infantry; 3rd and 4th Companies Bombay Sappers and Miners; Kapurthala Infantry; Maler Kotla Sappers; 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.

SECOND DIVISION: *First Brigade.*—1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders; 1st Battalion Dorset Regiment; 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas; 15th Bengal Infantry. *Second Brigade.*—2nd Battalion King's Own Borderers; 1st Battalion Northampton Regiment; 1st Battalion 3rd Goorkhas; 36th Bengal Infantry; Nos. 8 and 9 Mountain Batteries, R.A.; No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery; two squadrons 18th Bengal Cavalry; 21st Madras Infantry; No. 4 Company Madras Sappers and Miners; Jhind Infantry; Sirmoor Sappers.

COMMUNICATIONS.—22nd Bengal Infantry; 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas; 39th Bengal Infantry; 2nd Punjab Infantry; 3rd Bengal Cavalry; Jeypore and Gwalior Transport Corps.

PESHAWAR COLUMN.—2nd Battalion Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers; 2nd Battalion Oxford Light Infantry; 9th and 45th Bengal Infantry; 57th Field Battery, R.A.; 3rd Mountain Battery, R.A.; 9th Bengal Cavalry; No. 5 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners.

KURAM COLUMN.—12th Bengal Infantry; Nabha Infantry; four guns 3rd Field Battery, R.A.; 6th Bengal Cavalry; Central India Horse.

RAWUL PINDI BRIGADE (in reserve; 3776 men).—2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry; 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; 27th Bombay Infantry; 2nd Hyderabad Infantry; Jodhphur Lancers.

In June, 1898, a bar was issued with the *Khedive's Soudan Medal,* inscribed, *The Atbara,* to all the

troops who took part in the battle on April 8th, 1898; and all troops who served at, and south of, Abu-Hamed on that date received the medal without the bar. Those already in possession of the medal received the bar only. The following were the British regiments engaged: Soudan, 1898.

1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire; 1st Battalion Lincolnshire; 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders.

By Army Order 96 of 1897 Queen Victoria sanctioned the issue of a third medal by the British South Africa Company to those employed in the operations in Mashonaland up to October 31st, 1897. The medal and ribbon were similar to those described on p. 137, but the reverse bore the name and date of the expedition for which it was granted, *viz.*, "*Mashonaland 1897.*" The British troops employed were detachments of the 7th Hussars and 2nd Hampshire Regiment. Those already in possession of the medal for Rhodesia previously issued by the Company received a bar inscribed "*Mashonaland 1897.*" Mashonaland, 1897.

Towards the end of 1898 the *Khedive's Soudan Medal* was given to all troops, not already in possession of it, who served at, and south of, Assouan, between April 8th and September 2nd, 1898. Soudan 1898.

A bar, inscribed "*Khartoum,*" was also conferred on all troops who took part in the battle in the vicinity on September 2nd, 1898, and also a bar, inscribed "*Gedaref,*" on all troops who took part in the capture of that place and in the subsequent engagements in the neighbourhood.

The following British troops were engaged:

21st Lancers, 1st Grenadier Guards, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Rifle Brigade, six

Maxim guns, 16th Company Eastern Division Royal Artillery, four Maxim guns of the 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, a detachment No. 2 Company Royal Engineers, 32nd and 37th Field Batteries Royal Artillery, Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, Army Ordnance Corps, 1st Warwickshire Regiment, 1st Lincoln Regiment, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, and 1st Cameron Highlanders.

In October, 1898, the surplus medals which had been previously struck for the Dongola Expedition were presented to the following troops, who formed part of the force engaged, at a parade in Cairo:

21st Lancers, 32nd Field Battery Royal Artillery, a detachment of the 16th Company Eastern Division Royal Artillery, the 2nd Company Royal Engineers, a half battalion of the 1st Lincoln Regiment, the 1st Seaforth Highlanders, the 1st Cameron Highlanders, and the departmental corps.

They were issued without the bars, which were subsequently added.

In December, 1898, Queen Victoria approved of the forces employed in the military operations in Egypt which resulted in the capture of Abu-Hamed, the re-conquest of the province of Berber, the defeat of Emir Mahmud's army on the Atbara, and the final operations resulting in the overthrow of the Khalifa's troops at Khartoum, accepting and wearing a further issue of the *Khedive's Soudan Medal.*

It was given to all troops who served at, and south of, Kerma, on the Nile; and at, and south of, No. VI. Station on the Abu-Hamed Railway, between July 15th and November 6th, 1897. Also to all who served at, and south of, Assouan, between April 8th and September 2nd, 1898; and to all who served at, and south of, Abu-Hamed, on April 8th, 1898.

A bar inscribed *Abu-Hamed* was given to all who took part in the engagement there on August 7th,

1897; and a bar inscribed *Sudan 1897*, was granted to all those already in possession of the medal who were at, or south of, Kerma, and No. VI. Station, between July 15th and November 6th, 1897.

In January, 1900, a bar inscribed *Sudan 1899* was issued with the same medal for services in connection with the re-conquest of the Dongola province, and to those who took part in the operations which resulted in the defeat of Khalifa Abdulla El Taaishi at Gedid on November 24th, 1899. The medal was given to all the troops who served on the Blue or White Nile south of Khartoum during the year 1899; and the bar, to all troops already in possession of the medal, and who became entitled to it as described above. A bar inscribed *Gedid* was given to all the troops who took part in the actions on November 22nd and 24th, 1899. Soudan, 1899.

The medal and bars were also given in bronze to authorised camp followers and servants.

The following combinations of bars occur, the earliest date being nearest to the medal:

ONE BAR.

Hafir.
Firket.
Abu-Hamed.
The Atbara.
Khartoum.
Gedaref.
Sudan 1897.
Sudan 1899.
Gedid.
Bahr-el-Ghazel, 1900-02.
Jerok.
Nyam-Nyam.

TWO BARS.

The Atbara, Khartoum.
Sudan 1897, Sudan 1899.
Sudan 1897, Khartoum.
Sudan 1897, The Atbara.
Firket, Hafir.
Gedaref, Sudan 1897.
Gedaref, Sudan 1899.
Abu-Hamed, Sudan 1897.
Khartoum, Sudan 1899.
Hafir, Khartoum.

THREE BARS.

Sudan, 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum.
Firket, Hafir, Gedaref.
Firket, Hafir, Abu-Hamed.
Firket, Hafir, Sudan 1897.

FOUR BARS.

Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum, Sudan 1899.

FOUR BARS (*continued*).

Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum, Gedaref.
Sudan 1897, Abu-Hamed, The Atbara, Khartoum.
Firket, Hafir, Abu-Hamed, Sudan 1897.
Firket, Hafir, Sudan 1897, The Atbara.
Firket, Hafir, Sudan 1897, Khartoum.
Hafir, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum.

FIVE BARS.

Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum, Sudan 1899, Gedaref.
Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum, Sudan 1899, Bahr-el-Ghazel 1900-02.
Firket, Abu-Hamed, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum.
Firket, Hafir, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum.
Firket, Hafir, Abu-Hamed, The Atbara, Khartoum.
Firket, Hafir, The Atbara, Sudan 1897, Khartoum.
Firket, Hafir, The Atbara, Khartoum, Sudan 1899.
The Atbara, Khartoum, Gedaref, Sudan 1897, Sudan 1899.

SIX BARS.

Hafir, Abu-Hamed, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum, Sudan 1899.
Firket, Hafir, The Atbara, Sudan 1897, Khartoum, Sudan 1899.
Firket, Hafir, Abu-Hamed, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum.
Firket, Hafir, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum Sudan 1899.
Firket, Hafir, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum, Gedid.

SEVEN BARS.

Firket, Hafir, Sudan 1897, Abu-Hamed, The Atbara, Khartoum, Sudan 1899.
Firket, Hafir, Abu Hamed, The Atbara, Khartoum, Gedaref, Sudan 1899.
Firket, Hafir, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum, Sudan 1899, Gedaref.
Firket, Hafir, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Abu-Hamed, Khartoum, Sudan 1899.

EIGHT BARS.

Firket, Hafir, Abu-Hamed, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum, Sudan 1899, Gedid.

The majority of these combinations were only obtainable by native troops and their European officers. Major-General Sir A. Hunter has this medal with six bars.

Soudan 1897-98.

In March, 1899, Queen Victoria approved of a new medal being struck to commemorate the military operations in connection with the re-conquest of the Soudan. It was granted to all officers, warrant-

officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the British, Indian, and Egyptian Forces, and native allies, who were entitled to the medal granted by the Khedive for the same campaigns. Civilian syces, civilian servants of officers, and authorised followers who were granted the Khedive's medal in bronze, received the medal in bronze. No bars were issued with it.

The medal given to the troops is silver, $1\frac{3}{8}$in. diameter, and has a straight clasp for suspension.

Obverse: A half-length effigy of Queen Victoria, crowned and veiled, and holding a sceptre. Legend, *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix*. Reverse: A figure of Victory seated, to the front, having a laurel-branch in her right hand and an olive-wreath in her left: two draped flags behind, on either side. Below on a label the word *Sudan* is indented, with flowers and foliage in relief in the exergue. Ribbon: Black and yellow in equal stripes $\frac{5}{8}$in. wide, with a narrow red stripe $\frac{1}{16}$in. wide down the centre.

The name and regiment of the recipient are usually engraved in small capital letters on the edge of the medal.

Canada General Service Medal.

In January, 1899, a medal was authorised by the Canadian Government, and approved of by our own, "*in recognition of services rendered to the Dominion.*" It was presented to the members of the Canadian Militia, and of the Imperial Forces who were on active service during the Fenian Raids, and on the Red River Expedition. The medal is silver, $1\frac{1}{2}$in. diameter, and has a straight clasp for suspension.

Obverse: The bust of Queen Victoria, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix*. Re-

verse: The Canadian flag, surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves, above which is the word *Canada*.

The name and regiment of the recipient are indented on the edge in square capitals; the old regimental numbers being used, thus: *47th Lan: R.* Ribbon: 1¼in. wide, with two scarlet and one white stripe down the middle of equal width.

Bars 1⅜in. by $\frac{3}{16}$in. inscribed:

Fenian Raid 1866. Fenian Raid 1870. Red River 1870.

The following are the combinations of bars:

Two Bars.	Three Bars.
Fenian Raid 1866, Fenian Raid 1870. (1420 issued).	*Red River 1870, Fenian Raid 1870, Fenian Raid 1866.* (20 issued).
Red River 1870, Fenian Raid 1866. (150 issued).	
Red River 1870, Fenian Raid 1870. (30 issued).	

The total issue amounted to 16,120 medals, of which 14,500 had one bar only, 365 of these being for *Red River 1870*.

Central Africa Medal, 1894-98.

By Army Order 135 of August, 1899, Queen Victoria approved of the medal described on p. 131 being granted for the following operations in British Central Africa between 1894 and 1898:

Operations at and near Fort Johnston, January, 1894; Expedition against Kawinga, March, 1895; Expedition against Matipwiri, Zarafi, Mponda, Makanjira, September to November, 1895; Expedition against Mlozi, Mwazi, December, 1895; Expedition against Tambala, January, 1896; Expedition against Chikusi, Odeti, and Mkoma, October, 1896; Expedition against Chilwa, August, 1897; Expedition against Mpezeni, January to February, 1898; Southern Augoniland Expedition, April, 1898.

A bar 1⅜in. by ¼in., inscribed "*Central Africa 1894-1898,*" was added to the medal, and the swivel and ring originally fitted to it were superseded by a straight clasp similar to that previously issued with the Ashantee Medal. Those officers and men already

in possession of the medal received the bar and clasp only.

In September, 1899, Queen Victoria approved of a further issue of the *West Africa Medal of 1892,* with a bar inscribed *Sierra Leone 1898-99.* The bar is wider than the others issued with this medal, being $1\frac{3}{8}$in. by $\frac{1}{4}$in., the inscription being in two lines. It was granted to the Imperial and Colonial forces who were employed in the military operations in the colony and protectorate of Sierra Leone between February 18th, 1898, and March, 1899. East and West Africa, 1898-99.

The following operations were included in the award:

I. Boat Expedition to Lokko, March 5th, 1898.

II. Sherbro' District, May 1st to 15th, 1898. (H.M.S. *Blonde.*)

III. Boom Kittam River, May 16th, 1898. (H.M.S. *Alecto* and *Blonde.*)

IV. Brempé River, May 11th to 14th, 1898. (H.M.S. *Fox* and Colonial Boat *Countess of Derby.*)

The issue was limited to those officers and men of the British forces (seamen and marines) who were actually landed for military operations, or who took part in the boat expedition up rivers under fire, and to the West India Regiment and native levies.

Those already in possession of the medal received the bar only. They were issued in October, 1900; and the recipients' names were engraved on the edge in square capitals.

In December, 1900, a further distribution of the medal was authorised, and four new bars were issued, inscribed, respectively:—*1896-98, 1897-98, 1898,* and *1899,* according to the date of the operations, to the 1896-99.

Imperial and Colonial Forces who were employed in any of the undermentioned military operations:

I. In the several expeditions in the northern territories of the Gold Coast between November 27th, 1896, and June 14th, 1898.

II. In the expeditions in the Hinterland of Lagos between September, 1897, and June 14th, 1898.

III. With the force under Lieut.-Col. J. Willcocks, in Borgu, before June 14th, 1898.

IV. In the Lapal Expedition, under Lieut.-Col. Pilcher, from June 8th to 27th, 1898.

V. In the expeditions known as Ibouza, Anam, Barna, Bassema, Siama, Angiama, Illah, Dama, all in 1898; and Bula, in 1899.

The medal, and bar inscribed *1899,* were also given
1899. to the forces employed in the Central Division Expedition in February and March, 1899; and in the Benin Territories Expedition in April and May, 1899.

In October, 1901, King Edward VII. authorised
1896-99. the issue of the medal and a bar inscribed *1896-99,* to all officers and men employed on military duty between the dates November 27th, 1896, and May, 1899, at any place within the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, or in the Hinterland of Lagos. This includes all British territory lying between the northern frontier of the Colony of Lagos proper (about twenty miles from the sea coast) and the River Niger.

In July, 1903, the medal, and a bar inscribed *1900,*
1900. were granted to the Imperial and Colonial troops employed in the Munshi and Kaduna Expeditions, between January 4th and March 19th, 1900, and February 20th and May 9th, 1900, respectively; both dates inclusive.

The following combinations are known:

ONE BAR.

Coomassie. 1887-8.	*Witu 1890. 1891-2. 1892.*	*Witu, August 1893.* *Juba River 1893.*

ONE BAR (*continued*).

Liwondi 1893.
Lake Nyassa 1893.
Witu August 1893 (on *Mwele 1895-6*).
1893-4.
Gambia 1894.
Benin River 1894.
Brass River 1895.
1896-97.
1896-98.
Niger 1897.
Benin 1897.
Benin 1897 (on *Mwele 1895-6*).
Dawkita 1897.
1897-98.
1898.
Sierra Leone 1898-99.
1899.
1900.

TWO BARS.

1887-8, 1892.
1887-8, 1893-94.
1887-8, 1897-98.
1891-2, Witu August 1893.
1891-2, 1896-98.
1892, 1893-94.
1892, Sierra Leone 1898-99.
1892, Witu August 1893.
1893-94, 1897-98.
1893-4, Sierra Leone 1898-99.
1897-98, Sierra Leone 1898-99.
Coomassie, 1892.
Benin 1887, Sierra Leone 1898-99.
Witu 1890, Benin 1897 (on *Mwele 1895-6*).
Brass River 1895, Benin 1897.
Benin River 1894, Benin 1897.
Benin River 1894, Brass River 1895.
Brass River 1895, Benin 1897 (on *Mwele 1895-6*).
Witu August 1893, Juba River 1893.
Liwondi 1893, Sierra Leone 1898-99.

TWO BARS (*continued*).

Witu 1890, Brass River 1895.
Witu 1890, Benin 1897.
1891-2, Witu August 1893.
Gambia 1894, Benin 1897.
Gambia 1894, Brass River 1895.

THREE BARS.

1887-8, 1892, 1893-94.
1892, 1893-94, Sierra Leone 1898-99,
1892, 1893-94, 1897-98,
Benin 1887, 1898, Sierra Leone 1898-99.
Coomassie, Sierra Leone 1898-99, 1891-2.
Coomassie, 1893-94, Sierra Leone 1898-99,
Benin River 1894, Brass River 1895, Benin 1897.
Gambia 1894, Benin River 1894, Brass River 1895.
Witu 1890, Brass River 1895, Benin 1897.

FOUR BARS.

1887-8, 1892, 1893-94, Sierra Leone 1898-99.
1892, 1893-94, 1896-98, Sierra Leone 1898-99.
1892, 1893-94, 1897-98, Sierra Leone 1898-99.
Gambia 1894, Benin River 1894, Brass River 1895, Benin 1897.
1887-8, Lake Nyassa 1895, Niger 1897, Dawkita 1897.

FIVE BARS.

1887-8, 1892, 1893-94, 1896-98, Sierra Leone 1898-99.
1887-8, 1892, 1893-94, 1897-98, Sierra Leone 1898-99.
1891-2, 1892, Witu 1893, 1893-4, Benin 1897.
Coomassie, Witu 1890, Liwondi 1893, Juba River 1893.

East and Central Africa, 1897-8.

In place of the medal described on pages 108, 109, and 131, a new "*East and Central Africa Medal*" was authorised in February, 1899. It was granted to the forces employed in the military operations in the Uganda Protectorate in 1897 and 1898. Two bars were issued with it, one, inscribed *Lubwa's,* being granted to all Her Majesty's Forces and Allies who took part in the operations against the Soudanese mutineers, from September 23rd, 1897, to February 24th, 1898.

Lubwa's.

Uganda, 1897-8.

The other bar, inscribed *Uganda 1897-8,* was given to all who took part in Uganda operations, other than those against the Soudanese mutineers, from July 20th, 1897, to March 19th, 1898; or who reached Uganda within those dates. Only those who had official sanction to be present received the medal and bars.

1898.

In the same month a further issue of the medal was made to the forces taking part in the operations against the Ogaden Somalis from April to August, 1898. It was issued with a bar, inscribed *1898,* and those already in possession of the medal received the bar only.

Uganda, 1899.

In December, 1900, the medal with clasp, inscribed *Uganda 1899,* was granted to the Imperial and Colonial forces employed in the operations against Kabarega in the Uganda Protectorate, between March 21st and May 2nd, 1899.

The medal is silver, $1\frac{7}{16}$in. diameter, with a straight clasp for suspension; and the bars are $1\frac{7}{16}$in. by $\frac{5}{16}$in. It was also issued in bronze to authorised camp-followers.

Obverse: A half-length effigy of Queen Victoria, crowned and veiled, similar to that on the Soudan

medal previously described. Legend, *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix*. Reverse: A figure of Britannia, standing, and holding a trident in her right hand, and a palm-branch in her left hand, and a scroll, which are extended towards the rising sun, just appearing above the horizon. The British lion is standing behind. In the exergue, in capital letters, *East and Central Africa*. Ribbon, 1¼in. wide, half red and half yellow.

The recipient's number, name, and regiment are engraved on the edge of the medal in capital letters.

Amongst others who received the bar for *1898* were the 4th and 27th Bombay Infantry (the latter also receiving the bar for *Uganda 1897-8*) and the 1st Beluch L.I.

ONE BAR.

Lubwa's. *Uganda 1897-8.*
1898. *Uganda 1899.*

TWO BARS.

Lubwa's, Uganda 1897-98. *1898, Uganda 1897-98.*

In 1899 the Royal Niger Company gave a silver medal to Europeans and a bronze medal to natives who, forming part of their Constabulary, took part in fighting expeditions within their territories in which actual casualties occurred from 1886 to 1897. Niger Coast, 1886-1897.

The issue to the native troops was restricted to those actually serving on December 31st, 1899. Some European civilians of the Company's Executive Staff who took part in those expeditions likewise received the medal.

Obverse: Queen Victoria's head, crowned and veiled, and wearing a laurel wreath. Above, the legend, *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix*. Reverse: A shield, charged with the words, *Pax, Jus, Ars,*

arranged in the form of the letter Y. Behind the shield are crossed swords and guns; above two flags and a flagstaff, the whole being surrounded by a laurel-wreath.

The medal is 1½in. diameter, and is fitted with a straight clasp and swivel for suspension.

Bar: 1⅜in. by $\frac{5}{16}$in., inscribed, *Nigeria, 1886-1897,* in two lines. Ribbon: 1¼in. wide, composed of three equal stripes of yellow, black, and white.

Ashanti, 1900. In October, 1901, King Edward VII. approved of a new medal being struck to commemorate the operations in Ashanti, which were undertaken in consequence of the rebellion of the native tribes, and of the siege of Kumassi.

It was granted to all the Imperial and Colonial forces who were at any time attached in orders to the Ashanti Field Force between March 31st, 1900, and December 25th, 1900 (both dates inclusive); also to the British Gaman detachment of the Gold Coast Constabulary, under the command of Captain G. W. Soden, 3rd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, during the period of the above operations.

Kumassi. A bar, inscribed *Kumassi,* was granted to all who took part in the defence of Kumassi between March 31st, 1900, and June 25th, 1900; or who remained in the fort until July 15th, 1900. Also to all who started with the relieving column from Bekwai on July 13th, and which reached Kumassi on July 15th, 1900; and to all those who started with the column under the command of Colonel A. P. Burroughes from Bekwai, on August 4th, which reached Kumassi on August 5th, 1900.

The medal is silver, 1¼in. diameter. Bar: 1⅜in. by $\frac{3}{16}$in. Suspender: a straight clasp and swivel.

Obverse: The bust of King Edward VII. to the left, in uniform, with medals and orders, surrounded by the legend, *Edwardus VII., Rex, Imperator,* Reverse: The British lion, standing, and looking to the left towards a rising sun. Below, *Ashanti,* on a scroll. In the foreground are a shield and two spears, one of which is broken. On the right a palm-leaf, with the stalk passing under the scroll. Ribbon: $1\frac{1}{4}$in. wide, green, with three black stripes down the edges and centre, $\frac{3}{16}$in. wide.

The name, number, and regiment of the recipient are impressed in small square capitals upon the edge of the medal.

This was the first medal issued with King Edward VII.'s head on the obverse.

No British regiments took part in these operations, but a number of British officers and non-commissioned officers attached to native regiments received the medal. The following troops, amongst others, took part in the expedition:

350 men of the 2nd Battalion Central African Regiment, 350 men of the 2nd Battalion West African Frontier Force, 100 men of the West African Regiment, 40 Sierra Leone Police and two guns, all of which formed the Flying Column.

China, 1900.

On January 3rd, 1902, King Edward VII. confirmed the authority given by Queen Victoria to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the issue of a medal to commemorate the naval and military operations in North China in 1900.

The medal was granted to all officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the British, Indian, and Colonial Forces who were employed in North China and in the Yangtse Valley from June 10th to December 31st, 1900, and to all who

embarked in India for service in China in the expedition under the command of General Sir A. Gaselee.

Obverse: The bust of Queen Victoria to the left, crowned and veiled, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix*. Reverse: The same as that on the China Medal of 1842 (page 59), but with the date *1900* in the exergue, and with a straight clasp and swivel for suspension. Bar: $1\frac{3}{8}$in. by $\frac{3}{16}$in. Ribbon: Crimson, with yellow edges, as for the China medals of 1842 and 1860.

The following bars were issued:

Taku Forts: To all those who were engaged in the Peiho River, on June 17th, 1900, in the operations which resulted in the capture of the Taku Forts.

Defence of Legations: To all those who took part in the defence of the Legations in Pekin, between June 10th and August 14th, 1900, both dates inclusive.

Relief of Pekin: To all those who were engaged in the operations on shore at, or beyond, Taku, for the Relief of Pekin, between June 10th and August 14th, 1900, both dates inclusive.

The medal, and bars, in bronze were also given to all authorised Government followers who accompanied the troops during the operations.

The following troops took part in the expedition:

English: 12th Field Battery Royal Artillery and the 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers. *Indian:* No. 4 Company Bengal and No. 2 Company Bombay Sappers, 1st Bengal Lancers, 1st Madras Pioneers, 22nd Bombay Infantry, 24th Punjab Infantry, 1st and 14th Sikhs, 7th Bengal Infantry, No. 3 Company Madras Sappers, 2nd and 26th Bengal Native Infantry, 3rd Madras and 30th Bombay Native Infantry, and the 4th Goorkhas.

The Naval Brigade was composed of officers and men from the following ships:

H.M.S. *Alacrity, Algerine, Arethusa, Aurora, Barfleur, Bonaventure, Centurion, Daphne, Dido, Endymion, Esk,*

Fame, Goliath, Hart, Hermione, Humber, Isis, Linnet, Marathon, Orlando, Peacock, Phœnix; (with the New South Wales and Victoria contingents), *Pigmy, Pique, Plover, Protector;* (South Australian cruisers), *Redpole, Rosario, Snipe, Terrible, Undaunted, Walleroo, Waterwitch, Whiting, Woodcock,* and *Woodlark.*

The majority of the sailors received the medal without bars.

South Africa, 1899-1900, 1901.

In April, 1901, by Army Order No. 94, King Edward VII. confirmed the order given by Queen Victoria in June, 1900, that a medal be struck to commemorate the military operations in South Africa.

It was granted to all officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the British, Indian, and Colonial Forces; and to all nurses and nursing sisters, who actually served in South Africa between October 11th, 1899, and May 31st, 1902. Also to all troops stationed in Cape Colony and Natal at the outbreak of hostilities, and to troops stationed in St. Helena, between April 14th, 1900, and May 31st, 1902.

Obverse: The bust of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the left, crowned and veiled, and wearing the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix.* Reverse: A figure of Britannia, with a shield, trident, and palm-branch at her feet, holding in her left hand a flag, and extending her right hand and a laurel-wreath towards a company of advancing soldiers. On the left is shown the sea, and a man-of-war, and above it, on the right, is the legend, *South Africa.*

Two dies were cut for the reverse of this medal owing to the unexpected duration of the war. The first had the date, *1899-1900,* in two horizontal lines after the words *South Africa.* 177,000 of these medals were

issued, principally to Colonial and irregular levies. Lord Strathcona's Horse were the first troops to receive the medals, which were presented to them by King Edward VII. on February 15th, 1901, as they were passing through London on their way home to Canada.

No medals with the date on the reverse were issued after February 1st, 1901, and 50,000 then in stock were called in, being re-issued with the date removed.

This was subsequently known as *The Queen's South Africa Medal.*

It is silver, $1\frac{3}{8}$in. diameter, and is fitted with a straight clasp and swivel for suspension. The bars are $1\frac{3}{8}$in. by $\frac{5}{32}$in., and are fixed $\frac{3}{32}$in. apart, being joined together with cup-headed rivets. The name, rank, number, and regiment of the recipient are indented on the edge in capital letters. It was also given in bronze, and without bars, to non-enlisted men of any nationality who drew military pay.

The ribbon is $1\frac{1}{4}$in. wide, with two outer red stripes $\frac{1}{4}$in. wide, two blue stripes $\frac{1}{8}$in. wide, and a central stripe of orange $\frac{1}{2}$in. wide.

Twenty-six bars were authorised with the medal. The following list gives the names on the bars, with the dates for which they were granted, in the order worn upwards from the medal:

Cape Colony (nearest medal), October 11th, 1899, to May 31st, 1902.
Natal, October 11th, 1899, to June 11th, 1900.
Rhodesia, October 11th, 1899, to May 17th, 1900.
Relief of Mafeking, October 11th, 1899, to May 17th, 1900.
Defence of Kimberley, October 14th, 1899, to February 15th, 1900.
Talana, October 20th, 1899.
Elandslaagte, October 21st, 1899.

Defence of Ladysmith, Nov. 3rd, 1899, to Feb. 28th, 1900.
Belmont, November 23rd, 1899.
Modder River, November 28th, 1899.
Tugela Heights, February 14th to 27th, 1900.
Relief of Kimberley, February 15th, 1900.
Paardeberg, February 17th to 26th, 1900.
Orange Free State, February 28th, 1900, to May 31st, 1902.
Relief of Ladysmith, December 15th, 1899, to February 28th, 1900.
Dreifontein, March 10th, 1900.
Wepener, April 9th to 25th, 1900.
Defence of Mafeking, October 13th, 1899, to May 17th, 1900.
Transvaal, May 24th, 1900, to May 31st, 1902.
Johannesburg, May 29th, 1900.
Laing's Nek, June 29th, 1900.
Diamond Hill, June 11th to 12th, 1900.
Wittebergen, July 1st to 29th, 1900.
Belfast, August 26th to 27th, 1900.
South Africa 1901, January 1st to December 31st, 1901.
South Africa 1902, January 1st to May 31st, 1902.

No one could have both the *defence* and *relief* bars for Kimberley, Mafeking, or Ladysmith, nor both the *Cape Colony* and *Natal* bars. It was originally intended that the *Rhodesia* bar be only given to troops in Rhodesia who did not get the *Relief of Mafeking* bar, but this was altered in July, 1902, by Army Order No. 171. The *Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal,* and *Orange Free State* bars were given to troops engaged between the dates named who did not get a bar for an engagement in those places. The bars, *South Africa, 1901,* and *South Africa, 1902,* were given to those who served between the dates named but were ineligible for the *King's Medal.* The majority of the medals issued to the Navy had no bars.

The King's South Africa Medal, 1901-2.

In October, 1902, King Edward VII. approved of a second war medal being granted, in recognition of the services of the troops in the later phases of

the campaign, and to be known as *The King's South Africa Medal.*

It was issued to all officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the British, Indian, and Colonial Forces, doctors, and nursing sisters, provided that they were actually serving in South Africa on or after January 1st, 1902, and that on that date they had completed eighteen months' war service, or subsequently completed such service before June 1st, 1902.

Obverse: The bust of the King to the left in uniform with medals and order, legend *Edwardus VII., Rex Imperator.* Reverse: The same as the Queen's medal previously described. Ribbon: Orange, white, and green, in three equal stripes, making up a ribbon $1\frac{1}{4}$in. wide. The medal is the same size as the foregoing, and is mounted with a straight clasp and swivel.

Bars: $1\frac{3}{8}$in. by $\frac{5}{32}$in.; fixed $\frac{3}{32}$in. apart, and inscribed, *South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902,* the first being nearest to the medal.

Militia Medal: Mediterranean, 1901-2.

A silver medal, in all respects similar to *The Queen's Medal* (except that no bars were issued with it, and that on the reverse the word *Mediterranean* is substituted for *South Africa*) was issued to all the embodied Militia battalions who served in the Mediterranean garrisons during the South African War. It was worn with the same ribbon as the Queen's medal. The following Militia battalions received it: The Loyal North Lancashire, Royal West Kent, Northumberland Fusiliers, Royal Munster Fusiliers, West Yorks, 3rd Yorks Light Infantry, and the Devonshire.

The following combinations of bars occur, though doubtless there are many others:

TWO BARS.

Cape Colony, Defence of Ladysmith.
Cape Colony, Belfast.
Cape Colony, Orange Free State.
Cape Colony, Paardeberg.
Cape Colony, Transvaal.
Cape Colony, Wittebergen.
Cape Colony, Relief of Ladysmith.
Cape Colony, Rhodesia.
Cape Colony, South Africa 1901.
Cape Colony, South Africa 1902.
Cape Colony, Dreifontein.
Cape Colony, Laing's Nek.
Cape Colony, Elandslaagte.
Cape Colony, Wepener.
Natal, Belfast.
Natal, Orange Free State.
Natal, Transvaal.
Natal, South Africa 1901.
Natal, South Africa 1902.
Talana, Belfast.
Talana, Transvaal.
Talana, Orange Free State.
Talana, Relief of Ladysmith.
Talana, Defence of Ladysmith
Paardeberg, South Africa 1901
Paardeberg, Johannesburg.
Paardeberg, Dreifontein.
Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith.
Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal.
Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State.
Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek.
Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast.
Defence of Mafeking, Orange Free State.
Defence of Kimberley, Transvaal.
Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State.
Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking.
Rhodesia, Transvaal.
Rhodesia, South Africa 1901.
Belmont, Modder River.
Modder River, Orange Free State.
Modder River, Wittebergen.
Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith.
Tugela Heights, Transvaal.
Tugela Heights, Orange Free State.
Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg.
Relief of Kimberley, Orange Free State.
Relief of Kimberley, Transvaal.
Relief of Mafeking, Orange Free State.
Relief of Mafeking, Transvaal.
Orange Free State, Rhodesia.
Orange Free State, Belfast.
Orange Free State, Transvaal.
Orange Free State, South Africa 1902.
Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek.
Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal.
Relief of Ladysmith, Belfast.
Transvaal, Wittebergen.
Transvaal, Laing's Nek.
Transvaal, South Africa 1902.
Transvaal, Relief of Mafeking.
Laing's Nek, Belfast.
Wittebergen, Belfast.

THREE BARS.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg.
Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesburg.
Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Dreifontein.
Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Transvaal.
Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901.
Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Diamond Hill.
Cape Colony, Wepener, Wittebergen.
Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal.
Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Transvaal.
Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State.
Cape Colony, Rhodesia, South Africa 1901.
Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen.
Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith.
Cape Colony, Laing's Nek, Belfast.
Cape Colony, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast.
Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Wepener.
Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal.
Cape Colony, Dreifontein, Johannesburg.
Cape Colony, Transvaal, Laing's Nek.
Cape Colony, Talana, Orange Free State.
Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Wittebergen.
Cape Colony, Dreifontein, Belfast.
Cape Colony, Wittebergen, Belfast.
Cape Colony, Wittebergen, South Africa 1902.
Cape Colony, Relief of Ladysmith, Belfast.
Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.
Cape Colony, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal.
Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Belfast.
Cape Colony, Dreifontein, Transvaal.
Cape Colony, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith.
Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Tugela Heights.
Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901.
Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902.
Cape Colony, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith.
Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Wittebergen.
Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill.
Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1902.
Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Defence of Ladysmith.
Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal.
Natal, Orange Free State, Belfast.
Natal, Belfast, South Africa 1901.
Natal, Relief of Mafeking, Transvaal.
Natal, Transvaal, Wittebergen.
Natal, Transvaal, Defence of Mafeking.
Relief of Mafeking, Orange Free State, Transvaal.
Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Transvaal.

THREE BARS (*continued*).

Defence of Kimberley, Dreifontein, Wittebergen.
Talana, Orange Free State, Transvaal.
Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek.
Talana, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal.
Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State.
Talana, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith.
Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast.
Elandslaagte, Orange Free State, Transvaal.
Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal.
Elandslaagte, Transvaal, Laing's Nek.
Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek.
Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal.
Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Belfast.
Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast.
Belmont, Orange Free State, Transvaal.
Belmont, Transvaal, Wittebergen.
Belmont, Modder River, Dreifontein.
Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg.
Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State.
Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal.
Modder River, Paardeberg, Wittebergen.
Modder River, Paardeberg, Dreifontein.
Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Belfast.
Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal.
Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek.
Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Transvaal.
Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg.
Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein.
Relief of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Johannesburg.
Relief of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Transvaal.
Relief of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Belfast.
Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.
Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek.
Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902.
Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal.
Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast.
Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Rhodesia.
Orange Free State, Defence of Mafeking, Transvaal.
Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast.
Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek.
Relief of Ladysmith, Paardeberg, Dreifontein.
Relief of Ladysmith, Belfast, South Africa 1902.
Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.
Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking, Transvaal.

FOUR BARS.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal.

Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Belfast.

Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Wittebergen, Transvaal.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal.

Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg.

Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Wittebergen.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Belfast.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, South Africa 1901.

Cape Colony, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill.

Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast.

Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Transvaal.

Cape Colony, Talana, Orange Free State, Transvaal.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal.

Cape Colony, Dreifontein, Transvaal, Wittebergen.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Belfast.

Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith.

Cape Colony, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal.

Cape Colony, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Defence of Ladysmith, Elandslaagte.

Cape Colony, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Wittebergen, Transvaal, South Africa 1902.

FOUR BARS (*continued*).

Natal, Modder River, Paardeberg, Johannesburg.

Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901.

Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902.

Relief of Mafeking, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal.

Relief of Mafeking, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Transvaal.

Relief of Mafeking, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal.

Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal.

Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek.

Talana, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902.

Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast.

Talana, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek.

Talana, Relief of Ladysmith, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast.

Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Belfast.

Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal.

Elandslaagte, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast.

Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek.

Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast.

Belmont, Modder River, Transvaal, Wittebergen.

Belmont, Modder River, Dreifontein, Transvaal.

Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal.

Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Belfast.

Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg.

Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg, Dreifontein.

Belmont, Modder River, Dreifontein, Belfast.

Belmont, Modder River, Dreifontein, Johannesburg.

Modder River, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Transvaal.

Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal.

Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast.

Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Belfast, South Africa 1901.

Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek.

Rhodesia, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Defence of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill.

FOUR BARS (*continued*).

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Belfast.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Transvaal.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg.

Relief of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Wittebergen.

Relief of Kimberley, Relief of Mafeking, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Wittebergen.

Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek.

Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

FIVE BARS.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast.

Cape Colony, Belmont, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Diamond Hill, Belfast.

Cape Colony, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast.

Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen.

Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek.

Cape Colony, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal.

Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill.

Cape Colony, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal.

Cape Colony, Talana, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal.

FIVE BARS (*continued*).

Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Transvaal, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Belfast.

Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Wittebergen, Belfast.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast.

Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Transvaal, Wittebergen.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Belfast, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, South Africa 1901.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Wittebergen, Belfast, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek.

Cape Colony, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast.

Cape Colony, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Wepener, Defence of Kimberley, South Africa 1901.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Wepener, Defence of Kimberley, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901.

Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill.

Natal, Talana, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Belfast.

Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Natal, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking, South Africa 1901.

Natal, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek.

Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast.

Talana, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, Belfast.

FIVE BARS (*continued*).

Talana, Relief of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast.

Talana, Relief of Ladysmith, Tugela Heights, Transvaal, Orange Free State.

Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill.

Belmont, Modder River, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Belfast.

Belmont, Modder River, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill.

Belmont, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast.

Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa, 1901.

Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa, 1902.

Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg.

Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Transvaal.

Belmont, Modder River, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal.

Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein.

Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek.

Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast.

Relief of Mafeking, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Wittebergen, Transvaal.

Relief of Mafeking, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, Belfast.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Belfast, South Africa 1901.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Wittebergen.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen.

Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek.

Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, South Africa 1901.

Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1902.

Six Bars.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1901.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Wittebergen.

Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast.

Cape Colony, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal.

Cape Colony, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901.

Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek.

Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Relief of Mafeking.

Cape Colony, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Wittebergen, Dreifontein, Paardeberg, Transvaal, South Africa 1901.

Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek.

Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, Belfast.

Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901.

Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen.

Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

SIX BARS (*continued*).

Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast.

Belmont, Modder River, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast.

Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Transvaal.

Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Diamond Hill, Belfast.

Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Transvaal, Diamond Hill.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, South Africa, 1901.

Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, Belfast.

Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1902.

Natal, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek.

Relief of Mafeking, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast.

SEVEN BARS.

Cape Colony, Elandslaagte, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Diamond Hill, Belfast (14th Hussars).

Cape Colony, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901.

Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Belfast.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast.

SEVEN BARS (*continued*).

Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa, 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1901.

Cape Colony, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, Wittebergen.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, Belfast, South Africa 1901.

Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901.

Talana, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901.

Natal, Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Transvaal, Wittebergen.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1902.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, Belfast.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Relief of Ladysmith, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast.

SEVEN BARS (*continued*).

Belmont, Modder River, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901.

Belmont, Modder River, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1902.

Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901.

Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen.

EIGHT BARS.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Diamond Hill, Johannesburg, Dreifontein, Modder River, Belmont, South Africa 1901.

Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Diamond Hill, Johannesburg, Dreifontein, Modder River, Belmont, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Transvaal, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, South Africa 1901.

EIGHT BARS (*continued*).

Belmont, Modder River, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast.

Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen.

NINE BARS.

Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

The following regiments served in South Africa during the war, some of the cavalry regiments being represented by squadrons only, and some of the infantry regiments having Militia battalions embodied:

CAVALRY: One squadron each of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and Horse Guards; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Dragoon Guards; 1st Dragoons; Scots Greys; 3rd and 4th Hussars; 5th Lancers; 6th Dragoons; 7th and 8th Hussars; 9th Lancers; 10th and 11th Hussars; 12th Lancers; 13th, 14th, and 15th Hussars; 16th and 17th Lancers; 18th, 19th, and 20th Hussars; and the 21st Lancers.

INFANTRY: Grenadier, Scots, and Coldstream Guards; Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Border, Cheshire, Cornwall Light Infantry; Derbyshire, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Durham Light Infantry; Essex; Royal Fusiliers; Gloucestershire, Hampshire, East Kent, West Kent; King's Royal Rifle Corps; Lancashire Fusiliers; East Lancashire, South Lancashire, Loyal North Lancastrian, Royal Lancaster, Manchester, Liverpool, Leicestershire, Lincoln, Middlesex, Norfolk, Northumberland Fusiliers; Northampton; Oxford Light Infantry; Rifle Brigade; Shropshire Light Infantry; Somersetshire Light Infantry; North, and South Staffordshire, Suffolk, Sussex, East Surrey, West Surrey, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, Yorkshire; Yorkshire Light Infantry; East Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, York and Lancaster, and West Riding Regiments. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Royal Highlanders,

Cameron Highlanders, Seaforth Highlanders, Gordon Highlanders; King's Own Scottish Rifles; Royal Scots; Royal Scots Fusiliers; Scottish Rifles; Highland Light Infantry; Royal Irish Fusiliers, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Inniskilling Fusiliers, Munster Fusiliers; Royal Irish Rifles; Royal Irish; Leinster; Connaught Rangers; South Wales Borderers; Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Welsh Regiment. Thirty-two Battalions of Imperial Yeomanry; City Imperial Volunteers; English, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh Volunteer Battalions, Companies, and Corps.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Eastern Division, 5th, 6th, and 10th Companies; Southern Division, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 36th Companies; Western Division, 2nd, 6th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 17th, and 23rd Companies.

Royal Horse Artillery, A, G, J, M, O, P, Q, R, T, and V Batteries.

Royal Field Artillery, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 28th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 53rd, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, and 88th Batteries.

Royal Engineers; Army Service Corps, Army Ordnance Corps, Army Veterinary Department; Army Pay Department; and R. A. Medical Corps. Imperial Light Horse; South African Light Horse; Cape Mounted Rifles; Kitchener's Fighting Scouts; Thorneycroft's Horse; Brabant's Horse; Bethune's Horse; South African Constabulary; National Scouts (Boers); Scottish Horse; Lumsden's Horse; and Strathcona's Horse; New South Wales Military Forces; Imperial Bushmen; New Zealand Mounted Rifles; New Zealand Rough Riders; Queensland Mounted Infantry; South Australia Infantry; South Australia Mounted Infantry; South Australia Bushmen's Contingent; Tasmanian Infantry; Tasmanian Artillery; Tasmanian Bushmen; Victorian Infantry; Victorian Mounted Infantry; Victorian Mounted Rifles; Cameron's Scouts; West Australian Contingent; Royal Canadian Dragoons; Canadian Mounted Rifles; Royal Canadian Artillery; C, D, and E Field Batteries; Canadian Scouts; Ceylon Mounted Infantry; Bechuanaland Rifles; Border Horse; Border Mounted Rifles; Border Scouts; Brabant's Scouts; British South Africa Police; Cape Cavalry Brigade; Cape Colony Cyclist Corps; Cape Garrison Artillery; Cape Medical Staff Corps; Cape Mounted Rifle Club; Cape Police; Cape Town Highlanders; Cape Volunteer Medical Staff Corps; 1st City (Grahamstown) Volunteers; Colonial Defence Force; Commander-in-Chief's Body Guard; Dennison's Scouts; Diamond Field Artillery; District Mounted Rifles;

Driscoll's Scouts; Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles; Durban Light Infantry; East Griqualand Mounted Rifle Volunteers; Eastern Province Horse; French's Scouts; Frontier Mounted Rifles; Gatacre's Scouts; Griqualand East Mounted Rifle Volunteers; Herbert District Mounted Rifles; Herschell Mounted Volunteers; Imperial Light Horse; Imperial Light Infantry; Johannesburg Mounted Rifles; Kaffrarian Rifles; Kenny's Scouts; Kimberley Mounted Corps; Kimberley Light Horse; Kimberley Regiment; Diamond Field Horse; Kimberley Rifles; Kitchener's Horse; Kuysna Rangers; Komgha Mounted Volunteers; Loch's Horse; Maritzani Mounted Irregulars; Marshall's Horse; Merre's Scouts; Namaqualand Border Scouts; Modder River District Mounted Rifles; Natal Volunteers; Nesbitt's Horse; New England Mounted Rifles; Orpen's Horse; Pioneer Railway Regiment; Prince Alfred's Own Cape Artillery; Prince Alfred's Volunteer Guard; Prince of Wales's Light Horse; Queenstown Rifle Volunteers; Rand Rifles; Rimington's Guides; Roberts' Light Horse; Rundle's Colonial Scouts; South African Mounted Irregular Forces; South Rhodesian Volunteers; Steinaecker's Horse; Stellenbosch Mounted Infantry; Tembuland Mounted Rifle Corps; East Griqualand Mounted Rifle Volunteers; Transkei Mounted Rifles; Uitenhage Volunteer Rifles; Umvoti Mounted Rifles; Utrecht Mounted Rifles; Victoria Mounted Rifles; Vryburg Mounted Rifles; Warwick's Scouts; Western Province Mounted Rifles. Also the following Town Guards: Aliwal North, Barkly East, Barkly West, Boshof, Burgherdorp, Campbell Town, Colesburg, Cradock, Dordrecht District, Douglas, East London, Grahamstown, Griquatown, Hopetown, Hoppesia, Indwe, Jamestown, Kimberley, King Williamstown, Klipdam, Kokstad, Kuruman, Lady Grey, Molteno, Naauwpoort, Port Elizabeth, Queenstown, Qumbu, Starkstroom, Steynsburg, Stormberg, T'somo, Uitenhage, Vryburg, and Warrenton.

The crews of the following ships received the medal:

H.M.S. *Barracouta, Barrossa, Beagle, Blonde, Doris, Dwarf, Fearless, Forte, Gibraltar, Magicienne, Magpie, Monarch, Naiad, Niobe, Partridge, Pearl, Pelorus, Philomel, Powerful, Racoon, Rambler, Rattler, Redbreast, Sappho, Sybille, Tartar, Terpsichore, Terrible, Thetis, Thrush,* and *Widgeon.*

In June, 1902, King Edward VII. approved of a new silver medal being struck to commemorate

Africa General Service Medal, 1902.

naval and military operations in East, Central, and West Africa, to be known as *The Africa General Service Medal*. It replaced the *East and West*, and *Central Africa* medals described on pages 130 and 131.

Obverse: The effigy of His Majesty King Edward VII., facing the left, in uniform, and wearing medals and orders. Legend, *Edwardus VII., Rex Imperator*. Reverse: Similar to that of the East and Central African medal of 1899, but with the word *Africa* added in the exergue. Ribbon: Yellow, with black borders, and two narrow green stripes. Bars: $1\frac{3}{8}$in. by $\frac{3}{16}$in. Similar bronze medals were issued to authorised camp-followers.

It was issued to the Imperial and Colonial Forces for the following expeditions:—

N. Nigeria, 1900-1.

A bar inscribed *N. Nigeria*, for operations against the forces of Bida and Kontagora, July to December, 1900, and January 19th and February, 1901. Tawari, December 6th and 8th, 1900. Yola, August and September, 1901.

S. Nigeria, 1901.

A bar inscribed *S. Nigeria*, for operations in Ishan and Ulia countries, March, April, and May, 1901. This bar was given to the South Nigerian Regiment.

Jubaland, 1900-1.

A bar inscribed *Jubaland*, for operations against the Ogaden Somalis, including the military forces at Kismayu, and to such officers and men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines of H.M.S. "*Magicienne*," "*Terpsichore*," and "*Scout*" as were landed between November 16th, 1900, and April 30th, 1901, inclusive. Amongst others, the 16th Bombay Infantry received the medal and bar. Only 465 silver and 26 bronze medals were issued to military recipients.

A bar, inscribed *Somaliland, 1901,* for operations against the Mullah Muhammid-ben-Abdullah, May 22nd, and July 30th, 1901. Somaliland, 1901.

A bar, inscribed *Uganda, 1900,* for operations in the Uandi country between July 3rd and October, 1900. Five British officers, one British non-commissioned officer, 105 Indian troops, and 268 men of the 4th King's African Rifles received the bar. Uganda 1900.

A bar, inscribed *B. C. A., 1899—1900,* for operations against Nkwamba, August to October, 1899, N.E. Rhodesia, September to November, 1899, and Central Angoniland, December, 1900. The 24th Punjab Infantry received this medal and bar. British Central Africa, 1899-1900.

A bar, inscribed *Gambia,* for operations from January to March, 1901, was given to four companies of the 3rd West India Regiment, and detachment of the 2nd King's African Rifles, and to the crews of H.M.S. "*Dwarf,*" "*Forte,*" and "*Thrush.*" Gambia, 1901.

In August, 1902, it was decided that the medals for Ashanti, 1900, and the Gambia, 1901, were not to be awarded to the crews of H.M. ships employed in those expeditions who received the African General Service Medal with the *Jubaland* bar.

In October, 1902, it was officially announced that King Edward VII. had been pleased to approve of the medal with bars being granted to the Imperial and Colonial Forces who were employed in the undermentioned military operations:

A bar, inscribed *Aro, 1901—1902,* to all officers and men who took part in the operations against the Aro tribe under Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Montenaro, R.G.A., between November 15th, 1901, and March Aro, 1901-2.

23rd, 1902, both dates inclusive. The Aro Field Force consisted of :

Fourteen special service officers, 1150 men of the South Nigeria Regiment, 320 men of the North Nigeria Regiment, and 260 men of the Lagos Battalion, all belonging to the West African Field Force, and the crew of H.M.S. "*Thrush.*"

Lango, 1901.

A bar, inscribed *Lango, 1901,* to all officers and men who took part in the operations against the Lango people and Soudanese mutineers, under Major C. Delmé-Radcliffe, Connaught Rangers, between April 24th, 1901, and August 24th, 1901, both dates inclusive. This bar was given to the 4th King's African Rifles only.

N. Nigeria, 1902.

A bar, inscribed *N. Nigeria, 1902,* granted in July, 1903, to the Imperial and Colonial Forces employed in the Bornu Expedition, between February 1st and May 16th, 1902, both dates inclusive, and the Kontagora Expedition, between February 12th and 20th, 1902, both dates inclusive. Twenty officers and 515 men received the medal and bar.

1903.

A bar, inscribed *N. Nigeria, 1903,* was granted by the King on October 1st, 1903, to the Imperial and Colonial Forces employed in the Kano-Sokoto Campaign, between January 29th and March 15th, 1903, both dates inclusive.

India General Service Medal, 1903.

In March, 1903, King Edward VII. approved of a new medal being struck to commemorate military operations in, or on the frontier of India, and to be the *India General Service Medal, 1903.* It is similar in design to the *India Medal of 1895,* but has on the obverse the bust of King Edward VII., with the legend, *Edwardus VII., Rex Imperator.* Reverse, similar, but with the word *India* only, the date being omitted. Ribbon, as for the 1895 Medal.

A bar, inscribed *Waziristan, 1901-2,* was authorised at the same time to be issued to all troops who were engaged in the later, or active, stage of the Mahsud Waziri blockade, between November 23rd, 1901, and February 15th, 1902, both dates inclusive. Waziristan 1901-2.

The medal and bar were, as usual, given in bronze to all authorised Government followers who accompanied the troops so engaged. Officers, soldiers, and others already in possession of the *India Medal, 1895,* received the bar only.

About 3200 troops were engaged, viz.:

Squadrons of the 1st, 3rd, and 5th Punjab Cavalry; ten mounted guns; 1st, 3rd, and 4th Sikhs; 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 22nd Punjabis; parties of Sappers; and some Kurram and Waziristan Militia. Three men of the 1st Cheshire Regiment, acting as signallers, also received it.

On January 5th, 1903, King Edward VII. was pleased to command that the *India Medal of 1854,* with a bar inscribed either *Chin Hills 1892-93,* or *Kachin Hills 1892-93,* be granted to all troops who were engaged in those operations between October 19th, 1892, and March 10th, 1893; and December 3rd, 1892, and March 3rd, 1893, respectively, the dates being inclusive. The medal is fully described on page 89, and these two bars bring the total up to twenty-three issued with this medal. India General Service, 1854.

A bronze medal and bar was issued to all authorised Government followers who accompanied the troops. Those already in possession of the medal received the new bars only.

The troops composing the Kachin force were: Kachin Hills, 1892-3

A half battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment, half a battalion 25th Madras Native Infantry, half a battalion Military Police, and two companies of the 21st Pioneers.

Chin Hills, 1892-93.

The troops composing the Chin Hills force were:

250 men of the 10th Madras Native Infantry, 150 each of the 30th and 31st Madras Native Infantry, 50 men of the 21st Madras Native Infantry, 30 Madras Sappers, 125 men of the Gerwahl Rifles, 150 men of the 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, and two guns of the 4th Mountain Battery Royal Artillery.

Africa General Service Medal, Somaliland, 1902-4, and Jidballi.

In November, 1904, by Army Order 185, King Edward VII. approved of the *Africa General Service Medal,* with bar, being granted to the Naval and Military Forces employed between January 18th, 1902, and May 11th, 1904. The medal and bar were also given to those officers who accompanied Colonel A. N. Rochfort with the Abyssinian Forces, and a bronze medal of the same design was given to all authorised Government followers who accompanied the troops. Two bars were issued, one being inscribed *Somaliland 1902-04* and the other *Jidballi.* This bar was given to those who were present in that engagement and to those who formed part of the guard left behind during the engagement in charge of the baggage under command of Major W. B. Mullins of the 27th Punjabis.

The 1st Hampshire was the only British regiment employed, and it, as well as the crews of the following ships, received the medal and bar for Somaliland:

H.M.S. *Cossack, Dryad, Fox, Harrier, Highflyer, Hussar, Hyacinth, Merlin, Mohawk, Naiad, Perseus, Pomone, Porpoise,* and *Redbreast.*

Amongst the other troops employed were:

A section of the Rifle Brigade and the Norfolk Regiment, two sections of the Yorkshire Regiment, Lahore Mountain Battery, 27th Punjabis, 2nd Sikhs, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th King's African Rifles, Umballa and Poona Mounted Infantry, 5th Indian Mounted Infantry, Tribal Horse, Bombay Sappers and Miners, Bikanir Camel Corps, 13th Rajputs, Gudabursi Horse, Kajawa Corps, and Army Bearer Corps.

On January 1st, 1905, King Edward VII. authorised a further issue of bars with the *Africa General Service Medal*. A bar inscribed *N. Nigeria, 1902* was granted to all officers and men under the command of Captain G. C. Merrick, R.A., at Argungu, and on French convoy duty between June 15th and November 30th, 1902. N. Nigeria 1902.

Officers and men who between July 7th, 1902, and June, 1903, took part in the operations in Southern Nigeria under Colonel A. F. Montanaro, C.B., R.A., against the Uris, and the people of Omonoha and Ebima respectively; and the operations under Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. G. Heneker, D.S.O., Connaught Rangers, against Chief Adukukaiku of Igarra received the medal and bar for *S. Nigeria 1902-03*. S. Nigeria, 1902-3.

On February 1st, 1905, King Edward VII. approved of the grant of a silver medal to the members of the Tibet Mission and accompanying force, who served at, or beyond, Siliguri between December 13th, 1903, and September 23rd, 1904. A bar inscribed *Gyantse* was given to those who were present during the operations at and around Gyantse between May 3rd and July 6th, 1904. The medal was given in bronze to all authorised followers who accompanied the Mission, or force engaged. Tibet, 1903-4.

Obverse: Bust of King Edward VII. to the left, in uniform, surmounted by the legend *Kaiser-i-Hind*. Reverse: A fortress; below: *Tibet, 1903-4*. Bar and clasp as for the *India General Service Medal 1854*. Ribbon: Red, with green borders and two white stripes.

The expeditionary force consisted of:

The Royal Fusiliers, 8th Gurkhas, Q.O. Sappers and Miners, 6th Mule Corps, 40th Pathans, R.A. Mountain Battery, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, and a detachment of the Norfolk Regiment.

Africa General Service Medal: N. Nigeria, 1903.

In April, 1905, the *Africa General Service Medal* was again issued, with a bar inscribed *N. Nigeria 1903*, to those officers, soldiers, and others of the Imperial and Colonial Forces engaged in the Sokato-Burmi operations between April 15th and July 27th, 1903, both dates inclusive. It was issued to those who had not received the medal and bar authorised in October, 1903.

In January, 1906, the following issue of the medal and bars was authorised:

N. Nigeria, 1903-4.

N. Nigeria 1903-4, to all officers and men who took part in the operations in the Bassa Province against the Okpotos, between December 23rd, 1903, and March 12th, 1904. Three hundred men of the West African Frontier Force, and 400 carriers, were the only troops employed.

N. Nigeria, 1904.

N. Nigeria 1904, for the following expeditions:

1. March, 1904, in the Dakkakerri country.
2. March 25th and April 18th, 1904, in the country north of Wase against the pagan tribes.
3. October, 1904, against the people of Semolika.
4. July, 1904, against the Kilba tribe, north of the Yola.

S. Nigeria, 1903.

S. Nigeria 1903, for the following expeditions:

1. September to October 1st, 1903, on the Nun River.
2. September 16th and 25th, 1903, in the Eket district.
3. December 1st and 5th, 1903, in the Mkpani country.

S. Nigeria, 1903-4.

S. Nigeria 1903-4, to all those who took part in the expedition against the towns: Osea, Oriri, and N'doto between December 24th, 1903, and January 15th, 1904.

S. Nigeria, 1904.

S. Nigeria 1904, for the under-mentioned expeditions:

1. January 12th-March 31st, 1904, in the Northern Ibibio District.

2. January 17th-April 25th, 1904, against the natives of Asaba Hinterland.

3. March 21st-April 24th, 1904, in the Kwale country.

4. March, 1904, in the Owerri district, on the right bank of the Imo river.

5. February 3rd-June 3rd, 1904, at Obokum.

In June, 1906, King Edward VII. approved of a clasp being issued with the *Africa General Service Medal,* inscribed *S. Nigeria 1904-5,* for operations in the Ibibio and Kwa countries between November 15th, 1904, and February 27th, 1905, both dates inclusive. S. Nigeria, 1904-5.

By Army Order 277 of December, 1906, the King authorised a further distribution of the medal and bars for the following expeditions:—

Kissi 1905, to all officers and men who took part in the operations in the Kissi country, under Capt. C. E. Palmer, R.A., between March 27th and June 28th, 1905. Kissi, 1905.

S. Nigeria 1905-06, to the columns which concentrated at Bende and Oka, under the commands of Bt.-Major H. M. Trenchard, Royal Scots Fusiliers, and Capt. G. T. Mair, R.F.A., and took part in the Bende-Onitsha Hinterland Expedition. S. Nigeria, 1905-6.

Nandi 1905-06, to all who took part in the operations in the Nandi country between October 18th, 1905, and February 27th, 1906, under Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Harrison, D.S.O., &c. By Army Order 92, 1909, the date was extended to July 6th, 1906. Nandi, 1905-6.

S. Nigeria 1905, to all officers and men employed in the operations in the Kwale district between October 10th and 18th, 1905. S. Nigeria, 1905.

By Army Order 260, of November, 1907, King Edward VII. approved of the medal, with bar, inscribed *N. Nigeria 1906,* being granted to the forces who— N. Nigeria 1906.

(*a*) Under the command of the late Lieut. F. E. Blackwood, East Surrey Regiment, and Captain R. H. Goodwin, R.G.A., took part in the operations against the Satiru rebels, near Sokoto, from February 14th to March 11th, 1906, both dates inclusive.

(*b*) Under the command of Colonel A. W. G. Lowry Cole, D.S.O., Northern Nigeria Regiment, W.A.F.F., took part in the operations against the Emir of Hadeija, from April 16th to 24th, 1906, both dates inclusive.

So far twenty-seven different bars have been issued with the *Africa General Service Medal.*

The following bars were added to the Khedive's Sudan medal in 1905 and 1906:—

Khedive's Sudan Medal Bahr-el-Ghazel. 1900-2.

Bahr-el-Ghazel 1900-2, for operations which resulted in the re-occupation of the Bahr-el-Ghazel province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Jerok.

Jerok, for operations against Wad-el-Mahmud, under Colonel Goringe, C.M.G., D.S.O., in the Blue Nile Province of Egyptian Sudan in 1904.

Nyam-Nyam.

Nyam-Nyam, for operations against the Nyam-Nyam tribes in Bahr-el-Ghazel Province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in 1905.

India General Service Medal, 1908.

By an Army Order, dated December 11th, 1908, King Edward VII. approved of a new medal being struck to commemorate military operations in or on the frontier of India, and to take the place of the medal granted in 1903, and to be in future known as the *India General Service Medal, 1908.* Obverse, the bust of King Edward VII. facing left. Legend, "*Edwardus VII Kaisar-i-Hind.*" Reverse, a fort with a mountainous background, and the word

"*India*" on a tablet at the base of the scene, with oak and olive branches on either side. An ornamental clasp and swivel like that on all the earlier *India General Service* medals is added for suspension. Ribbon, dark blue edged with green. It was issued in May, 1910.

The medal and bar are silver, and they were also issued in bronze to native camp followers, &c.

The medal, with bar inscribed *North-West Frontier, 1908,* was issued to all troops, and all enrolled and attested followers:—(1) Who formed part of the Bazar Valley Field Force between February 14th and March 1st, 1908, both dates inclusive, except those who did not proceed beyond Ali Musjid. (2) Who served north of the Adinazai boat-bridge between April 19th and 25th, 1908. (3) Who were at Landi-Kotal between May 2nd and 4th, 1908. (4) Who formed part of the Mohmand Field Force between May 12th and 31st, 1908.

The following troops took part in the operations:

British: 10th Hussars; Northumberland Fusiliers; Warwickshire Regiment; West Yorkshire Regiment; Gordon Highlanders; Seaforth Highlanders; Royal Irish Rifles; and Royal Munster Fusiliers; 2nd, 3rd, 8th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 28th Mountain Batteries; six guns 18th Batteries R.F.A.; six guns 80th Batteries R.F.A.; 62nd, 75th, Batteries R.F.A.; 71st Company R.G.A.; Nos. 1 and 7 British Field Hospital. *Native:* 19th Lancers; 37th Lancers; 21st Cavalry; Cavalry of Q.O. Corps of Guides; 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th Goorkhas; 15th, 23rd, 34th 45th, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 57th, 59th Sikhs; 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 25th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 33rd Punjabis; Q.O. Corps of Guides Infantry: 40th Pathans; two columns No. 6 Sappers and Miners; 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 112th, and 113th Native Field Hospitals.

This completes the list of campaign medals issued to the end of the glorious reign of his late Majesty Edward VII.—a good, and great King.

MEDALS AWARDED FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE, &c.

Victoria Cross, 1856.

NUMBER of medals have been instituted from time to time as rewards for valour, long service, good conduct, etc. The principal one is the "Victoria Cross." It was instituted by Royal Warrant June 29th, 1856, and revised April 23rd, 1881. The Warrant begins:—

> Whereas we take into our Royal consideration that there exists no means of adequately rewarding the individual gallant services, either of officers of the lower grades in our naval and military service, or of warrant and petty officers, seamen, and marines in our navy, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers in our army, it is ordained that the cross shall only be awarded to those officers or men who served us in the presence of the enemy, and shall have then performed some signal act of valour or devotion to their country.

The idea originated with the late Prince Consort, and he is said to have designed the medal. Officers and men of the auxiliary and reserve forces are also eligible for the decoration. In the case of warrant officers, seamen, marines, non-commissioned officers, and privates, the Cross carries with it an annuity of £10 per annum, and £5 extra per annum is added for each additional bar.

In July, 1898, it was decided that, at the Secretary of State's discretion, a sum of £50 a year may be granted by way of pension in lieu of the £10 which has accompanied the V.C. since its institution.

On August 8th, 1902, King Edward VII. sanctioned the Cross being given to the representatives of soldiers who would have been entitled to it had they survived, for services during the Boer War. Hitherto, when a soldier had been recommended for the Cross, but had died before it could be given, his name appeared in the *Gazette,* but the decoration was not given to his relatives. In addition to the Boer War, the rule was made retrospective on the above-mentioned date.

The decoration consists of a bronze Maltese cross, 1½in. square, and is made from captured cannon. On the obverse, in the centre, is the British lion and crown; and below, on a scroll, the words, *For Valour.* The Cross has a raised edge, $\frac{1}{16}$in. wide, with one of similar width the same distance from the outer one. A small pierced lug is attached to the top limb for suspension. The reverse also has a raised edge, and a raised circle in the centre. A laureated clasp, 1½in. wide, is attached for suspension, and a *V* below is connected to the Cross by a small link. The name and regiment of the recipient are engraved upon the back of the clasp; and the date of the act of bravery is engraved inside the circle on the reverse of the medal. For each additional act of bravery a bar is given, upon which is engraved the date of the action. The Cross is worn with a red ribbon, 1½in. wide, by recipients in the Army, and with a blue ribbon by those in the Navy.

Should a recipient of the V.C. at any time be convicted of crime or cowardice, the Cross is forfeited;

and in the case of a non-commissioned officer, or private the pension is withdrawn.

The following is an alphabetical list of the winners since the institution, with the date when, and campaign in which, the action was performed; also the rank of the recipient on receipt of the Cross, the ultimate rank attained, and whether alive, or still serving.

Ablett, A., Sergeant, Grenadier Guards. September 2nd, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Adams, Rev. J. W., Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment. December 11th, 1879, Afghanistan. Deceased.

Adams, Robert Bellew, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Staff Corps. August 17th, 1897, Nawa Kili, Upper Swat Valley. Now Major-General, C.B.

Addison, H., Private, 43rd Foot. January 2nd, 1859, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Aikman, F. R., Lieutenant, 4th Bengal Native Infantry. March 1st, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.

Aitken, R. H. M., Lieutenant, 13th Bengal Native Infantry. June 30th and November 22nd, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.

Albrecht, H., Trooper, Imperial Light Horse. January 6th, 1900, Waggon Hill, Ladysmith, South Africa. Posthumous award, August 8th, 1902.

Alexander, J., Private, 90th Foot. June 18th and September 6th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Allen, W., Corporal, 24th Foot. January 22nd and 23rd, 1879, South Africa. Afterwards Colour-Sergeant. Deceased.

Anderson, C., Private, 2nd Dragoon Guards. October 8th, 1855, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Anson, The Hon. A. H. A., Captain, 84th Foot. September 28th and November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.

Arthur, T., Gunner and Driver, Royal Artillery. June 7th and 18th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Ashford, J., Private, 7th Foot. August 16th, 1880, Afghanistan. Army Reserve.

Atkinson, A., Sergeant, Yorkshire Regiment. February 18th, 1900, Paardeberg, South Africa. Posthumous award, August 8th, 1902.

Aylmer, F. J., Captain, Royal Engineers. December 2nd, 1891, Nilt Fort, Hunza-Naga. Now Major-General, C.B.

Babtie, William, Major, C.M.G., Royal Army Medical Corps. December 15th, 1899, Colenso, South Africa. Now Colonel.

Baker, C. G., Lieutenant, Bengal Police. September 27th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Bambrick, V., Private, 60th Foot. May 6th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Banks, W. G. H., Cornet, 7th Hussars. March 19th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Barry, J., Private, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment. January 7th-8th, 1901, Monument Hill, South Africa. Posthumous award, August 8th, 1902.

Baxter, F. W., Trooper, Bulawayo Field Force. April 22nd, 1896, South Africa. Posthumous award, January 15th, 1907.

Beach, T., Private, 55th Foot. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

Bees, W., Private, 1st Battalion Derbyshire Regiment. September 30th, 1901, Moedwil, South Africa. Discharged.

Beet, H., Corporal, 1st Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, April 22nd, 1900, Wakkerstroom, South Africa. Discharged.

Bell, F. W., Lieutenant, West Australian Mounted Infantry. May 16th, 1901, Brakpan, South Africa. Reserve of Officers.

Bell, D., Private, 24th Foot, May 7th, 1867, Andaman Islands. Discharged on pension.

Bell, E. W. D., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 23rd Foot. September 20th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

Bell, M. S., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. February 4th, 1874, Ashantee. Afterwards Colonel, C.B., Queen's Aide-de-Camp. Deceased.

Beresford, Lord W., Captain, 9th Lancers. July 3rd, 1879, South Africa. Afterwards Colonel, K.C.I.E. Deceased.

Bergin, J., Private, 33rd Foot. April 13th, 1868, Abyssinia. Deceased.

Berryman, J., Troop Sergeant-Major, 17th Lancers. September 20th, October 25th, and November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Special bar given for the Battle of Inkermann. Afterwards Major (retired pay). Deceased.

Bisdee, J. H., Private, Tasmanian Imperial Bushmen. September 1st, 1900, Warmbath, South Africa. Commonwealth Military Forces.

Blair, J., Captain, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry. August 12th and October 23rd, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards General, C.B., Indian Army. Deceased.

Blair, R., Lieutenant, 2nd Dragoon Guards. September 28th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Bogle, A. C., Lieutenant, 78th Foot. July 29th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Major, 23rd Foot. Deceased.

Boisragon, G. H., Lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps. December 2nd, 1891, Nilt Fort, Hunza-Naga. Now Major.

Booth, A., Colour-Sergeant, 80th Foot. March 12th, 1879, South Africa. Deceased.

Boulger, A., Lance-Corporal, 84th Foot. July 12th and September 25th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Quartermaster (Honorary Lieut.-Colonel). Deceased.

Bourchier, C. T., Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. November 20th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.

Boyes, D. G., Midshipman, R.N. September 6th, 1864, Japan. Deceased.

Bradley, F. G., Driver, 69th Battery Royal Field Artillery. September 26th, 1901, Itala, Zululand, South Africa. Army Reserve.

Bradshaw, J., Private, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. April 22nd, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Bradshaw, W., Assistant-Surgeon, 90th Foot. September 26th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Brennan, J., Bombardier, Royal Artillery. April 3rd, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Bromhead, G., Lieutenant, 24th Foot. January 22nd and 23rd, 1879, South Africa. Afterwards Major. Deceased.

Brown, F. D. M., Lieutenant, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps. Deceased.

Brown, E. D., Major, 14th Hussars. October 13th, 1900, Geluk, South Africa. Now Brevet-Colonel Brown-Synge-Hutchinson.

Browne, E. S., Lieutenant, 24th Foot. March 29th, 1879, South Africa. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.

Browne, H. G., Captain, 32nd Foot. August 21st, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel Gore-Browne. Retired.

Browne, P., Trooper, Cape Mounted Rifles. April 8th, 1879, South Africa. Deceased.

Browne, S. J., Captain, 46th Bengal Native Infantry. August 31st, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards General Sir S. J., G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps. Deceased.

Buckley, C. W., Commander, R.N. May 29th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Captain. Deceased.

Buckley, J., Deputy-Assistant Commissary of Ordnance (Bengal). May 11th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Buller, R. H., Lieutenant-Colonel, 60th Foot. March 28th, 1879, South Africa. Afterwards General Right Hon. Sir R. H., G.C.B., K.C.M.G. Deceased.

Burgoyne, H. T., Commander, R.N. May 29th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Captain. Deceased.

Burslem, T. A., Lieutenant, 67th Foot. August 21st, 1860, China. Afterwards Captain. Deceased.

Butler, T. A., Lieutenant, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers. March 9th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Major. Deceased.

Byrne, James, Private, 86th Foot. April 3rd, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Byrne, John, Private, 68th Foot. November 5th, 1854, and May 11th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Byrne, T., Private, 21st Lancers. September 2nd, 1898, Khartoum.

Bythesea, John, Commander, R.N. August 9th and 12th, 1854, Baltic (Crimea). Now Rear-Admiral, C.B., C.I.E. Retired.

Cadell, T., Lieutenant, 2nd Bengal Fusiliers. June 12th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

Cafe, W. M., Captain, 56th Bengal Native Infantry. April 15th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards General, Indian Army. Deceased.

Cambridge, D., Sergeant, Royal Artillery. September 8th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Cameron, A. S., Lieutenant, 72nd Foot. March 30th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel, C.B. Deceased.

Carlin, P., Private, 13th Foot. April 6th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Carter, H. A., Lieutenant, Indian Army. December 19th, 1903, Jidballi, Somaliland. Now Captain.

Champion, J., Troop Sergeant-Major, 8th Hussars. September 8th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Sergeant-Major. Discharged on pension.

Channer, G. N., Captain, Bengal Staff Corps. December 20th, 1875, Perak. Afterwards Lieutenant-General, C.B. Deceased.

Chaplin, J. W., Ensign, 67th Foot. August 21st, 1860, China. Now Colonel, C.B. Retired.

Chard, J. R. M., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, January 22nd and 23rd, 1879, South Africa. Afterwards Brevet-Colonel. Deceased.

Chase, W. St. L., Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps. August 16th, 1880, Afghanistan. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.

Chicken, G. B., Mr., Indian Naval Brigade. September 4th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Clements, J. J., Corporal, Remington Guides, February 24th, 1900, Strijdenburg, South Africa. Discharged.

Clifford, The Hon. H. H., Brevet Major, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Major-General. Deceased.

Clogstoun, H. M., Captain, 19th Madras Native Infantry. January 15th, 1859, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Cobbe, A. S., Captain, D.S.O., Indian Army (local Lieutenant-Colonel 1st [Central Africa] Battalion King's African Rifles), Erego. October 6th, 1902, Somaliland. Now Lieutenant-Colonel, D.S.O.

Cochrane, H. S., Lieutenant and Adjutant, 86th Foot. April 1st, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.

Cockburn, H. Z. C., Lieutenant, Royal Canadian Dragoons. November 7th, 1900, Komati River, South Africa. Now Major, Canadian Reserve of Officers.

Coffey, W., Private, 34th Foot. March 29th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Coghill, N. J. A., Lieutenant, 24th Foot. January 22nd, 1879, South Africa. Posthumous award. January 15th, 1907.

Coghlan, C., Sergeant-Major, 75th Foot. June 8th and July 18th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.

Coleman, J., Sergeant, 97th Foot. August 30th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Colliss, J., Gunner, Royal Horse Artillery. July 27th, 1880, Afghanistan. Discharged.

Colvin, J. M. C., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. September 16th, 1897, Mamund Valley. Now Major.

Commerell, J. E., Commander, R.N. October 11th, 1855, Sea of Azoff, Crimea. Afterwards Admiral Sir J. E., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. Deceased.

Congreve, W. W., Captain, Rifle Brigade. December 15th, 1899, Colenso, South Africa. Now Colonel.

Connolly, W., Gunner, Bengal Horse Artillery. July 7th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Connors, J., Private, 3rd Foot. September 8th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Conolly, J. A., Lieutenant, 49th Foot. October 26th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel, promoted to the Coldstream Guards. Deceased.

Cook, J., Captain, Bengal Staff Corps. December 2nd, 1878, Afghanistan. Afterwards Major. Deceased.

Cook, W., Private, 42nd Foot. January 15th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Cooper, H., Boatswain, R.N. June 3rd, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Cooper, J., Private, 24th Foot. May 7th, 1867, Andaman Islands. Deceased.

Corbett, T., Private, 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps. August 5th, 1882, Egypt. Deceased.

Costello, E. W., Lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps. July 26th, 1897, Malakand. Now Captain.

Coulson, G. H. B., Lieutenant and Adjutant King's Own Scottish Borderers. May 18th, 1901, Lambrechtfontein, South Africa. Posthumous award. August 8th, 1902.

Craig, J., Sergeant, Scots Fusilier Guards. September 6th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Crandon, H. G., Private, 18th Hussars. July 4th, 1901, Springbok Laagte, South Africa. Army Reserve.

Creagh, O'M., Captain, Bombay Staff Corps. April 21st, 1879, Afghanistan. Now General Sir, K.C.B.

Crean, T. J., Surgeon-Captain, 1st Imperial Light Horse. December 18th, 1901, Tygerskloof, South Africa. Retired.

Crimmin, J., Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service. January 1st, 1889, Burmah. Now Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, C.I.E.

Crowe, J. P. H., Lieutenant, 78th Foot. August 12th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Cubitt, W. G., Lieutenant, 13th Bengal Native Infantry. June 30th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel, D.S.O. Deceased.

Cuninghame, W. J. M., 1st Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. November 20th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Major-General Sir W. J. M., Bart. Deceased.

Curtis, H., Boatswain's Mate, R.N. June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Curtis, A. E., Private, 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment. February 23rd, 1900, South Africa. Now Sergeant.

Dalton, J. L., Assistant-Commissary, Staff. January 22nd and 23rd, 1879, South Africa. Deceased.

Danahar, J., Trooper, Nourse's Light Horse. January 16th, 1881, South Africa. Now Sergeant in the Connaught Rangers.

Daniels, E. St. J., Midshipman, R.N. November 5th, 1854, and June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

D'Arcy, C., Captain, Frontier Light Horse. July 3rd, 1879, South Africa. Deceased.

Daunt, J. C. C., Lieutenant, 11th Bengal Native Infantry. October 2nd and November 2nd, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.

Davis, G., Captain, Royal Artillery. September 8th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Major-General. Deceased.

Davis, J., Private, 42nd Foot. April 15th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Day, G. Fiott, Commander, R.N., October, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Captain. Deceased.

De Montmorency, the Honourable R. H. L. J., Lieutenant, 21st Lancers. September 2nd, 1898, Khartoum. Deceased.

Dempsey, D., Private, 10th Foot. August 12th, 1857, and March 14th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Diamond, B., Sergeant, Bengal Horse Artillery. September 28th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Dick-Cunyngham, W. H., Lieutenant, 92nd Regiment. December 13th, 1879, Afghanistan. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.

Dickson, C., C.B., Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, October 17th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards General Sir C., G.C.B., Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery. Deceased.

Digby-Jones, R. J. T., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. January 6th, 1901, Waggon Hill, Ladysmith, South Africa. Posthumous award, August 8th, 1902.

Divane, J., Private, 60th Foot. September 10th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Dixon, M. C., Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery. April 17th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Major-General, C.B., Royal Artillery. Deceased.

Donohoe. P., Private, 9th Lancers. September 28th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Doogan, J., Private, 1st Dragoon Guards. January 28th, 1881, South Africa. Discharged on pension.

Douglas, C. M., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, 24th Foot. May 7th, 1867, Andaman Islands. Afterwards Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.

Douglas, H. E. M., Lieutenant, Royal Army Medical Corps. December 11th, 1899, Magersfontein, South Africa. Now Surgeon-Captain, D.S.O.

Dowell, G. D., Lieutenant, Royal Marine Artillery. July 13th, 1855, Baltic (Crimea). Now Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Retired on half-pay.

Dowling, W., Private, 32nd Foot, July 4th and 9th, and September 27th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Down, J. F., Ensign, 57th Foot. October 2nd, 1863, New Zealand. Deceased.

Doxat, A. C., Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion Imperial Yeomanry. October 20th, 1900, Zeerust, South Africa.

Duffy, T., Private, 1st Madras Fusiliers. September 26th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Dugdale, F. B., Lieutenant, 5th Lancers. March 3rd, 1901, Derby,, South Africa. Deceased.

Dundas, J., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. April 30th, 1865, Bhootan. Deceased.

Dunlay, J., Lance-Corporal, 93rd Foot. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Dunn, A. R., Lieutenant, 11th Hussars. October 25th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

Durrant, E., Private, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. August 27th, 1900, Bergendal, South Africa. Now Lance-Corporal.

Dynon, D., Sergeant, 53rd Foot. October 2nd, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Edwards, T., Private, 42nd Foot. March 13th, 1884, Egypt. Army Reserve.

Edwards, W. W. M., Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry (74th Foot). September 13th, 1882, Egypt. Now Major, retired. Gentleman-at-Arms.

Elphinstone, H. C., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Major-General Sir H. C., K.C.B., C.M.G. Deceased.

Elton, F. C., Brevet-Major, 55th Foot. August 4th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.

Engleheart, H., Sergeant, 10th Hussars. March 13th, 1900, Bloemfontein, South Africa.

English, W. J., Lieutenant, 2nd Scottish Horse. July 3rd, 1901, Vlakfontein, South Africa. Now Lieutenant Army Service Corps.

Esmonde, T., Captain, 18th Foot. June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.

Evans, S., Private, 19th Foot. April 13th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Farmer, J. J., Lance-Corporal, Army Hospital Corps. February 27th, 1881, South Africa. Now Corporal. Discharged on Pension.

Farmer, Donald, Sergeant, 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders. December 13th, 1900, Noitgedacht, South Africa. Now Colour-Sergeant.

Farquharson, F. E. H., Lieutenant, 42nd Foot. March 9th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Farrell, J., Quartermaster-Sergeant, 17th Lancers. October 25th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

Ffrench, A. K., Lieutenant, 53rd Foot. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Captain. Deceased.

Fincastle, Viscount, Lieutenant, 16th Lancers. August 17th, 1897, Nawa Kili, Upper Swat Valley. Now Earl of Dunmore, Major. Retired.

Findlater, Piper, 1st Gordon Highlanders. October 20th, 1897, Dargai Heights. Discharged.

Firth, W., Sergeant, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment. February 24th, 1900, Arundel, Cape Colony, South Africa. Discharged.

Fitz-Clarence, Charles, Captain, Royal Fusiliers. October 14th and 27th, 1899, Mafeking, South Africa. Now Lieutenant-Colonel.

Fitzgerald, R., Gunner, Bengal Horse Artillery. September 28th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Fitzgibbon, A., Hospital Apprentice, Indian Medical Establishmen. August 21st, 1860, China. Deceased.

Fitzpatrick, F., Private, 94th Foot. November 28th, 1879, South Africa. Discharged.

Flawn, T., Private, 94th Foot. November 28th, 1879, South Africa. Army Reserve.

Flinn, T., Drummer, 64th Foot. November 28th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Private. Deceased.

Forrest, G., Captain, Bengal Veterinary Establishment. May 11th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Fosbery, G. V., Lieutenant, 4th Bengal European Regiment. October 30th, 1863, Umbeyla. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.

Fowler, E., Private, 90th Foot. March 28th, 1879, South Africa. Afterwards Colour-Sergeant in the Royal Irish Regiment. Discharged.

Fraser, C C., Major, 7th Hussars. December 31st, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant-General, C.B.; Colonel, 8th Hussars. Deceased.

Freeman, J., Private, 9th Lancers. October 10th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Gardiner, G., Colour-Sergeant, 57th Foot. March 22nd, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Gardner, W., Colour-Sergeant, 42nd Foot. May 5th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Quartermaster-Sergeant. Deceased.

Garvin, S., Colour-Sergeant, 60th Foot. June 23rd, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Gifford, Lord E. F., Lieutenant, 24th Foot. February 1st, 1874, Ashantee. Now Brevet-Major. Retired.

Gill, P., Sergeant-Major, Loodiana Regiment. June 4th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Glascock, Henry, Driver, Q Battery Royal Horse Artillery. March 31st, 1900, Korn Spruitt, South Africa. Discharged.

Goate, W., Lance-Corporal, 9th Lancers. March 6th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Goodfellow, C. A., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. October 6th, 1859, Indian Mutiny. Now Colonel-Commandant.

Goodlake, G. L., Brevet Major, Coldstream Guards. October 26th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Lieutenant-General. Deceased.

Gordon, W. J., Lance-Corporal, 1st West India Regiment. March 13th, 1892, West Coast of Africa. Afterwards Sergeant. (Native.) Discharged.

Gordon, William Engleson, Captain, Gordon Highlanders, July 11th, 1900, Leehvenook, South Africa. Now Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel.

Gorman, J., Seaman, R.N. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

Gough, C. J. S., Captain, 5th Bengal European Cavalry. August 15th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now General Sir C. J. S., G.C.B., Indian Army.

Gough, H. H., Lieutenant, 1st Bengal European Light Cavalry. November 12th, 1857, and February 25th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards General Sir H. H., G.C.B. Indian Staff Corps. Deceased.

Gough, J. E., Major, Rifle Brigade. April 22nd, 1903, Daratoleh, Somaliland. Now Colonel, A.D.C.

Grady, T., Private, 4th Foot. October 18th and November 22nd, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Sergeant. Deceased.

Graham, G., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir G., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. Deceased.

Graham, P., Private, 90th Foot. November 17th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Grant, C. J. W., Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps. March 26th, 1891, Manipur. Now Lieutenant-Colonel.

Grant, J. D., Lieutenant, 8th Ghurkhas. July 6th, 1904. Gyantse, Thibet. Now Captain.

Grant, P., Private, 93rd Foot. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Grant, R., Sergeant, 5th Foot. September 24th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Green, P., Private, 75th Foot. September 11th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colour-Sergeant. Deceased.

Grieve, J., Sergeant-Major, 2nd Dragoons. October 25th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

Griffiths, W., Private, 24th Foot. May 7th, 1867, Andaman Islands. Deceased.

Guise, J. C., Major, 90th Foot. November 16th and 17th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant-General, C.B. Deceased.

Guy, Basil John Douglas, Midshipman, H.M.S. "Barfleur." July 13th, 1900, Tientsin, China. Now Lieutenant.

Hackett, T. B., Lieutenant, 23rd Foot. November 18th, 1857. Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.

Hale, T. E., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, 7th Foot. September 8th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Surgeon-Major. Deceased.

Hall, W., Coloured Seaman, H.M.S. "Shannon." November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Halliday, Lewis Stratford Tollemache, Captain, Royal Marine Light Infantry. June 24th, 1900, Pekin, China. Now Major.

Hamilton, T. de C., Captain, 68th Foot. May 11th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General), late 64th Foot. Deceased.

Hamilton, W. R. P., Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps. April 2nd, 1879, Afghanistan. Deceased.

Hammond, A. G., Captain, Bengal Staff Corps. December 14th, 1879, Afghanistan. Now Colonel Sir, D.S.O., A.D.C., K.C.B.

Hampton, H., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment. August 21st, 1900, Van Wyk's Vlei, South Africa.

Hancock, T., Private, 9th Lancers. June 19th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Hardham, W. J., Farrier-Major, 4th New Zealand Contingent. January 28th, 1901, Naauwpoort, South Africa. Now Lieutenant.

Harding, I., Gunner, H.M.S. "Alexandra." July 11th, 1882, Egypt. Afterwards Chief Gunner. Retired.

Harrington, H. E., Lieutenant, Bengal Artillery. November 14th and 22nd, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Harrison, J., A.B. Seaman, R.N. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Hart, R. C., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. January 31st, 1879, Afghanistan. Now Lieutenant-General Sir, K.C.B.

Hartigan, H., Sergeant, 9th Lancers. June 8th, October 10th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Hartley, E. B., Surgeon-Major, Cape Mounted Rifles. June 5th, 1879, South Africa. Now Surgeon-Colonel.

Havelock, H. M., Lieutenant, 10th Foot. July 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir H. M. Havelock-Allan, Bart, G.C.B. Deceased.

Hawkes, D., Private, Rifle Brigade. March 11th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Hawthorne, R., Bugler, 52nd Foot. September 14th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Heaphy, C., Major, Auckland Militia. February 11th, 1864, New Zealand. Deceased.

Heaton, William, Private, 1st Battalion Liverpool Regiment. August 23rd, 1900. South Africa. Discharged.

Heathcote, A. S., Lieutenant, 60th Foot. June to September, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Retired.

Henderson, H. S., Trooper, Bulawayo Field Force. South Africa. March 30th, 1896.

Heneage, C. W., Captain, 8th Hussars. June 17th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Major. Deceased.

Henry, A., Sergeant-Major, Royal Artillery. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Quartermaster and Captain. Deceased.

Hewett, W. N. W., Lieutenant, R.N. October 26th and November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Special bar for Inkermann. Afterwards Vice-Admiral Sir W. N. W., K.C.B. Deceased.

Hill, A. R., Lieutenant, 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment (58th Foot). January 28th, 1881, South Africa. Now Major Hill-Walker. Retired.

Hill, S., Sergeant, 90th Foot. November 16th and 17th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Hills, J., Lieutenant, Bengal Artillery. July 9th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hills-Johnes, G.C.B., Royal Artillery. Retired.

Hinckley, G., A.B. Seaman, R.N. October 9th, 1862, China. Deceased.

Hitch, F., Private, 24th Foot. January 22nd and 23rd, 1879, South Africa. Discharged on pension.

Hodge, S., Private, 4th West India Regiment. Coloured Soldier. June 30th, 1866, Gambia River, West Africa. Deceased.

Holland, E., Sergeant, Royal Canadian Dragoons. November 7th, 1900, Komati River, South Africa. Now Major.

Hollis, G., Farrier, 8th Hussars. June 17th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Hollowell, J., Private, 78th Foot. September 26th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Holmes, J., Private 84th Foot. October 17th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Home, A. D., Surgeon, 90th Foot. September 26th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Surgeon-General Sir A. D., K.C.B. Retired.

Home, D. C., Lieutenant, 1st Bengal Engineers. September 14th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Posthumous award.

Hook, H., Private, 24th Foot. January 22nd and 23rd, 1879, South Africa. Deceased.

Hope, W., Lieutenant, 7th Foot. June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Hore-Ruthven, the Honourable A. G. A., Captain, 3rd (Militia) Battalion Highland Light Infantry. September 22nd, 1898, Gedaref, Soudan. Now Captain 1st Dragoon Guards.

House, William, Private, 2nd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment. August 2nd, 1900, Mosilikatse Nek, South Africa. Now Lance-Corporal.

Howse, N. R., Captain, New South Wales Medical Staff Corps. July 24th, 1900, Vredefort, South Africa. Now Major.

Hughes, M., Private, 7th Foot. June 7th and 18th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Corporal. Deceased.

Humpston, R., Private, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. April 22nd, 1855. Afterwards Sergeant. Deceased.

Ind, A. E., Shoeing-Smith, Royal Horse Artillery (XI. Section Pompoms). December 20th, 1901, Tafelkop, Orange River Colony, South Africa.

Ingouville, G., Captain of Mast, R.N. July 13th, 1855, Baltic (Crimea). Deceased.

Inkson, E. T., Lieutenant, Royal Army Medical Corps. February 24th, 1900, South Africa. Now Major.

Innes, J. J. McL., Lieutenant, 1st Bengal Engineers. February 23rd, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant-General, Royal Engineers. Deceased.

Irwin, C., Private, 53rd Foot. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Jarrett, H. C. T., Lieutenant, 26th Bengal Native Infantry. October 14th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel, late Bengal Staff Corps. Deceased.

Jee, J., C.B., Surgeon, 78th Foot. September 25th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Surgeon-Major (Deputy Inspector-General). Deceased.

Jennings, E., Rough-rider, Bengal Artillery. November 14th to 22nd, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Jerome, H. E., Lieutenant, 86th Foot. April 3rd and May 28th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel (Major-General). Deceased.

Johnstone, R., Captain, Imperial Light Horse. October 21st, 1899, Elandslaagte, South Africa.

Johnstone, W., Stoker, R.N. August 9th-12th, 1854, Baltic (Crimea). Deceased.

Jones, A. S., Lieutenant, 9th Lancers. June 8th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel, late 13th Foot. Deceased.

Jones, H. M., Lieutenant, 7th Foot. June 7th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Captain. Deceased.

Jones, R., Private, 24th Foot. January 22nd and 23rd, 1879, South Africa. Deceased.

Jones, W., Private, 24th Foot. January 22nd and 23rd, 1879, South Africa. Discharged on pension.

Kavanagh, T. H., Mr., Assistant-Commissioner in Oude, Bengal Civil Service. November 8th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Keatinge, R. H., Captain, Bombay Artillery. March 17th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards General, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps. Deceased.

Kellaway, J., Boatswain, R.N. September, 1855, Azoff (Crimea). Deceased.

Kells, R., Lance-Corporal, 9th Lancers. September 28th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Trumpet-Major. Deceased.

Kenna, P. A., Captain, 21st Lancers. September 2nd, 1898, Khartoum. Now Colonel, D.S.O., A.D.C.

Kennedy, C., Private, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry. November 22nd, 1900, De Wetsdorp, South Africa. Deceased.

Kenny, J., Private, 53rd Foot. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Kerr, W. A., Lieutenant, 24th Bombay Native Infantry. July 10th, 1857, Indian Mutiny.

Kirby, F., Corporal, Royal Engineers. June 2nd, 1900, South Africa. Now Sergeant-Major.

Kirk, J., Private, 10th Foot. June 4th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Knight, H. J., Corporal, 1st Battalion Liverpool Regiment, No. 1 Co., 4th Division Mounted Infantry. August 21st, 1900, Van Wyk's Vlei, South Africa. Now Sergeant.

Knox, J. S., Sergeant, Scots Fusilier Guards. September 20th, 1854, and June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards in the Rifle Brigade; afterwards Brevet-Major. Deceased.

Lambert, G., Sergeant-Major, 84th Foot. July 29th, August 16th, and September 25th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant and Adjutant of his regiment. Deceased.

Lane, T., Private, 67th Regiment. August 21st, 1860, China. Deceased.

Loughnan, T., Gunner, Bengal Artillery. November 14th to 22nd, 1857. Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Lawrence, S. H., Lieutenant, 32nd Foot. July 7th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Brevet-Major, late 11th Hussars. Deceased.

Lawrence, T., Sergeant, 17th Lancers. August 7th, 1900, Essenbosch Farm, South Africa. Now Riding-Master 18th Hussars, Hon. Lieutenant.

Lawson, E., Private, Gordon Highlanders October 20th, 1897, Dargai Heights. Discharged.

Leach, E. P., Captain, Royal Engineers. March 17th, 1879, Afghanistan. Now Lieutenant-General Sir, K.C.V.O.

Leet, W. K., Major, 13th Foot. March 28th, 1879, South Africa. Afterwards Major-General, C.B. Deceased.

Leitch, P., Colour-Sergeant, Royal Engineers. June 18th, 1855. Crimea. Deceased.

Leith, J., Lieutenant, 14th Light Dragoons. April 1st, 1858. Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Brevet-Major, late 3rd West Indian Regiment. Deceased.

Lennox, W. O., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. November 20th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards General Sir W. O., K.C.B. Deceased.

Lenon, E. H., Lieutenant, 67th Foot. August 21st, 1860, China. Afterwards Major. Deceased.

Le Quesne, F. S., Surgeon, Army Medical Staff. May 4th, 1889, Upper Burmah. Now Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lindrim, W. J., Corporal, Royal Engineers. April 11th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Quartermaster-Sergeant, Staff College. Deceased.

Lloyd, O. E. P., Surgeon, Medical Staff Corps. January 6th, 1893, Sima. Now Surgeon-Colonel.

Lloyd-Lindsay, R. J., Captain and Brevet-Major, Scots Fusilier Guards. September 20th and November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Lord Wantage, Lieutenant-Colonel, K.C.B. Deceased.

Lodge, Isaac, Gunner, Q Battery Royal Horse Artillery. March 31st, 1900, Korn-Spruitt, South Africa. Discharged.

Lucas, C. D., Mate, R.N. June 21st, 1854, Baltic (Crimea). Afterwards Rear-Admiral. Deceased. This is the first action for which the Cross was given.

Lucas, J., Colour-Sergeant, 40th Foot. March 18th, 1861, New Zealand. Deceased.

Lumley, C. H., Brevet-Major, 97th Foot. September 8th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Lyons, J., Private, 19th Foot. June 10th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased

Lysons, H., Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles (90th) March 28th, 1879, South Africa. Afterwards Captain. Deceased.

Lyster, H. H., Lieutenant, 72nd Bengal Native Infantry. May 23rd, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Lieutenant-General, C.B.

McBean, W., Lieutenant and Adjutant, 93rd Foot. March 11th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.

McCorrie, C., Private, 57th Foot. June 23rd, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

McCrea, J. F., Surgeon, Cape Mounted Rifles. January 14th, 1881, South Africa. Deceased.

McDermond, C., Private 47th Foot. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

Macdonald, H., Colour-Sergeant, Royal Engineers. April 19th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Quartermaster (Hon. Captain). Deceased.

McDonell, W. F., Mr., Magistrate of Sarun, Bengal Civil Service. July 30th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

M'Dougall, John, Private, 44th Foot. August 21st, 1860, China. Deceased.

McGauran, John, Private, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers. June 23rd, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Sergeant. Deceased.

M'Gaw, S., Lance-Sergeant, 42nd Foot. January 21st, 1874, Ashantee. Deceased.

McGregor, R., Private, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. April 22nd, 1855, and July, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Sergeant. Deceased.

M'Guire, J., Sergeant, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers. September 14th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

M'Hale, P., Private, 5th Foot. October 2nd and December 12th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

M'Innes, H., Gunner, Bengal Artillery. November 14th to 22nd, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Macintyre, D., Major, Bengal Staff Corps. January 4th, 1872, Looshai Expedition. Afterwards Major-General. Deceased.

Mackay, D., Private, 93rd Foot. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

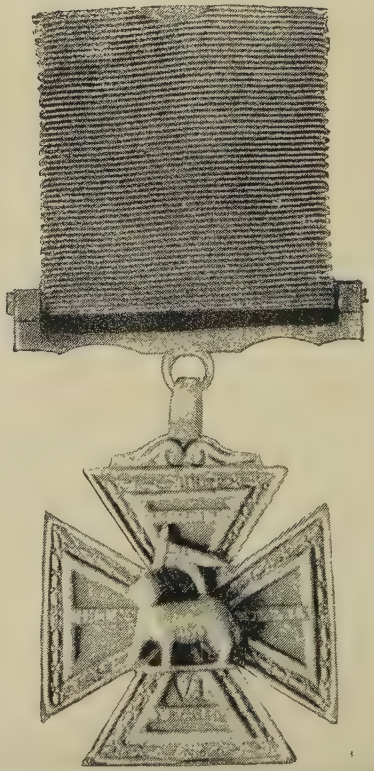
Mackay, J. F., Corporal, Gordon Highlanders. May 29th, 1900, Crow's Nest Hill, near Johannesburg, South Africa. Now Captain, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

McKechnie, J., Sergeant, Scots Fusilier Guards. September 20th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

McKenna, E., Colour-Sergeant, 65th Regiment. September 7th, 1863, New Zealand. Afterwards Ensign. Deceased.

MacManus, P., Private, 5th Foot. September 26th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

KHEDIVE'S STAR FOR EGYPT, 1884-6
(OBVERSE).



REGIMENTAL MEDAL.

KHEDIVE'S STAR FOR EGYPT, 1882 96
(REVERSE).

M'Master, V. M., Assistant-Surgeon, 78th Foot. September 25th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

McNeill, J. C., Lieutenant-Colonel, 107th Regiment. March 30th, 1864, New Zealand. Afterwards Major-General Sir J. C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. Deceased.

Mackenzie, John, Sergeant, Seaforth Highlanders. June 5th, 1900, Dornpoussi, Ashantee. Now Captain, Royal Scots.

MacLean, H. L. S., Lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps. August 17th, 1897, Nowa Kili, Upper Swat Valley, India. Posthumous award, January 15th, 1907.

Macpherson, H. T., Lieutenant, 78th Foot. September 25th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Major-General Sir H. T., K.C.B. Deceased.

McPherson, S., Colour-Sergeant, 78th Foot. September 26th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

McQuirt, B., Private, 95th Foot. January 6th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Sergeant. Deceased.

McWheeney, W., Sergeant, 44th Foot. October 20th and December 5th, 1854, and June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Madden, A., Sergeant-Major, 41st Foot. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

Magner, M., Drummer, 33rd Foot. April 13th, 1868, Ashantee. Deceased.

Mahoney, P., Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers. September 21st, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Malcomson, J. G., Lieutenant, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. February 8th, 1857, Persia. Afterwards Gentleman-at-Arms. Deceased.

Malone, J., Sergeant, 13th Hussars, October 25th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

Mangles, R. L., Assistant Magistrate at Patna, Bengal Civil Service. July 30th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Manley, W. G. N., Assistant-Surgeon, Royal Artillery. April 29th, 1864, New Zealand. Afterwards Surgeon General. Deceased.

Mansel-Jones, C., Captain, West Yorkshire Regiment. February 27th, 1900, Terrace Hill, Tugela, South Africa.

Marling, P. S., Lieutenant, King's Royal Rifle Corps. March 13th, 1884, Soudan. Now Colonel, C.B. Retired.

Marshall, W., Quartermaster-Sergeant, 19th Hussars. February 29th, 1884, Soudan. Now Quartermaster (Hon. Major). Retired.

Martineau, H. R., Sergeant, Protectorate Regiment. December 26th, 1899, Mafeking, South Africa. Discharged.

Martin-Leake, Surgeon-Captain, South African Constabulary. February 8th, 1902, Vlakfontein, South Africa.

Masterton, J. E. T., Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment. January 6th, 1900, Waggon Hill, South Africa. Now Brevet-Major.

Maude, F. C., Captain, C.B., Royal Artillery. July 12th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel. Military Knight of Windsor. Deceased.

Maude, F. F., Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, C.B., 3rd Foot. September 8th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards General Sir F. F., G.C.B. Deceased.

Maxwell, F. A., Lieutenant, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, attached to Roberts' Light Horse. March 31st, 1900, Korn-Spruitt, South Africa. This was the first V.C. granted by King Edward VII. Now Major, D.S.O.

Mayger, L. C., Lieutenant, 5th Victorian Mounted Rifles. November 23rd, 1901, Geelhootboom, South Africa. Now Major.

Mayo, A., Midshipman, Indian Navy. November 22nd, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Meiklejohn, M. F. M., Captain, Gordon Highlanders. October 21st, 1899, Elandslaagte, South Africa. Now Major.

Melliss, C. J., Captain, Indian Staff Corps. September 30th, 1900, Obassa, West Africa. Now Brevet-Colonel.

Melville, T., Lieutenant, 24th Foot. January 22nd, 1879, South Africa. Posthumous award. January 15th, 1907.

Milbanke, Sir John F., Lieutenant, 10th Hussars. January 5th, 1900, Colesburg, South Africa. Now Major.

Millar, D., Private, 42nd Foot. January 15th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Miller, F., Captain, Royal Artillery. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.

Miller, J., Conductor, Bengal Artillery. November 28th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Mitchell, S., Captain of the Foretop, H.M.S. "Harrier," April 29th, 1864, New Zealand. Deceased.

Monaghan, T., Trumpeter, 2nd Dragoon Guards. October 8th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Monger, G., Private, 23rd Foot. November 18th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Moore, A. T., Lieutenant, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. February 8th, 1857, Persia. Now Major-General, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.

Moore, H. G., Major, 88th Foot. December 29th, 1877, South Africa. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.

Morley, S., Private, Military Train. April 15th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Mouat, J., C.B., Surgeon, 6th Dragoons. October 25th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Surgeon-General Sir J., K.C.B., Hon. Surgeon to the Queen. Deceased.

Moynihan, A., Sergeant, 90th Foot. September 8th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Ensign. Deceased.

Mullane, P., Sergeant, Royal Horse Artillery. July 27th, 1880, Afghanistan. Discharged on pension.

Mullins, C. H., Captain, Imperial Light Horse. October 21st, 1899, Elandslaagte, South Africa. Afterwards Major. Retired.

Munro, J., Colour-Sergeant, 93rd Foot. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Murphy, M., Farrier, Military Train. April 15th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Murphy, T., Private, 24th Foot. May 7th, 1867, Andaman Islands. Deceased.

Murray, J., Sergeant, 68th Foot. June 21st, 1864, New Zealand. Discharged on Pension.

Murray, J. Lance-Corporal, 94th Foot. January 19th, 1881, Transvaal. Afterwards Sergeant. Discharged on pension.

Mylot, P., Private, 84th Foot. July 21st, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Napier, W., Sergeant, 13th Foot. April 6th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.

Nash, W., Corporal, Rifle Brigade. March 11th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Nesbitt, R. C., Mashonaland Mounted Police. June 19th, 1896, South Africa. Afterwards Captain.

Newell, R., Private, 9th Lancers. March 19th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Nickerson, W. H. S., Lieutenant, Royal Army Medical Corps, attached to the Mounted Infantry. April 20th, 1900. Wakkerstroom, South Africa. Now Major.

Norman, W., Private, 7th Foot. December 19th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

Norwood, John, 2nd Lieutenant, 5th Dragoon Guards. October 30th, 1899, Ladysmith, South Africa. Now Captain. Retired.

Nurse, G. E., Corporal, 66th Battery Royal Field Artillery. December 15th, 1899, Colenso, South Africa. Now Sergeant.

O'Connor, L., Sergeant, 23rd Foot. September 20th, 1854, and September 8th, 1855, Crimea. Now Major-General (retired pay).

Odgers, W., Seaman, H.M.S. "Niger." March 28th, 1860, New Zealand. Deceased.

O'Hea, T., Private, Rifle Brigade. June 19th, 1866, Canada. Deceased.

Olpherts, W., Captain, C.B., Bengal Artillery. September 25th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards General Sir W., K.C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery. Deceased.

Osborne, J., Private, 58th Foot. February 22nd, 1881, Transvaal, South Africa. Army Reserve.

O'Toole, E., Sergeant, Frontier Light Horse. July 3rd, 1879, South Africa. Deceased.

Owens, J., Corporal, 49th Foot. October 26th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Sergeant. Deceased.

Oxenham, W., Corporal, 32nd Foot. June 30th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Palmer, A., Private, Grenadier Guards. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

Park, J., Sergeant, 77th Foot. September 20th and November 5th, 1854; also April 19th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Park, J., Gunner, Bengal Artillery. November 14th to 22nd, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Parker, Charles, Sergeant, Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. March 31st, 1900, Korn-Spruitt, South Africa.

Parkes, S., Private, 4th Light Dragoons. October 25th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

Parsons, Francis Newton, Lieutenant, Essex Regiment. February 18th, 1900, Paardeberg, South Africa. Posthumous award.

Paton, J., Sergeant, 93rd Foot. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.

Pearson, J., Private, 86th Foot. April 3rd, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Sergeant. Deceased.

Pearson, J., Private, 8th Hussars. June 17th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Sergeant. Deceased.

Peel, W., Captain, R.N. October 18th and November 5th, 1854, and June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards served in India during the Mutiny, and greatly distinguished himself. Died at Lucknow.

Pennell, H. S., Lieutenant, Derbyshire Regiment. October 20th, 1897, Dargai Heights. Deceased.

Percy, The Hon. H. H. M., Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, Grenadier Guards. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.

Perie, J., Sapper, Royal Engineers. June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Phillips, E. A. L., Ensign, 11th Bengal Native Infantry. September, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Did not live to receive the Cross; it was sent to his family, January 15th, 1907.

Phipps-Hornby, Edmund John, Major, Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. March 31st, 1900, Korn-Spruitt, South Africa. Now Colonel.

Pickard, A. F., Lieutenant, Royal Artillery. November 20th, 1863, New Zealand. Deceased.

Pitcher, H. W., Lieutenant, 4th Punjab Infantry. October 30th and November 16th, 1863, Umbeyla Campaign. Afterwards Captain. Deceased.

Pitts, J., Private, 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment. January 6th, 1900, Caesar's Camp, South Africa. Army Reserve.

Prendergast, H. D., Lieutenant, Madras Engineers. November 21st, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now General Sir H. D., K.C.B., Royal Engineers.

Prettyjohn, J., Corporal, Royal Marines. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

Price-Davies, L. A. E., Lieutenant, D.S.O., King's Royal Rifle Corps. September 17th, 1901, Blood River Poort, South Africa. Now Captain, D.S.O.

Pride, T., Captain of Afterguard, R.N. September 6th, 1864, Japan. Deceased.

Probyn, D. M., Captain, 2nd Punjab Cavalry. September, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now General Sir D. M., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., Indian Army. Retired.

Prosser, J., Private, 1st Foot. June 16th and August 11th, 1858, Crimea. Deceased.

Purcell, J., Private, 9th Lancers. June 19th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Pye, C., Sergeant-Major, 53rd Foot. November 17th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.

Raby, H. J., Lieutenant, R.N. June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Rear-Admiral, C.B. Deceased. Rear-Admiral Raby was the senior recipient of the Victoria Cross, being the first man upon whose breast the Cross was pinned by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, at the inauguration in Hyde Park, on June 26th, 1857.

Ramage, H., Sergeant, 2nd Dragoons. October 25th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

Ramsden, H. E., Trooper, Protectorate Regiment. December 26th, 1899, Mafeking, South Africa. Afterwards Lieutenant.

Ravenhill, C., Private, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers. December 15th, 1899, Colenso, South Africa. Discharged.

Raynor, W., Captain, Bengal Veterinary Establishment, May 11th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Reade, H. T., Surgeon, 61st Foot. September 14th and 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Surgeon-General. Deceased.

Reed, H. L., Captain, 7th Battery Royal Field Artillery. December 15th, 1899, Colenso, South Africa. Now Major.

Reeves, T., Seaman, R.N. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

Rennie, W., Lieutenant and Adjutant, 90th Foot. September 21st to 25th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Major (Lieutenant-Colonel). Deceased.

Renny, G. A., Captain, Bengal Horse Artillery. September 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Major-General. Deceased.

Reynolds, J. H., Surgeon, Army Medical Department. January 22nd and 23rd, 1879, South Africa. Afterwards Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel. Retired.

Reynolds, W., Private, Scots Fusilier Guards. September 20th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

Richardson, G., Private, 34th Foot. April 27th, 1859, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.

Richardson, A. H. L., Sergeant, Lord Strathcona's Corps. July 5th, 1900, Wolve Spruitt, South Africa. Discharged.

Rickard, W., Quartermaster, R.N. October 11th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

Ridgeway, R. K., Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps. November 22nd, 1879. Expedition against the Naga Hill Tribes, India, N.W. Now Colonel.

Robarts, John, Chief Gunner, R.N. May 29th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Roberts, F. S., Lieutenant, Bengal Artillery. January 2nd, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Field-Marshal Right Hon. F. S. Lord, G.C.S.I., G.C.B., G.C.I.E.

Roberts, the Honourable F. H. S., Lieutenant, King's Royal Rifle Corps. December 15th, 1899, Colenso, South Africa. Deceased. Posthumous award.

Roberts, J. R., Private, 9th Lancers. September 28th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Robertson, William, Sergeant-Major, Gordon Highlanders, October 21st, 1899, Elandslaagte, South Africa. Afterwards Quartermaster and Hon. Lieutenant.

Robinson, E., Seaman, R.N. March 13th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Roddy, P., Ensign, Bengal Army (unattached). September 27th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Major-General. Deceased.

Rodgers, G., Private, 71st Foot. June 16th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Rogers, R. M., Lieutenant, 44th Foot. August 21st, 1860, China. Afterwards Colonel, C.B. Deceased.

Rogers, J. South African Constabulary, Sergeant. June 15th, 1901. Thabancha, South Africa.

Rolland, G. M., Captain, Indian Army, Intelligence Officer. April 22nd, 1903, Berbera-Bohotle Flying Column, Daratoleh, Somaliland. Now Major.

Rosamond, M., Sergeant-Major, 37th Bengal Native Infantry. June 4th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Ross, J., Corporal, Royal Engineers. July 21st, August 23rd, and September 8th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Rowlands, H., Captain and Brevet-Major, 41st Foot. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards General, C.B. Deceased.

Rush, D., Troop Sergeant-Major, 9th Lancers. March 19th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Sergeant-Major. Deceased.

Russell, Sir C., Bart., Brevet-Major, Grenadier Guards. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.

Ryan, John, Lance-Corporal, 65th Foot. September 7th, 1863, New Zealand. Deceased.

Ryan, John, Private, 1st Madras Fusiliers, September 26th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Ryan, M., Drummer, 1st Bengal Fusiliers. September 14th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Salkeld, P., Lieutenant, 1st Bengal Engineers. September 14th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Died of wounds before receiving the Cross.

Salmon, N., Lieutenant, R.N. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Admiral Sir N., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief (China).

Sartorius, E. H., Captain, 59th Foot. October 24th, 1879, Afghanistan. Now Major-General, C.B.

Sartorius, R. W., Captain, 6th Bengal Cavalry. January 17th, 1874, Ashantee. Afterwards Major-General, C.M.G. Deceased.

Schiess, J., Corporal, Natal Native Contingent. January 22nd and 23rd, 1879, South Africa. Deceased.

Schofield, H. N., Captain, Royal Field Artillery. December 15th, 1899, Colenso, South Africa. Now Major.

Scholefield, M., Seaman, R.N. November 5th, 1857, Crimea. Deceased.

Scott, A., Major, Bengal Staff Corps. July 26th, 1877, Jowaki War. Deceased.

Scott, R. G., Lieutenant, Cape Mounted Rifles. April 8th, 1879, South Africa. Retired.

Scott, R., Private, 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment. January 6th, 1900, Cæsar's Camp, South Africa. Now Sergeant.

Seely, W., Seaman, R.N. September 6th, 1864, Japan, Deceased.

Sellar, G., Lance-Corporal, 72nd Foot. December 14th, 1879, Afghanistan. Afterwards Sergeant. Deceased.

Shaul, J., Corporal, Highland Light Infantry. December 11th, 1899, Magersfontein, South Africa. Now Sergeant.

Shaw, H., Captain, 18th Foot. January 24th, 1865, New Zealand. Afterwards Major-General, C.B. Deceased.

Shaw, S., Private, Rifle Brigade. June 13th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Shebbeare, R. H., Brevet-Captain, 60th Bengal Native Infantry. September 14th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Sheppard, J., Boatswain, R.N. July 15th and August 16th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Shields, R., Corporal, 23rd Foot. September 8th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Simpson, J., Sergeant, 42nd Foot. April 15th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Sims, J., Private, 34th Foot. June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Sinnott, J., Lance-Corporal, 84th Foot. October 6th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Sleavon, M., Corporal, Royal Engineers. April 3rd, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Smith, A., Gunner, Royal Artillery. January 17th, 1885, Soudan. Army Reserve.

Smith, F. A., Colonel, 43rd Foot. June 21st, 1864, New Zealand. Deceased.

Smith, H., Lance-Corporal, 52nd Foot. September 14th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Smith, James, Corporal, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment). September 16th, 17th, 1897, North West Frontier, India. Tirah Campaign. Now Sergeant.

Smith, C. L., Lieutenant, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. January 10th, 1904, Jidballi, Somaliland.

Smith, J., Private, 1st Madras Fusiliers. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Smith, J., Sergeant, 1st Bengal Engineers. September 14th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Smith, J. M., Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, Hounza-Naga. December 20th, 1891. Now Lieutenant-Colonel, C.I.E.

Smith, P., Corporal, 17th Foot. June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Smyth, N. M., Captain, 2nd Dragoon Guards. September 2nd, 1898, Khartoum. Now Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th Dragoon Guards.

Spence, D., Troop Sergeant-Major, 9th Lancers, January 17th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Spence, E., Private, 42nd Foot. April 15th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased. Posthumous award, January 15th, 1907.

Stagpoole, D., Drummer, 57th Foot. October 2nd, 1863, New Zealand. Discharged on pension.

Stanlock, W., Private, Coldstream Guards. October, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

Stewart, W. G. D., Captain, 93rd Foot. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Major, late 83rd Foot. Deceased.

Strong, G., Private, Coldstream Guards. September, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Sullivan, J., Chief Boatswain, R.N. April 10th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

Sutton, W., Bugler, 60th Foot. September 13th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Sylvester, H. T., Assistant-Surgeon, 23rd Foot. September 8th and 18th, 1855. Now retired on half-pay.

Symons, G., Sergeant, Royal Artillery. June 6th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Taylor, J., Captain of the Forecastle, R.N. June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Teesdale, C. C., Lieutenant, C.B., Royal Artillery. September 29th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Major-General Sir C. C., K.C.M.G., C.B. Deceased.

Temple, W., Assistant-Surgeon, Royal Artillery. November 10th, 1863, New Zealand. Afterwards Brigade-Surgeon. Retired.

Thackeray, E. T., Lieutenant, 1st Bengal Engineers. September 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Colonel Sir, K.C.B. (retired pay).

Thomas, J., Bombardier, Bengal Artillery. September 27th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Thompson, J., Private, 60th Foot. July 9th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Thomson, A., Lance-Corporal, 42nd Foot. April 15th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Tombs, H., Lieutenant-Colonel, C.B., Bengal Artillery. July 9th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Major-General Sir H., K.C.B. Deceased.

Towse, Ernest B., Captain, Gordon Highlanders, December 11th, 1899, Magersfontein, South Africa. Totally blinded. Gentleman-at-Arms.

Travers, J., Colonel, 2nd Bengal Native Infantry. July 1st, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards General. Deceased.

Traynor, W. B., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment. February 6th, 1901, Bothwell Camp, South Africa. Discharged.

Trevor, W. S., Captain, Royal Engineers. April 30th, 1865, War in Bhootan. Afterwards Major-General. Deceased.

Trewavas, J., Seaman, R.N. July 3rd, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Turner, S., Private, 60th Foot. June 19th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Turner, R. E. W., Lieutenant, Royal Canadian Dragoons. November 7th, 1900, Komati River, South Africa. Now Lieutenant-Colonel.

Tytler, J. A., Lieutenant, 66th Bengal Native Infantry. February 10th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.

Vickery, S., Private, 1st Dorset Regiment. October 20th, 1897, Dargai Heights. Afterwards Lance-Corporal. Discharged.

Vousden, W. J., Captain, Bengal Staff Corps. December 14th, 1879, Afghanistan. Afterwards Brevet-Colonel. Deceased.

Wadeson, R., Ensign, 75th Regiment. July 18th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.

Walker, M., Lieutenant, 30th Foot. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards General Sir M., K.C.B. Deceased.

Walker, W. G., Captain, Indian Army, Bikanir Camel Corps. April 22nd, 1903, Daratoleh, Somaliland. Now Lieutenant-Colonel.

Waller, G., Colour-Sergeant, 60th Foot. September 14th to 18th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Waller, W. F. F., Lieutenant, 25th Bombay Native Infantry. June 20th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.

Walters, G., Sergeant, 45th Foot. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

Ward, C., Private, 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. June 26th, 1900, Lindley, South Africa. Discharged.

Ward, H. Private, 78th Foot. September 25th and 26th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Ward, J., Sergeant, 8th Hussars. June 17th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Wassall, S., Private, 80th Foot. January 22nd, 1879, South Africa. Army Reserve.

Watson, J., Lieutenant, 1st Punjab Cavalry. November 14th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now General Sir J., K.C.B., late Bombay Staff Corps. Retired.

Watson, T. C., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. September 16th, 1897, Mamund Valley. Now Major.

Wheatley, F., Private, Rifle Brigade. November 10th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.

Whirlpool, F., Private, 3rd Bombay European Regiment. April 3rd, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Whitchurch, H. F., Indian Medical Service, March 3rd, 1895, Chitral Fort. Afterwards Surgeon-Captain. Deceased.

White, G. S., Major, 92nd Foot. October 6th, 1879, and September 1st, 1880, Afghanistan. Now Field-Marshal Sir G. S., G.C.B., G.C.I.E.

Wilkinson, T., Bombardier, Royal Marine Artillery. June 5th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Williams, J., Private, 24th Foot. January 22nd and 23rd, 1879, South Africa. Army Reserve.

Wilmot, H., Captain, Rifle Brigade. March 11th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Brevet-Major Sir H., Bart., K.C.B. Deceased.

Wilson, A. K., C.B., Captain, H.M.S. "Hecla." February 29th, 1884, Soudan. Now Admiral Sir A. K., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Wood, H. E., Lieutenant, 17th Lancers. October 19th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Field-Marshal Sir H. E., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.

Wood, J. A., Captain, 26th Bombay Native Infantry. December 9th, 1856, Persia. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.

Wooden, C., Sergeant-Major, 17th Lancers. October 25th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Quartermaster. Deceased.

Wright, A., Private, 77th Foot. March 22nd, April 19th, and August 30th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

Wright, W. D., Lieutenant, Royal West Surrey Regiment (Northern Nigeria Regiment). March 24th, 1903, Kano-Sokoto Expedition, West Africa. Now Captain.

Wylly, Guy G. E., Lieutenant, Tasmanian Imperial Bushmen. September 1st, 1900, Warmbad, South Africa. Now Captain.

Young, J., Commander, R.N. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Young, Alexander, Sergeant-Major, Cape Police. August 13th, 1901, Ruiter's Kraal, South Africa. Discharged.

Younger, D. R., Captain, Gordon Highlanders. July 11th, 1900, Krugersdorp, South Africa. Posthumous award, August 8th, 1902.

The V.C. is the most highly-prized decoration a soldier can win, and a list of the recipients still drawing the annuity, and of such officers as are still living, is published quarterly in the Army List. The Cross was purposely made of bronze, so that its intrinsic value should be as small as possible. It is easily copied, and numbers of forged ones are met

with, some of which it is very hard to detect, but as a rule they are rather smaller than the genuine ones.

Meritorious Service Medal, 1845.

A silver medal, 1.4in. diameter, *For Meritorious Service,* was authorised on December 19th, 1845, and a sum not exceeding £2000 a year was set apart for distribution—in the form of annuities to sergeants recommended by the commander-in-chief—as rewards for distinguished or meritorious service. The annuity was not to exceed £20 a year in any case. On June 4th, 1853, the total sum to be distributed was increased to £4000 per annum, as a limit. By a Warrant dated December 4th, 1854, one sergeant of each cavalry and infantry regiment, and one from each battalion of Foot Guards, was to be selected for the award, for services in the Crimea. The medal may not be worn with the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, but may be with that for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

The obverse of the medal has a diademed head of Queen Victoria, with the legend, *Victoria Regina,* and the date of issue in the exergue. On some of the earlier and later medals the date on the obverse is omitted. The reverse has the inscription, *For Meritorious Service,* with a crown above, and surrounded by laurel-branches. The ribbon is crimson, and the name and regiment of the recipient are engraved on the edge of the medal. The medal is also issued to sergeants of marines, and is then worn with a blue ribbon, 1¼in. wide.

Distinguished Conduct Medal, 1854.

The medal for *Distinguished Conduct in the Field* was instituted on December 4th, 1854, as a mark of the "*Sovereign's sense of the distinguished service and gallant conduct in the field of the army then serving in the Crimea.*" It has been awarded in sub-

sequent campaigns, and is only given to non-commissioned officers and privates. The commanding officer of each regiment of cavalry had the right to select one sergeant, two corporals, and four privates for the medal; and the commanding officer of each infantry regiment could select one sergeant, four corporals, and ten privates. A gratuity was also given with the medal—£15 to sergeants, £10 to corporals, and £5 to privates. The money was put into the regimental savings bank, and remained at interest until the discharge of the soldier, when it became his private property. In September, 1862, the gratuity was withdrawn, and in February, 1881, a bar was sanctioned, to be added in cases where a recipient of the medal further distinguished himself. It is 1¼in. long and $\frac{3}{16}$in. wide, and bears the month, day of the month, and year of the action for which it is granted.

The medal is silver, 1.4in. diameter, and the obverse has the arms of the United Kingdom quartered on a shield, and supported by a military trophy, consisting of cannons, arms, cannon-balls, and helmets, like the Victorian Long Service Medal; but the reverse is inscribed, *For Distinguished Conduct in the Field.* A scroll-clasp is attached to the medal for suspension. The ribbon is crimson, 1¼in. wide, with a blue stripe down the centre; and in the earlier issues the recipient's name, rank, and regiment are indented round the edge of the medal. In the more recent issues they are engraved, and, in addition, have the date of the action for which the medal was awarded. The medal may be worn with the *Meritorious Service,* or the *Long Service and Good Conduct* medals.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

The following Royal Warrant, dated June 25th, 1907, was published in the *London Gazette*:—

Whereas We have taken into our Royal consideration that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of Indian commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men of Our Indian Regular Forces, including the Reserve of the Indian Army, Border Militia and Levies, and Military Police and Imperial Service Troops when employed under the orders of Our Government in India, who have distinguished themselves in peace or on active service are limited:

Now, for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of rewarding individual instances of such distinguished service, We have instituted and created, and do by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, institute and create a new Indian Military decoration to be distinguished and hereinafter described, which We are desirous should be highly prized by Our Indian commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men, and We are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following rule and ordinance for the government of the same which shall henceforth be inviolably observed and kept.

Firstly.—It is ordained that the decoration shall henceforth be styled and designated the "Indian Distinguished Service Medal."

Secondly.—It is ordained that the decoration shall be a silver medal of the same size as a war medal, having thereon Our effigy. On the reverse side a laurel wreath with the words "For distinguished service" in relief thereon.

Thirdly.—It is ordained that the medal shall be worn suspended from the left breast immediately on the right of all war medals, by a red ribbon 1¼in. wide, of the colour of the ribbon of the Order of British India, edged with blue, three-eighths of an inch wide, of the colour of the ribbon of the Indian Order of Merit.

Fourthly.—It is ordained that the regulations regarding the forfeiture of war medals shall apply to the medal hereby created.

Fifthly.—It is ordained that the power of conferring the medal upon an individual, or of depriving an individual to whom the medal has been granted of such medal, as provided in Article 4 shall be exercised on Our behalf by the Governor-General of India with the same force as if exercised by Us; and the name of an individual so granted the medal or deprived of the medal shall be published in the official *Gazette of India*.

A medal *For Conspicuous Gallantry* was authorised for issue to the Navy on August 13th, 1855, for the Crimean War only. It was given to petty officers, seamen, sergeants, corporals, and privates of marines who distinguished themselves in action. It was given in the proportion of eight to petty officers, sergeants, or corporals of marines, and ten to sailors or privates of marines, for every thousand men engaged. Gratuities of £15, £10, and £5 were also given, the total not to exceed £4000 per annum. By an Order of Council dated July 7th, 1874, the medal was again instituted, and the amounts of the annuities were altered to £20 for chief and first-class petty officers of the Navy and sergeants of the Royal Marines, provided the amount authorised from time to time for such annuities by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury is not exceeded. The medal is now available for any war in which the Navy or Marines may be engaged.

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, 1855 and 1874.

The medal is silver, 1.4in. diameter, and the obverse has a diademed head of Queen Victoria, with *Victoria Regina* above. The reverse is inscribed, in raised letters, *For Conspicuous Gallantry;* a crown above, and the whole surrounded by olive-branches. The ribbon is blue, with a white stripe down the centre, 1¼in. wide. On the later medals the name and rank of the recipient, and the date of the action are engraved on the edge in capital letters.

The earlier medals were made from the *Meritorious Service* Medal, with the last two words on the reverse erased, and *Conspicuous Gallantry* engraved instead. These medals have a scroll-clasp for suspension, while those issued since 1874 have a straight one. This medal may be worn with the *Victoria Cross.*

Colonel Gaskell has in his collection two extraordinary and unique groups: one consisting of the *Victoria Cross, Conspicuous Gallantry* medal (both dated July 15th and August 16th, 1855), *Legion of Honour, Sardinian War Medal, Crimean Medal* with bar *"Sebastopol," Baltic,* two bar *China* (*Fatshan, 1857,* and *Canton, 1857*), and the *Turkish Crimean Medal,* eight medals in all, belonging to *John Shepherd, Boatswain,* H.M.S. *"St. Jean D'Acre";* and the other consisting of TWO *Conspicuous Gallantry* medals (dated October 14th, 1855, and November 6th, 1855, respectively), three bar *Crimea* (*Inkermann, Sebastopol,* and *Azoff*), *Legion of Honour,* and the *Turkish Crimean Medal,* belonging to *David Barry, A.B.,* H.M.S. *Cracker.* The latter is the only instance known of two of these medals having been given to one man.

Army Long Service Medals, 1830.

The silver medal for *Long Service and Good Conduct* was first instituted on July 30th, 1830, by King William IV., for non-commissioned officers and men who had been discharged in receipt of gratuities. The recipient had to serve twenty-one years in the infantry, or twenty-four years in the cavalry.

The obverse has a military trophy, with an oval shield in the centre charged with the royal arms, and a smaller shield in the centre bearing the arms of Hanover. The reverse has the inscription, *For Long Service and Good Conduct.* It is 1.4in. diameter, and the suspender is a small steel clip, to which was attached a steel loop. The ribbon was crimson, 1¼in. wide, and the name and regiment of the recipient, and the date of issue were indented in large letters on the edge of the medal.

A small silver medal was given by King William IV. to his Hanoverian troops for long service. Obverse, the head of King William IV. Reverse, *Für sechszehn Jährige treue dienste.* A steel ring and clip were fitted for suspension. Ribbon, red with blue edges.

William IV Long Service Hanoverian Medal.

A gold Maltese cross was issued on March 2nd, 1837, to the Hanoverian troops for twenty-five years' service. It has on the obverse, in the centre on a raised circle, a crown with *W. R. IV.* below. In the centre of the reverse is the number *XXV* in Roman characters. The ribbon is red with blue edges, similar to that worn with the English Waterloo medal.

In the earlier years of Queen Victoria's reign the *Long Service* Medal, as above described, was issued to the troops, but the Hanoverian shield was left out of the centre of the royal arms, Hanover having ceased to be under the control of this country. The suspender, ribbon, and inscriptions on the edge of the medals remained the same. The obverse is the same as that of the *Distinguished Conduct* Medal described on page 215.

Army Long Service Medal, 1837

About 1851 the steel suspender was replaced by a silver clasp similar to that made for, and issued with, the Sutlej Medals, and the letters of the inscription on the obverse were slightly smaller. The date was omitted on the edge of the medal.

On January 16th, 1860, the conditions of issue were revised, and the medal was granted to soldiers who had fulfilled the necessary conditions; but no gratuities were given. No soldier is now entitled to the medal unless he has specially distinguished himself or has at least three Good Conduct Badges. After

Army Long Service Medal, 1860

1874 the letters round the edge were engraved instead of indented.

Army Long Service Medal, 1870.

By a Royal Warrant, dated December 27th, 1870, these medals were granted to non-commissioned officers and soldiers *on discharge,* with a gratuity not exceeding £5 if they had served eighteen years with an irreproachable character. It is now given, with or without a gratuity, according to the decision of the War Office authorities.

Naval Long Service Medal, 1831.

A medal for similar services was granted to the navy by King William IV., on August 24th, 1831; and was also given to the marines. The recipients were selected by the captains of the ships, and in addition to the medal, gratuities were granted according to their rating. On the obverse are an anchor and a crown, surrounded by a wreath of oak. On the reverse, the recipient's name, rating, ship, and number of years' service are engraved, surrounded by a circle, around which are inscribed the words, *For Long Service and Good Conduct.* It was 1.3in. in diameter, and was worn with a dark blue ribbon.

Naval Long Service Medal, 1848.

After the accession of Queen Victoria this medal was superseded by one 1.4in. diameter, having a diademed head of Her Majesty on the obverse, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina.* Upon the reverse is a line-of-battle ship at anchor, surrounded by a circle of rope, tied in a reef-knot at the bottom. Around it are the words, *For Long Service and Good Conduct.* The recipient's name, rating, ship, number of years' service, and the date, are engraved on the edge of the medal. The ribbon is dark blue with white edges, $1\frac{1}{4}$in. wide. On the earlier medals the clasp and ribbon are nearly half as wide again

as those on the later medals, and some had the date *1848* below the Queen's head on the obverse.

A smaller medal than the foregoing exists, having on the obverse a small bust of Queen Victoria, surrounded by *Victoria Regina*. The reverse has a three-masted ship to the left, surrounded by the legend, *For Long Service and Good Conduct*. The recipient's name is engraved on the edge. It is probably the first issue of the Victorian medal, superseded by that described above.

Meritorious Service, etc., Medals, 190 Edward VII

After the accession of King Edward VII., and towards the end of 1902, the obverses of the *Meritorious Service, Distinguished Conduct in the Field, Conspicuous Gallantry, Army Long Service and Good Conduct, Navy Long Service and Good Conduct* Medals, and the Indian *Meritorious Service,* and *Long Service and Good Conduct* Medals of 1890 described on pp. 214 to 220 were altered. The effigy of King Edward VII. was substituted for that of Queen Victoria on the obverse of the *Meritorious Service, Conspicuous Gallantry,* and *Navy Long Service* Medals; or the trophy of arms previously used on the *Army Long Service* and *Distinguished Conduct* Medals; and the inscription was altered to *Edward VII. Rex Imperator.* On the Indian medals the inscription is *Edward VII. Kaisar-i-hind.* On the obverse of the *Naval Long Service and Good Conduct* Medals King Edward VII. is shown in naval uniform. No change was made in the suspenders or mounts except that the clip fastening the clasp to the medal is flowered instead of plain.

East India Co.'s Meda for Long Service, 1848 (Army)

The Governor-General of India instituted a Long Service Medal for the East India Company's troops on May 20th, 1848. The obverse is very similar to

that of the English medal, but instead of an oval shield charged with the royal arms, one bearing those of the East India Company is substituted. On the reverse, the words *For Long Service and Good Conduct* are inscribed in a circle around the outside; whilst inside the ring so formed, the name, rank, and regiment of the recipient are engraved. The medal is silver, 1.4in. diameter, and the suspender is the same as that issued with the *Sutlej,* and *Punjab* Medals. The ribbon is crimson, 1¼in. wide.

East India Co.'s Medal for Meritorious Service, 1848 (Army).

At the same time a medal was authorised for meritorious service. On the obverse is a diademed head of Queen Victoria, with the legend, *Victoria Regina,* above, and the date, *1848,* below. Upon the reverse are the arms of the Honourable East India Company, and surrounding it, in a circle, are the words, *For Meritorious Service.* The recipient's name, rank, and regiment are engraved on the edge of the medal, in Italian running-hand. The medal is silver, 1.4in. diameter. The suspender is of the same type as that of the previous medal, and the ribbon is crimson, 1¼in. wide. These medals were issued until 1873, when they were discontinued, and those of the English type substituted.

East India Co.'s Medal designed for the Navy, 1848.

A medal was struck for the H.E.I. Co.'s navy, but was not issued, so they never received a reward for long service. A few were issued by the Madras and Bombay Governments, by mistake, to the army. The obverse bears a diademed head of Queen Victoria, with *Victoria Regina* above. The reverse has, *For Long Service and Good Conduct,* with a crown above and an anchor below, surrounded by oak-branches. It was worn with a crimson ribbon, like those previously described.

PLATE XVIII.

48TH FOOT REGIMENTAL MEDAL
(OBVERSE).

SIR H. G. SMITH'S GALLANTRY IN THE
FIELD MEDAL (OBVERSE).

SIR H. G. SMITH'S GALLANTRY IN THE
FIELD MEDAL (REVERSE).

In 1842, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty issued a medal as a reward "*to engineers of the first class serving in Her Majesty's Navy who, by their good conduct and ability, deserve some special mark of notice.*" It is an extremely rare medal, as only six were awarded; and the issue was discontinued in 1847, when engineers were raised to the rank of warrant-officers. A two-masted paddle-steamer is shown on the obverse, with a trident below, in the exergue. On the reverse are inscribed, in a circle, the words, *For Ability and Good Conduct,* inside which the name and rank of the recipient are engraved, with a crown above and an anchor below. The medal is 1.4in. diameter, and the ribbon was dark blue with white edges.

Naval Engineers' Medal, 1842.

In 1870, a silver medal and gratuity of £20 were instituted, to be given annually to the best shot in the army. The obverse bears the same bust of Queen Victoria as the Ashantee Medal, and has the same legend. The reverse, which was designed by E. J. Poynter, A.R.A., has a figure of Victory, standing on a dais, holding a horn in her left hand, and crowning a warrior with a wreath of laurel. He is armed with a bow, and holds a shield in which are three arrows. The medal is silver, 1.4in. diameter. The ribbon is red, with two narrow black stripes and a white stripe near each edge, $1\frac{1}{8}$in. wide; the suspender is a straight clasp. The medal was originally issued in bronze, and was worn on the right breast. It was discontinued in 1883, and only sixteen were given.

Best Shot in the Army, 1870.

A silver medal is also given annually to the best shot among the native soldiers in India. The obverse has a head of Queen Victoria similar to that on the medal lastly described, but with the legend, *Victoria*

Best Shot, Indian Army.

Queen; and on the reverse, Victory, holding in her right hand a laurel-wreath, and in her left a Union Jack, at the foot of which is a shield inscribed, *Best Shot of the Native Armies of India.* Troops are firing in the background, and there are mountains in the distance. It is 1.6in. diameter. The ribbon is the same as that for the foregoing medal.

Another very rare medal, or badge, given to native troops for shooting, is in the shape of a native soldier kneeling and taking aim. On the reverse is engraved, *Given by Lord F. Fitzclarence.* It was worn suspended by a ring to a dark blue ribbon.

Meritorious Service, India, 1888.

In 1888, two medals were issued by the Government of India to native troops, one for *Meritorious Service* and the other for *Long Service and Good Conduct.* Obverse, Queen Victoria's head, crowned and veiled, similar to that on the Egyptian medals, but surrounded by the inscription, *Kaizar-i-Hind.* Reverse, in the centre, *India,* surrounded by a palm-wreath. Outside the wreath, *For Meritorious Service,* the whole being surrounded by a wreath of lotus-flowers. The medal is silver, and is 1.4in. diameter.

Long Service and Good Conduct, India, 1888.

Obverse, similar to the above. Reverse, similar to the above, but with the words, *For Long Service and Good Conduct* substituted for *Meritorious Service.* Like the former it is 1.4in. diameter.

These medals are only given to native Indian troops, and are worn with a crimson ribbon, 1¼in. wide. The name is engraved on the edge in ordinary running-hand. The Author is indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Baird, Royal Engineers, for the description of these medals.

On June 18th, 1901, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty presented a memorial to the Privy

Council, praying that some means of recognising distinguished service before the enemy be granted to Warrant Officers or Subordinate Officers of His Majesty's Fleet who, by reason of not holding a commission in the Royal Navy, are not eligible for appointment to any existing Order or Decoration.

Conspicuous Service Cross.

On June 28th, 1901, King Edward VII. sanctioned the institution of a decoration to be designated the *Conspicuous Service Cross,* and to carry the right with it for the recipient to have the letters *C.S.C.* appended to his name.

It is awarded for meritorious or distinguished services before the enemy, performed by Warrant Officers, or by Subordinate Officers, or acting Warrant Officers of His Majesty's Fleet, and no person shall be nominated thereto unless his services shall have been marked by the especial mention of his name in despatches by the Admiral, or senior naval or military officer commanding the squadron, or detached force.

The cross is of silver, *patée* convexed, having on the obverse, in the centre, the royal cypher *E.R.I.*, surrounded by a raised ring, and surmounted by the Imperial Crown, and a ring for suspension. The reverse is plain. Ribbon, blue, with a white stripe down the centre, like that for the *Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.*

REGIMENTAL MEDALS.

WE now come to a very interesting series of medals, known amongst collectors as "*Regimental Medals.*" They are of much greater antiquity than the majority of those described in the foregoing pages; but for purposes of reference it has been thought better to classify them in regimental order, instead of chronologically. They were not issued by the Government, but were generally presented by the officers of the regiments, at their own expense, to non-commissioned officers and men for bravery, long service, temperance, &c., and were, as a rule, discontinued when *The Long Service Medal* was instituted, in 1830. There may, possibly, be many more than those described, but the following is a list of those known to the Author.

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.—Obverse, a cavalryman aiming; below, the legend, *Art, not Strength.* Reverse, a cavalry bugle, with royal banner pendent, crossed by guns; the whole surrounded by an oak wreath. Silver-gilt, 1.6in. diameter.

1ST LIFE GUARDS.—Obverse, the badge of the regiment. Reverse, *Waterloo; merit rewarded, Frans. Dalton, 1817.*

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.—The Star of the Garter. *R. H. G. Waterloo: A Reward of Merit, 1817, J. Varley.* An oval silver medal.

1ST DRAGOON GUARDS.—(1) A silver-gilt and enamelled star of four points; in the centre, on red enamel, a crown *G. R.* and *I. D. G.*, surrounded by a ring of blue enamel with the inscription *A Reward for Military Merit, 1817.* The points of the star are filled with red enamel. The name of the recipient, *W. Clarkson,* is on the reverse.

(2) *From Lieut.-Colonel Hawley, 1798.* A silver medal.

2ND DRAGOON GUARDS.—(1) Obverse, a mounted dragoon carrying a drawn sword. Legend, *Pro Rege et Patria;* in the exergue, *Queen's Bays.* Reverse, the Barracks at Norwich, with the walls and entrance gates; railing outside the walls; on a scroll, *Norwich Barracks, 1793.* (1⅛in. diameter.) Captain Whitaker has one of these medals, in silver, with a raised rim and ring for suspension; and specimens exist in bronze. There is some doubt, however, whether these are really medals, or merely tokens: possibly they may have served both purposes.

(2) *Military Merit rewarded. W. Woodman, 1815.*

4TH ROYAL IRISH DRAGOON GUARDS.—(1) Obverse, the badge of the regiment. Reverse, *A reward of military merit, 1815, given to A. Kirwan by his comrades.* A silver medal, all engraved.

(2) Obverse, the badge of the regiment. Reverse, *Presented to James Evans by the officers of the regiment; a reward of military merit, 1816.*

5TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—A pair of compasses, resting on a quadrant. Between the legs of the com-

passes is a sun with nine rays, with a cock above. The quadrant has the following inscription on it:—In front: *Presented by the brethren of lodges 570 and 663 to their esteemed and much respected brother, Quarter-Master J. H. Cochran of the 5th Dragoon Guards, as a testimonial tribute of respect to one of the heroes of Llevena, Salamanca, Vittoria, and Toulouse.* On the reverse:—*As well as every other field of glory throughout the Peninsula War. Fields on which the character of this Irish hero was so Honourably, so frequently and conspicuously distinguished.* Silver, and silver-gilt; over-all dimensions, 5¼in. by 6in.

6TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—(1) *The gift of Lt. Col. Alex. John Goldie 16th. March 1801.*

(2) *James Stewart, 1815,* with a bar inscribed *Buenos Ayres.*

(3) An oval silver medal, *For Merit and Soldierly Conduct, James Scott, 1815,* with a bar inscribed *Buenos Ayres 1807.*

1ST DRAGOONS.—Obverse, the Royal Crest, within a garter crowned, on a wreath the regimental motto, *Spectamur Agendo,* which unites branches of rose, shamrock, and thistle. In the exergue the French flag of the 105th Regiment. Reverse, *This badge of merit was awarded by Col. Clifton, the Royal Regt. of Dragoons, to Sergt. Cook, at Cork: 17th Nov. 1827.* A silver engraved medal, 1¾in. diameter, with a chased floral border.

2ND DRAGOONS. — *2nd Royal North British Dragoons, the gift of Lieut.-Col. John Haydock Bowman, 9th. January: 1803; for Merit.* A large oval, silver medal.

3RD KING'S OWN LIGHT DRAGOONS (3RD HUSSARS).—(1) *The gift of Lt.-Colonel Wm. Wade, 17th July, 1801.*

(2) An oval medal, *Presented to Richard Brunton by the Officers, 1816, Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse.*

4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—(1) *Reward of military merit, presented to H. Allen, by Major Jas. Hugonin, a token of regard and esteem, 1815,* with a bar inscribed *Peninsula.*

(2) Obverse, a trophy of arms in fine relief, *IV Lt Drgns.* Reverse, *The transferable prize for the best swordsman, presented by Lieut.-Col. J. G. Dalbiac 1808.*

5TH DRAGOONS.—*Soldierly merit rewarded, 1792, J. McTaggart.*

6TH DRAGOONS.—(1) Obverse, the Castle of Enniskillen, with flag; above, *Inniskilling Dragoons;* below, *VI.,* inside a wreath of shamrocks. Reverse, *A Reward for 20 years Military Merit. T. McC., 1814.* A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter. In Mr. Day's collection.

(2) Obverse, the badge of the regiment. Reverse, *Presented to James Fee by his brothers in arms, a token of their regard for his good qualities as a comrade and soldier, May, 1816.*

7TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—(1) Obverse, in the centre *G.R.* crowned, and surrounded by a circle; above *7th Regt. Light Dragoons,* below *Reward of Merit.* Reverse, *Presented to Sergt. Jas. Duncan, by the Officers of the Regt. For a worthy man and a soldier, 1804.* A silver medal, all engraved, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. diameter, with a beaded border and loop.

(2) *Reward of merit 1811: J. Jennings.*

(3) A silver and blue enamelled cross, of four arms, 7 *L. D.* in the centre. *MDCCCXVII.: For Military merit: Peninsula: Waterloo:* on the arms respectively. *J. Jeffs* engraved on the reverse, which is not enamelled.

(4) *The gift of the Officers of the Regiment to Sergt. P. White for merit with the Sword, 17 July 1808.*

8TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—(1) *Presented by Colonel Sir Robert Laurie in 1803.*

(2) Obverse, *VIII. L. D.* Harp and Crown; *Pristinæ Virtutis Memores.* Reverse, *The King's Royal Irish Regt. L. D. Reward of Merit. W. S. Rickwood, 1819.*

8TH HUSSARS, 1838.—(3) Obverse, a harp, with lion and crown; above, *Laswarree;* below, *Hindostan, Pristinæ Virtutis Memores.* Reverse, *Presented by the non-commissioned Officers and Privates of Captn R. De Salis' Troop, 8th Hussars; to Troop Sergeant-Major John Landers on his leaving the Regiment as a mark of esteem for his exemplary conduct during the time he served in the above corps.* A gold engraved medal, 1½in. diameter, with raised, chased, rim and suspender. In Mr. Day's collection.

9TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—(1) Reverse, *Military Merit Rewarded by the Officers of the regiment, awarded to Thos. Hely.* 1817.

9TH LANCERS.—(2) Obverse, two crossed lances; in the centre, *9;* a crown above, and the regimental monogram below; round outside of the medal, *Queen's Royal Lancers. Peninsular.* Reverse, *Presented to Regimental Sergeant-Major Thomas Godding by the officers of his regiment, as a token of*

esteem, and in testimony of his faithful and meritorious services for upwards of 32 years: March, 1837. Round the outside, *Present at the sieges of Buenos Ayres and Flushing; at the battles of Arroyo de Molinos, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse.* Silver.

(3) A smaller medal. Obverse, the same as the above. Reverse, *Edinborough, 20th March, 1837. Presented to Regimental Sergeant-Major Thomas Godding, by the non-commissioned officers of the Regiment, as a token of esteem, and in testimony of his gallant and meritorious services for upwards of 32 years.* Silver, 1⅞in. diameter.

The ribbons are crimson with blue edges. Both these medals are in Lord Cheylesmore's collection.

10TH HUSSARS.—(1) Obverse, the Prince of Wales' feathers, surrounded by a band, upon which is inscribed, *Prince of Wales' Own,* and on a scroll below, *Royal Hussars;* the whole surrounded by a wreath of roses, shamrocks, and thistles. Reverse, a mounted hussar; in the exergue, *1843,* surrounded by a similar wreath to that on the obverse. Around the edge, *Presented to —— by his brother non-commissioned officers, 10th Royal Hussars, as a mark of esteem.* The medal is silver, 1.6in. diameter, and was worn with a dark blue ribbon. It was issued on various occasions, from 1843 to 1846, when it was discontinued.

(2) 1824.—Obverse, in the centre, *H.,* with *10* above; on either side, *G.R.;* above, the Prince of Wales' plumes and motto, surrounded by laurel-branches. Reverse, inscribed, *For Military Merit, 1824. R.T.* A thin, silver, engraved medal,

with rim 1.85in. diameter. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

12TH LANCERS.—(1) Obverse, the Prince of Wales' plumes, with crown below; above, in engraved capitals, *P.W.;* below, in raised Italian running hand, *L.D.* Reverse, *A Reward for 14 Years' Military Merit. T.G.* Small silver medal, with loop for suspension. $1\frac{3}{8}$in. diameter.

(2) Obverse, the Prince of Wales' plumes, with a crown below; on either side, in Italian running hand, *L.D.;* below, *XII.* All engraved, within a raised oak-wreath. Reverse, engraved, within a raised laurel-wreath, in capital letters, *A Reward for Military Merit, 1818.* A small silver medal, $1\frac{1}{4}$in. diameter, with clip for suspension.

(3) Obverse, the Prince of Wales' plumes, and motto, between two crossed lances. Below, *12 R.L.* and *Waterloo.* Reverse, *Presented to Samuel Chapman, a token of regard from his brothers in arms, 1817.* A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter, with reeded border and loop for suspension.

(4) Reverse, *The gift of Lt. Colonel George Thomas Thomas to Sergt. White for skill with the sword: 18th June 1804.* A large oval silver engraved medal.

(5) Obverse, two lances supporting a shield; *12 L.* Prince of Wales' plumes. Reverse, *G. Griffiths: Troop Sergt. Major.*

See also medal from Pope Pius VI., page 27.

13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—(1) A silver engraved Maltese cross, suspended from a silver bar. Obverse, in the centre, the royal crest; below, on a scroll, *For Valour.* Reverse, inscribed, *No. 528. John R.*

Singleton, Private, B. troop 13th Lt. Dragoons. Ribbon, crimson. In the Whitaker collection.

(2) *For military merit. W. Minchin 1817.*

14TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—(1) Obverse, *Fortitudine, Blasco Sancho, 26 July, 1812. Peninsula;* surrounded by a wreath of laurels. Reverse, *William*

Hanley, Corporal, 14th Light Dragoons. Medal, silver; ribbon, crimson. Now in Lord Cheylesmore's collection.

(2) Reverse, *For soldierly merit.* Obverse, *14 L. D.,* within a laurel-wreath. A clasp engraved *Peninsula.* Name on edge, *James Rositer.* A silver medal, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. diameter, struck in relief.

Another, to *Sergt. H. Ivatts;* another to *Robert Waller;* another to *Wm. Stuart 1816.*

15TH HUSSARS.—(1) See medal for Villiers-en-Crouché, page 20.

(2) Obverse, *15. Elliott's Light Horse.* Reverse, *Emsdoff. 16th July, 1760. Trooper Ryland.* A silver medal.

(3) *Presented by Lieut. Colonel Erskine to Lieutenant Grant for gallantry, 1799.*

(4) Obverse, Regimental device. Reverse, *For Military Merit. Presented to Corpl. Jas. Dankins, by the Officers of the Regt. 1817.*

16TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—(1) A large, silver, Maltese cross, on the arms of which is engraved: *A Gift from Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Vandaleur—Oporto, Talavera, Fuentes d'Onor, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nive, Peninsula.* The medal was suspended by a ring and clasp, and surmounted by a crown. The ribbon was light blue.

(2) *Military Merit rewarded. J. W. Jones, 16th Q. Lrs: 1819.* Silver.

(3) *Presented to D. Pratt, by his comrades. 1817.*

17TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Obverse, a skull and cross-bones, and two crossed lances; above, *17th Lancers;* below, on a scroll, *Or Glory.* Reverse, *Presented as a token of regard to troop Sergt.-Major P. Farley by the N.C. officers and privates of Captn. Willett's troop, 17th Lancers.* A small gold medal, with swivel and bar. Engraved.

(2) *A reward of Military Virtue; India: Buenos Ayres: Monte Video. St. Domingo* within a wreath; on edge, *J. B. Smith.*

(3) Obverse, a gold Maltese cross, in the centre, in high relief, a skull and cross-bones, with diamonds

in the eyes. On each arm of the cross is one word of the following inscription, *In—hoc—signo—vinces.* Reverse, in the centre, *17th,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath; on one side *L* and on the other *D.* Below, *San Domingo 1796-7.* One inch square, with loop for suspension. The obverse enamelled scarlet; the reverse plain and engraved.

(4) Obverse, the badge of the regiment—a skull and crossbones—with motto, *Or Glory. 17th Lt. Dgns.* Reverse, within a wreath, *India, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, St. Domingo.* On side, *A reward for Military Virtue.* On rim, *J. Cockburn.* A silver struck medal. Another to *John Lorimer.* Another to *Ed. Price.*

19TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Obverse, the regimental crest—an elephant with a castle on his back, from which depend two flags; two crossed swords on the saddle-cloth; the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath, which is curled round to form a loop for suspension. Reverse, *19th Light Dragoons. Soldierly Merit. Awarded to Pte. Henry Jones by Lieut. Colonel Patrick Maxwell: 2nd Oct. 1801.* An oval, silver medal, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. by 2in.; the obverse cast in high relief, and chased; the reverse engraved.

20TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—(1) Obverse, a crown, surmounting *G. R. XX Jamaica L.D.,* surrounded by a wreath of pineapples. Reverse, *Reward of merit from Lieut.-Colonel Robert Gillespie: 20th June* 1800. An oval, silver engraved medal, $2\frac{3}{8}$in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$in., with an ornamental loop, and a raised beaded rim; inscribed on the edge, *Thomas Betts.* In the Day collection.

(2) *Leipsic-Maida, The reward of Military merit 1816: W. Edwards.* An oval silver medal.

21ST LIGHT DRAGOONS.—(1) Obverse, in the centre *XXI*, with crown above, and below *LD*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath, round which is wound a ribbon, inscribed *Cuttack, San Domingo, Monte-Video, Africa.* Reverse, *Presented to Mr. John Schroeder, Veterinary Surgeon, by Colonel Richard Pigot, as a token of regard on the disbanding of the Regt. 1819.* A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter, with reeded edge and loop.

(2) *For merit 1799: the gift of Lieut. Colonel John Sullivan Wood.*

22ND LIGHT DRAGOONS.—(1) Obverse, a crown; above, a rose, shamrock, and thistle; below, *Reward of Merit and Faithful Service.* Reverse, *L. XXII. D., 1815* below, surrounded by a wreath of laurel; inscribed, *Seringapatam, 1799—Conicul, 1800; Java 1811.* A silver medal, struck 1.45in. diameter; ribbon, light yellow.

(2) *Valour Rewarded, Egypt 1801* (*William Taylor*). A silver medal.

23RD LIGHT DRAGOONS.—(1) Reverse, *Won by Sergt. H. Turner, the gift of Lieut. Col. Hon. Saville H. Lumley, to the best shot in the 23d Light Dragoons, for the year 1803.*

(2) Obverse, a full-faced Sphinx; in exergue, *Egypt.* Reverse, *The Reward of Merit and faithful service: 23rd. L. D.* On edge: *J. Graham.* Others: *J. Burke 1816; J. Crouchley; W. Jones.* A silver oval struck medal.

24TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—(1) Obverse, an elephant; *Hindostan.* Reverse, *Reward of merit, Wm. Andrews 1817 Aleyghur, Delhi.* An oval silver medal.

(2) *For Merit, the gift of Lieut. Col. Lord Bentinck: 1800.*

28TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—*From Lieut. Col. Hon. Charles William Stewart to Sergt. J. Cooper for Merit. 1798.*

(2) Another: *To Chas. Roots: 1816.*

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—(1) Obverse, the star and motto of the Order of the Garter. Reverse, *Vittoria & Leipsic,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A silver medal, 1⅛in. diameter, with loop and bar for suspension; ribbon, red with blue edges. Given to the men of the rocket troop of Royal Artillery who were present at the Battles of Vittoria and Leipsic.

(2) Obverse, a field-gun; below, on a scroll, *Stand by me.* On the raised edge of the medal, *Captain Kitchen, Lieutenant Field;* below, *Sept. 1858.* Reverse, *Presented by the Officers of the Royal Artillery Divisn X. to the second best shot at the Gun Practice at Woolwich, Sept. 1858.* Above, on the raised edge of the medal, *Robert Helsham.* A silver-gilt medal, 1¾in. diameter.

(3) Obverse, the Royal Arms, without supporters, between sprays of roses, shamrocks, and thistles. Below, a field-gun, and on two scrolls *Ubique* and *Quo fas et gloria ducunt;* the whole surrounded by an ornamental border. Reverse, inscribed, *Won by Sergt. James Bruce, Royal Regiment of Artillery: at Woolwich 14th June 1821.* A large silver convex medallion, 3.65in. by 3.4in., having a bold floral border. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(4) Obverse, on a garter, royally crowned, *Royal Regt. of Artillery,* with *G.R.* in cypher, and various emblems. Reverse, *Reward of Merit to Sergt. J. Cooper from Lieut.-Colonel John Cockburn 27 May 1802.* A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter, with loop for suspension. In Mr. Day's collection.

(5) See "*Ordnance Medal,*" pages 285, 286.

(6) *2nd Rocket Troop, R.H.A.:* Gold Badge. Obverse, garter, inscribed *Vittoria,* with red enamelled Cross of St. George. Reverse, within a wreath, *Leipsic* $\frac{6}{18}$ *1813.* Silver-gilt, with an ornamental suspender.

(7) Obverse, two crossed cannons; in one angle *G,* in the other *R,* below *III.* Above all, *Major Lewis;* below, *Company of Arty.* Reverse, *Gunner Hans White: Reward of Merit 1798.* A small silver engraved medal, $1\frac{1}{4}$in. diameter, with heavy raised rim, and loop for suspension.

(8) Obverse, the badge of the Royal Artillery, with rays behind. Reverse, *Awarded to 2nd. Lieutenant John St. George: Royal Artillery: Sept. 26th. 1828,* within two palm-branches. A silver-gilt engraved medal, $1\frac{5}{8}$in. diameter, with loop for suspension.

(9) Obverse, a Sphinx and *Egypt.* Reverse, *Military merit rewarded by Colonel V. Lloyd to J. Kirkwood.* A silver-gilt medallion. This medal, with the recipient's M.G.S. medal for *Egypt,* was sold in London, June 7th, 1906. By a special General Order, dated October 31st and November 1st, 1803, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the various companies which had served in Egypt were permitted to wear the Sphinx, with the word *Egypt,* on their regimental caps, but the distinction was a *personal* one, and not to be perpetuated in the companies.

(10) Silver-gilt medal of the Royal Artillery. Obverse, badge of the Royal Artillery, with rays at the back. Reverse, *Awarded to 2nd Lieutenant John*

St. George, Royal Artillery, sept. 27th, 1828, within two palm-branches.

GRENADIER GUARDS.—A silver medal, presented to Private John Skinner. Obverse, Private Skinner seated on a gun, unspiking it; below, the inscription, *John Skinner, Private Soldier, King's Company, 1st Foot Guards, drilling a gun, sea battery, Fort de Batz, in the midst of a heavy firing from the enemy's flotilla, Aug. 8, 1809.* Above, *A Reward of Bravery and Good Conduct.* Reverse, a battery of five guns in the foreground, with the attacking fleet. In the background a town. $2\frac{7}{16}$in. diameter.

1ST FOOT.—(1) Obverse, *Presented by Lt.-Col. Geo. Bell and the officers of the 2nd Battn. Royal Rgt. to Drum-Major George Morgason, for long service and exemplary conduct.* On a bar is engraved, *36 years' service—never a defaulter. 1847.* A silver medal; ribbon, red. In the Murray collection.

(2) Obverse, the star of the Order of the Thistle, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Below, *The Royal Scots,* and the letters *J. W. R.* (the recipient's initials?). Reverse, within a laurel-wreath, *Egypt: Corunna: Salamanca: Egmont-op-Zee: St. Sebastian: Vittoria: Busaco: Nive:* On the edge, *To commemorate twenty years' meritorious service in the 1st. Rl. Regt. of Foot.* An engraved medal, with an ornamental suspender of thistles. In Mr. Day's collection.

(3) Obverse, the badge of the Regiment, *Reward of merit. 1st. Royal Regiment.* Reverse, *Presented to Thomas McKie: 1790.*

(4) *3rd. Battalion The Royal Regiment (1st. Foot), given to John Robertson, a token of Regard from his*

Brothers in Arms, 1812. Oval, with ornamental border.

2ND FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a silver Maltese cross (1½in. square), on the centre of which is a Paschal lamb. On the arms of the cross are inscribed the words, *Merit—X years, Queen's Royals,* surrounded by an edge of laurel. Reverse, engraved, *Queen's Royals; for ten years' meritorious service, to* ——. This medal was given in two classes: Silver, with gilt lamb in the centre, for ten years' service; and bronze, with a silver lamb in the centre, for six years' service. Ribbon, dark blue. No names were engraved on the bronze medals. The medals were instituted in 1829, and discontinued in 1839.

(2) A silver eight-pointed star, 1.6in. diameter. In the centre of the obverse a smaller star, surrounded by a raised band, on which are the words, *Queen's Royals,* in raised letters. Reverse, plain. A ring is attached for suspension.

(3) Obverse, a silver-gilt Paschal lamb; below, on a scroll, *Queen's.* Reverse, engraved, *T.A.S.,* then the recipient's name, and below, on a scroll, *Royals.* This is a cast silver badge, the obverse being in high relief. In Captain Stansfeld's collection.

(4) Obverse, in the centre a silver-gilt Paschal lamb, embossed. Outside is engraved, *2nd. or Queen's Royal Regt.* Reverse, engraved, *J. Farrell the best shot at 150 yards. Annual practice 1835.* A round silver medal, with a crown for suspension.

(5) A silver Maltese cross, engraved, *Queen's T.A. Society. Burmah Campaign, 1886.* Reverse, plain. Ribbon, purple and white.

(6) Obverse, in the centre the monogram *G.R.* surrounded by a garter, charged *Honi soit qui mal y*

pense, surmounted by a crown and a lion. On one side of the crown the Paschal lamb, and on the other a Sphinx, with *Egypt;* below, two sprays of laurel, on one of which is a label charged with the word *Queen's,* and on the other a label charged with the word *Royal.* On either side a scroll bearing the regimental mottoes: one, *Pristinæ virtutis memor;* and the other, *Vel exuviæ triumphant.* Reverse, *Award of merit to Joseph Bryan. He being declared the best shot in the Queen's Royal Regt of Foot 1826.* A silver engraved medal, with raised rim $2\frac{1}{16}$in. diameter, with an ornamental loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(7) *Presented to R. Jones by his comrades, 1811.*

3RD FOOT.—(1) A ten-pointed silver star, having on the obverse, in the centre, the regimental crest (a dragon) in high relief. Within an ornamental engraved border is the motto, *Veteri Frondescit Honore;* below, *The Buffs.* On the three top points of the star are the letters *A.T.A.* Reverse, plain, with the recipient's name engraved. A small bar is added for suspension. Ribbon, orange.

(2) See Lieutenant Latham's Medal, page 47.

4TH FOOT, 1727.—(1) *The Order of Orange and Blue.* Obverse, a star; in the centre, the white horse of Hanover; on a garter, *Glo. Pri. Aug.* Below, an altar, inscribed, *Qua. Di. Nov.;* on the top, *Non Deficit Alter.* Reverse, a circular altar, five arrows, and a crown. On a garter, *Vis Unita Fortior,* within a border inscribed *Minor Est Qui Invidet.* A gold badge, with loop for suspension. This was a club formed by the officers of the regiment.

(2) Obverse, *Presented to Private Holden by his*

comrades, for capturing the enemy's flag at Badajoz 1812. A silver medal.

(3) A gold medal, surmounted by a finely-chased lion, forming the suspender. Obverse, *4* within a wreath, *The King's Own.* Reverse, *Waterloo, 18th. June 1815, For Distinguished Conduct to Wm. Monoh, Assistant Surgeon, from the Officers of the Regiment.*

(4) A silver-gilt and enamelled cross, *For Military Merit: 1817.*

(5) *4th. King's Own Regiment 1817, James White, presented by his Brothers in Arms.*

5TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, St. George and the Dragon (the regimental crest); above, on a scroll, *Quo Fata vocant.* Reverse, *Vth Foot: Merit. March 10th, 1767;* within a laurel-wreath.

(2) Another has a similar obverse; but on the reverse, *V Northumberland Fusiliers. Merit. March 10th, 1767;* within a wreath.

(3) Similar to the above, but with the number V left out on the reverse.

(4) A third variety has a similar reverse; but on the obverse, *Revived April 23, 1805,* in the exergue. The ribbon is green, and the medals are 1.35in. diameter.

There are three classes of these medals: (1) Bronze-gilt, for seven years' good conduct; (2) silver, for fourteen years'; (3) silver, for twenty-one years'. The last-named only have the recipient's name engraved on the edge. They were discontinued in 1855. The recipient of the last medal also received an oval badge of the colour of the regimental facings, which was worn on the right breast, embroidered with gold and silver threads, and in the centre the word *Merit* in gold letters.

(5) In Lord Cheylesmore's collection there is a silver engraved medal, having on the obverse St. George and the Dragon, and *Vth Ft. Quo Fata vocant. Reverse, Reward of 14 years' military merit, 18th January, 1769,* within a laurel-wreath.

(6) A bronze-gilt medal with a similar obverse, but with the figure of St. George facing the right instead of the left. Reverse, similar to No. 1, but the date in the exergue reads *March the 10th, 1767.* This was no doubt one of the first issue.

(7) Obverse, the badge and motto of the Regiment. Reverse, *Presented to John Watson, by Col Sir C. Pratt: K.C.B. and officers of the Regiment, a Token of Regard. May 1818.* A silver medal.

(8) Obverse, regimental badge and motto. Reverse, *Reward of 18 years Military Merit 18 January 1769.* A silver medal, all engraved.

6TH FOOT.—(1) A silver cross, inscribed with engagements, *Echelar; Maga; Nivelle; Orthes; Drum-Major J. Keeth.*

(2) *6th Warwickshire Regiment, for Faithful Service Rt. Smart, 1818.*

7TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, Pallas and Victory crowning a soldier with laurel. In the exergue, *Order of Merit. Estab. MDCCLXXXVIII.* Reverse, a star with radiations; in the centre a rose, encircled by a garter charged *Honi soit qui mal y pense;* inscription, *Military virtue rewarded.* In the exergue, *VII. Rgt., or Royal Fusiliers.* A silver medal, 1½in. diameter.

(2) A bronze medal, similar in design, but having on the obverse, in the exergue, *VII. Regt., or Royal Fusiliers.* Reverse, the same as the first, but with the legend, *Order of Merit Established;* and in the exergue, *MDCCLXXXVIII.* 1½in. diameter.

(3) A bronze medal. Obverse and reverse the same; and like the reverse of No. 1. 1½in. diameter.

(4) A silver-gilt star of eight points; in the centre a rose, and the letters *T.A.S.* (Total Abstinence Society), around which are the words, *Royal Fusiliers*. Reverse, plain. A ring and loop for suspension are attached to one of the points.

(5) Obverse, a silver Maltese cross. In the centre a full-blown rose, surrounded by the Royal Garter, and inscription, encircled by a laurel-wreath and surmounted by a crown. Reverse, engraved on the arms of the cross (see illustration, page 245):

H. Parkinson, C.S.R.F.

Talavera, 28 July, 1809.
Albuera, 16 May, 1811.
Rodrigo, 19 January, 1812.

Badajoz, 6 April, 1812.
Vittoria, 21 June, 1813.
Salamanca, 22 July, 1813.

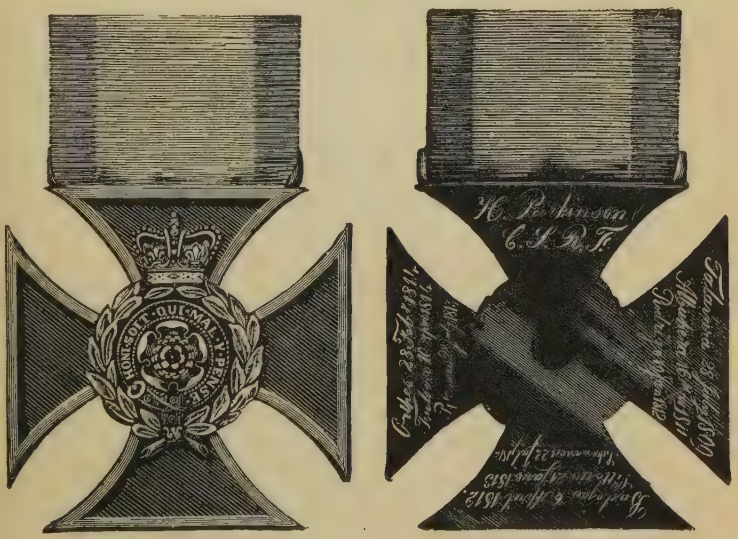
Orthes, 28 February, 1814.
Toulouse, 10 April, 1814.
Pyrenees, 28 July, 1814.

(6) Obverse, the regimental badge: *Martinique*, inscribed, within a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *To Francis Smith, a token of regard from his brothers-in-arms, 1816.* A silver medal.

The ribbons of all these medals are dark blue.

9TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, Britannia seated, holding an olive-branch in the right hand and a trident in the left, a lion couchant at her feet; below, in the exergue, the regimental number—*IX*. Reverse, engraved laurel-wreath, with inscription and date. A silver medal, 1¾in. diameter, worn with a yellow ribbon.

(2) Obverse, in the centre, *Merit 1815,* surrounded by a star, below which is a spray of laurel. Above, *From his brothers in arms.* Reverse, in the centre the regimental number—*IX.,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath; above, *A token of respect;* below, *and soldierly merit.* The medal has a silver bar for suspension, on which is engraved, *George Parfect, 9th*



Britannia Regiment of Foot. An engraved silver medal. 1.6in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

(3) Obverse, *Britannia, IX Regiment of Foot.* Reverse, inscription and date *1817.* A large oval silver medal.

10TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a soldier firing; inscription, *Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ.* Reverse, on a star, the number of the regiment—*X.;* inscription, *A Reward for my Expertness in Ball-firing.* A

bronze medal, with yellow ribbon; also met with in silver.

(2) Obverse, a crowned head of Queen Victoria, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina.* Reverse, a Sphinx; below, *Egypt.* Underneath, *X.*, the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Outside, *Lincoln Regiment. The best shot in the Battalion.* A silver medal; ribbon, two blue stripes with a red one in the centre.

(3) Obverse, a star of eight points, radiating from a circular band, inscribed *10th. Regiment of Foot,* enclosing the Sphinx, with *Egypt* on base of pedestal. Reverse, *To J. Moseley from Captain P. Grieve June 1817.* A round silver engraved medal, with flat rim and ring.

11TH FOOT.—*Presented to Timothy Coghlan, Quartermaster, a token of regard on his completion of his 18th. year of service 19th. Oct: 1818.*

12TH FOOT.—(1) A castle, surrounded by the legend, *Minden Branch, C.E.T.S.;* below, *1887.* Reverse, *Endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.* Ribbon, white with red and blue borders. On the ribbon is fixed a silver key, the regimental crest.

(2) Obverse, the Castle and Key of Gibraltar, to the left a cannon; on the right a man-of-war rounding a headland; below, on a ribbon, *Montis insignia calpe;* above, a trophy of flags and arms; and on an oval shield is the regimental number—*12.* Reverse, a laurel-wreath, in which is inscribed, *November 27th, 1781, September 13th, 1782;* beneath, the word *Gibraltar.* A large silver medal; all engraved. 2in. diameter.

(3) Obverse, the Castle and Key of Gibraltar; above, *12,* and *Gibraltar;* below, the regimental motto, *Montis insignia calpe.* Reverse, *A reward of Military Merit, 1807.* A thin, silver, engraved medal (1.55in. diameter), with ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

13TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a bugle, Sphinx, and *Egypt* above; on the bugle, *Ava, Martinique;* in the centre, *XIII.;* inscription, *Medal of Merit. For 14 years' good conduct.* Reverse, plain. A silver medal, with dark blue ribbon, 1.85in. diameter. This medal was also given in gold for twenty years' good conduct, and in silver for fourteen, ten, and seven years'. The obverse and reverse are similar in all classes, but they differ in the number of years on the obverse. They also vary in size, and the recipient's name is usually engraved on the reverse.

(2) A bugle-horn, with cords, surrounded by a garter, on which is engraved, *Ball firing prize, 100 yards;* a crown and ring for suspension. Reverse, *W. Webber,* in the centre, surrounded by the regimental number—*XIII.*—and a Sphinx; below, two olive-branches. A silver badge, 1¼in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

(3) A silver badge, consisting of a Sphinx; below, on a pedestal, *Egypt;* suspended from it is a bugle-horn, on which are the words, *Ava, Martinique;* in the centre, in large figures, *13.* Reverse, engraved, *N. Gillespie. Seven years' efficient.* In the Murray collection.

(4) A gold medal. Obverse, inscribed, *Ulundi, 1879,* within a wreath. Reverse, *Presented to George Astell-Purdoe: 13th. Regt.*

14TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, in the centre, the regimental number—*14*—inscribed within a circle; above, *Merit;* below, *Bedfordshire Regiment.* Reverse, inscribed, within a circle, *Awarded to Lieut. W. Shea by Colonel Geo. Hotham, 1803.* A thin, silver, engraved medal, 2in. diameter, with loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(2) Obverse, in the centre the regimental number —*14*—surmounted by a crown; beneath, on a ribbon, *Nec aspera terrent.* Above all, *Waterloo;* and below two laurel-branches. Reverse, *For merit 1816.* A circular silver medal. All engraved.

(3) Obverse, the regimental badge and motto. Reverse, *For Military Merit: awarded to Wm. Harris, 1816.*

15TH FOOT.—Obverse, a crown; below, *XV;* and below it, *Y^E E^T R^G R^T.;* above the crown, *Gen^l H. W. Powell Comg.* Reverse, *Cap^t. A^t. Milnes, Prize medal No 2. Officer's best shot 1804. Cap^t. J. Maxwell.* A circular silver medal; all engraved.

16TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, *Sobriety,* inscribed, surrounded by a wreath of roses; legend, *Temperance Society, 16th Foot.* Reverse, engraved with recipient's name, and date—*1838.* A silver medal, with yellow ribbon.

(2) *Merit awarded by Lieut.-Col. Q. J. Freeman, to Sergt. J. Lyle 4th. June 1802.*

17TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a soldier firing a cannon; on the right a drum, with the regimental colours crossed above it; on the left, a tent and a palm-tree. Reverse, *H.M. 17th Regimental School, 1816. The reward of merit,* encircled in a laurel-wreath. A silver medal, 1¾in. diameter, with blue ribbon.

(2) Obverse, two crossed flags; above, a tiger; below, *1st Batt. Leicester Regiment;* the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, a dove flying, with an olive-branch in its beak, surrounded by the legend, *For total abstinence and moral conduct.* A small embossed silver medal; ribbon, red.

(3) Obverse, a tiger statant, supporting a shield, inscribed *17;* below, *Hindostan;* above, a crown; the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *Ball-firing, 100 yards prize Engn. D. Cooper: 1826.* A circular silver engraved medal, $1\frac{7}{16}$in. diameter, with a heavy raised floreated border, and chased ring for suspension.

18TH FOOT.—An oval gold medal. Obverse, a Sphinx, *Egypt 1801,* surmounted by a harp and *18th. Regiment.* Reverse, *A Reward for Exemplary Conduct in Action. H. Galley.*

19TH FOOT.—*For Merit and Faithful Service. T. L. Hey, 1794.* A silver medal.

20TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a crown, the regimental number—*XX.*—and a Sphinx; behind, two crossed flags; inscription, *Omnia Audax;* the whole surrounded by laurel-branches. Reverse, in the centre the regimental number—*XX.*—and the following inscription: *For highly meritorious conduct during a period of 18 years—June 13th, 1838. Minden, Egmont-op-Zee, Egypt, Maida, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Vimiera, Corunna,* encircled by branches of laurel. Around the edge of the medal, *Presented by his brethren in arms XXth Rgt. to John Dorrington, Quartermaster-Sergeant.* The medal is gold, and has an ornamental bar with military trophies; it is suspended from a

yellow ribbon. It is now in Lord Cheylesmore's collection.

(2) Obverse, some soldiers fighting; in the exergue, *XX. Regiment.* Reverse, a crown, below which is a Sphinx, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Double legend, *Egypt, Egmont-op-Zee, Maida, Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula.* The medal is suspended by a swivel and bar, inscribed, *To the best shot in the Company.* A silver medal, with yellow ribbon.

(3) Obverse, a Sphinx, *Egypt,* and *G.R.* within a wreath. Reverse: *Reward of merit. Peninsula. John Dodd 1816.*

21ST FOOT.—*Wm. Walsh; a token of regard from his brothers in arms: 1817.* An oval, silver, engraved medal.

22ND FOOT.—(1) Obverse, Hercules crowning a soldier with a laurel-wreath; in the background a camp; in the exergue, *Order of Merit, Estab. MDCCLXXXV.* Reverse, a laurel-wreath, within which is inscribed, *Reward for Military Virtue from Lt.-Col. Crosbie.* Outside the wreath is the legend, *XXII., or Cheshire Regiment.* Given in silver-gilt for twenty-one years' good conduct, in silver for fourteen, and in bronze for seven. The medals are 1½in. diameter. Ribbon, blue.

(2) Another medal, which replaced the former, had on the obverse a soldier kneeling before the King and receiving a medal, with Windsor Castle in the background. Above, *Established under Royal Sanction;* and in the exergue, *1785.* Reverse, *Order of Merit, 22nd Regiment, Re-established by Col. Sir H. Gough, 1st January, 1820.* The medal was given

in silver for fourteen years' good conduct, and in bronze for seven years', and was 1.4in. diameter. It was worn suspended from the neck by a red or yellow ribbon, according to the years of service.

(3) A silver star of eight points, 2in. diameter, having in the centre on a raised centre *22*, encircled by olive-branches. Reverse, plain.

23RD FOOT.—(1) Obverse, the Prince of Wales' crest, and motto, *Ich dien;* above, *Wellington;* below, *Peninsula;* surrounded by olive-branches. Reverse, inscribed within a laurel-wreath, *Albuera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse.* The recipient's name and regiment are engraved on the edge. A silver engraved medal, 1½in. diameter. Ribbon, red, with blue edges. In the Murray collection.

(2) Obverse, the Prince of Wales' plumes in relief; *23. R. W. F.* below. Reverse, engraved, *Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pampaluna, Nivelle, Orthes, Sylvatara, Toulouse: Patrick McNulty.*

(3) Obverse, the Prince of Wales' crest and motto, engraved, surrounded by a raised wreath of oak and laurel; above, *R. L.;* below, *W. F.* Reverse, *XXIII. Orthes. Badajos. Vittoria. Salamanca. Martinique. Pyrenees. Toulouse, Nivelle: Alexr. Mackie.* A silver medal, 1¼in. diameter, with large steel ring and clip.

24TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a soldier shooting at a mark; above, *M. H. I., H Compy., 2nd Battn., 24th Regt.* Reverse, a Persian inscription, meaning *For Shooting from the Shoulder, 1860.* A silver engraved medal.

(2) *24th. Warwickshire Regt: to Sergt. J. Wright, best shot 1803.*

(3) *24th. Foot, 2nd. Battalion, reward for Military Merit I. Buxton 1814.*

25TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a lion and crown, with a Sphinx, and *Egypt* within a wreath. Legend, *The King's own Borderers. Egmon-Op-Zee.* Reverse, *25*, within a wreath: *Reward of merit. Presented to John Lock, by the Officers of the 2nd. Battalion, a testimony of their regard 1816.*

(2) *The gift of the N. C. officers of the Regt. to James Campbell 1817.*

26TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a figure of Religion, seated on a rock, awarding a medal to a soldier; at her side a cross and anchor, in the background a camp; above, the legend, *Thou art worthy;* in the exergue, *Be thou faithful unto death.* Reverse, the regimental colours, crossed, above a Bible; above, the Scotch thistle and crown, surrounded by palm- and olive-branches. In the exergue, the date—*1823*. A large medal, 1.7in. diameter, given in silver and bronze, according to the length of service of the recipient. Ribbon, red, with yellow edges. Instituted in 1823.

(2) Obverse, *Merit*, surrounded by a wreath of thistles; above, *Cameronian;* below, *Regimental School.* A large silver medal, with plain reverse; ribbon, red, with yellow edges.

27TH FOOT.—(1) Suspended from a silver bar, on which is engraved *A reward of merit,* a skull pierced by a sword; on the reverse of the bar, *Best Swordsman, 1801.* Ribbon, crimson, on which is a silver crescent and star, and a pin-bar engraved with the name of the recipient (*Owen Reilly*). In Captain Whitaker's collection.

(2) A wreath of shamrocks, inside which is the

castle of Enniskillen, with flag flying. Below, the regimental motto, *Nec aspera terrent;* in the exergue, 27. On the ribbon are three gold bars, on which are engraved the following victories: *Egypt, Maida, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivc, Orthes, Toulouse.* The whole of fine gold, struck in filigree work. 1.5in. diameter.

(3) Obverse, in the centre 27, surrounded by a laurel-wreath; above, *Egypt;* below, *Maida;* surrounded by a garter, inscribed *Inniskilling Regiment of Foot 1808.* Reverse, *To Chas: Hutton, a token of regard, from his comrades.* A round silver engraved medal, with a chased floral border and loop, 1½in. diameter.

(4) Obverse, *Busaco: Albuhera: Badajoz: Salamanca: Vittoria: San Sebastian,* within a laurel wreath. Edge engraved *J. Morgan.*

(5) Obverse, in high relief the Castle of Enniskillen; above, *Twenty-seventh.* Below, *Inniskilling.* Reverse, a raised laurel wreath, within which is engraved *Salamanca: Vittoria: Pyrenees: Orthes: Toulouse:* On edge, *B. Martin.* Silver, struck, 1½in. diameter, with bar and ring for suspension.

28TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, inscribed, *Presented by Captain Bell and the men of No. 5 Company, 28th Regt., to Inkermann Richard Prichett, the Crimean hero.* Reverse, the same as the Crimean War Medal. A silver medal, with two bars—*Inkermann* and *Sebastopol.* Now in the Whitaker collection.

(2) Obverse, in the centre, a royal crown; over, *XXVIII.* Two laurel-branches below, and a scroll above, inscribed with the nickname of the regiment, *The Slashers;* a narrow ornamental border. Reverse, *Presented to Private Shea (No. 8 Comp:) by the non-comnd officers and private soldiers of the regt. in testi-*

mony of his noble and meritorious conduct at Nogales: 4th June 1809, within a narrow ornamental border. A silver engraved medal, 1.8in. diameter; a loop and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

29TH FOOT.—Obverse, a crown; below, *XXIX. Regt.;* the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *Total Abstinence.* A small gold medal, 1¼in. diameter, both sides engraved.

30TH FOOT.—Obverse, the badge of the regiment. Reverse, within a wreath, *To John Williamson, late of 30th Regiment, a token of regard and esteem from his comrades and friends 1818.* An oval engraved medal.

32ND FOOT.—(1) Obverse, crossed rifles and a wreath of laurel. Reverse, *Won by Private W. Laughen;* on the edge, *Presented by Colonel the Hon. B. M. Ward, Com. 32nd Lt. Infantry.*

(2) Obverse, the arms and motto of the county of Cornwall, surmounted by the Prince of Wales' plumes; below, on a scroll, *One and All;* a Vandyke border surrounding the whole. Reverse, *32nd Foot, for soldierly merit, 1816,* surrounded by a wreath. A thin silver engraved medal, 1.7in. diameter, with rim, and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(3) Obverse, a Maltese cross, crowned, in the centre *32,* surrounded by a circle, inscribed *Cornwall Regiment,* below *G. R.* Reverse, *Presented by Captain John Priestly to Sergt. Wm. Allen, best shot of the Light Company for 1803.* A silver oval shield-shaped medal, all engraved, 2in. by 1½in., with pierced aperture for ribbon.

34TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a head of the Duke of Wellington; above, *Wellington*. Reverse, *Presented by Lieut.-Col. Airey and the officers of the 34th Rgt. to Barrack-Sergeant-Major Moses Simpson of the 2nd Batt., 34th Rgt., in commemoration of his gallant conduct as Sergeant of Grenadiers at the action of Arroya de Molinos, in Spain, on the 28th Oct., 1811, when he took from the Drum-Major of the French 34th Rgt. of the line the Regimental Staff, which has ever since been carried at the head of the British 34th Regiment. June, 1843.* A silver medal. Ribbon, crimson with blue edges.

(2) Obverse, in the centre *34*, and on the arms of the cross *Cumberland, soldierly, merit, rewarded*. Reverse, in the centre *34*, and on each arm of the cross two battles, viz., *Albuhera, Busaco, Pyrenees, Vittoria, Nivelle-Nive, Orthes-Toulouse*. Silver Maltese cross, 1⅝in. square, all engraved, with ring. *Sergt. B. Drabble.*

35TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, the regimental number *35*, surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *For soldierly merit and good conduct, 1819*. A silver medal, struck.

(2) Obverse, a shield charged *35;* below, a scroll, inscribed *Sussex,* and between it and the regimental number *II;* a crown above the shield, and the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *Presented to Sergeant Thorn, 35th Regiment, by Capt. Arthur, for gallant conduct. Flushing, 1809*. A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter, with loop.

36TH FOOT.—Obverse, in the centre, within a small circle, *36th Firm;* around, in radiating lines, the names of nine victories: *Vimeira, Corunna, Barba del Porteo, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive,*

Orthes, Toulouse; above, *Peninsula, 20th July, 1836.* Reverse, *Presented by his Br. N.-C. Offrs. of the depôt, as a token of respect for his long services of 30 years.* A silver engraved medal, with a bar for suspension. On the front of the bar is engraved *Cr. Sergt. Saml. Richardson;* and on the back, *36th Regt. Firm.* In Dr. Payne's collection.

37TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, *Presented by Sir Alexander Duff, Colonel of the 37th Rgt., to John Howard, bugler, in testimony of long and meritorious service for upwards of 30 years in the Corps.* Reverse, the arms of the Duff family—*Deus juvit, Deo juvante*—on a scroll. Ribbon, crimson with blue edge.

(2) Obverse, a garter and *North Hampshire,* a crown above; inside the circle the regimental number —*XXXVII.*—surrounded by a wreath of roses, shamrocks, and thistles. In the exergue, *July 12th, 1843.* Reverse, inscribed, *The best Marksman, Light Company,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A silver medal, 1⅝in. diameter. Ribbon, red with blue edge.

(3) A gold medal with obverse similar to No. 2, inscribed on the reverse, *To the Best Marksman.*

(4) Obverse, a star containing a garter, on which is inscribed, *Deus juvit, Deo juvante;* within the garter, *Prize XXXVII. Shot.* Reverse, plain. An oval, silver medal, 2.4in. by 1.7in., engraved. In the Murray collection.

(5) Obverse, a military trophy of arms, armour, flags, &c., on a pedestal. Above, *Auderates Fortuna Juvat;* below, *MDCCLXXIV. Sir Eyre Coote K.B. Colonel.* Reverse, *The Distinguished order of the advanced. Sequitur quos cætera pubes,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath tied with a ribbon below. In the

exergue the regimental number—*37*. A silver-gilt struck medal, 1$\frac{15}{16}$in. diameter. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(6) Obverse, in the centre, in gold filigree work, a drum, with crossed flags above, and surrounded by a bugle and cords, the whole surrounded by a lozenge-shaped border. On the medal a broad ribbon is engraved, having on one side of the central device *North Hampshire,* and on the other side *Regiment of Foot.* Behind, two crossed rifles, with fixed bayonets; in the upper angle a rose, and in the lower *37*, and below *1801*. The whole surrounded by a wreath composed of 6 crowns and floral emblems. Reverse, *1st. Merit at Shooting, awarded by Lieut. Colonel John Hope, to Quartermaster Samuel Woodford,* surrounded by a similar border to that on the obverse. Silver, 2in. diameter, all engraved except the centre: a ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(7) Obverse, the regimental number, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *Best Marksman, Captain Herrick's Company, 1835*. A circular silver engraved medal, 1$\frac{5}{8}$in. diameter, with raised rim, and ring for suspension.

38TH FOOT.—Obverse, the royal monogram—*G. R. III.*—in the centre; above is a crown; below, *XXXVIII. Regt.* Reverse, *38 Regt. To a deserving soldier, as a Token of faithful and meritorious service.* A bronze engraved medal, 1.5in. diameter (also issued in silver and silver-gilt), with loop for suspension.

40TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, inscribed *40th Regiment, German Town, Oct. 4, 1777,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, the American troops investing the

Store-house; above, *Reward of Merit.* A silver, and also a bronze, medal, 1¾in. diameter, worn with a narrow dark blue ribbon.

(2) Obverse, *For seven years' fidelity,* surmounted by the Prince of Wales' plumes; below, a Sphinx, and surrounded by the legend, *1st. Battn. Prince of Wales' Volunteers: South Lancashire Regt. Total Abstinence Society.* Reverse, *Reward of Merit,* surrounded by a wreath of roses and laurels. A silver struck medal, 1.5in. diameter.

(3) A gold Maltese cross. Obverse, in the centre, *Stedfast and true for ten years;* and on each of the four limbs, *XL. T. A. S.* Reverse, the recipient's name, and date of presentation.

(4) A silver Maltese cross. On the arms, engraved, *B. H. of X. L.*

(5) A silver eight-pointed star. Obverse, in the centre, a raised Maltese cross, with *T. A. S.* on the arms. In the centre of the cross a raised shield, inscribed *XL.* Reverse, plain, with recipient's name engraved.

(6) Obverse, in the centre, a Sphinx, with *Egypt* below, surrounded by laurel-branches, outside which, on a scroll, is engraved *40th Somersetshire Regt. Foot.* Reverse, *For soldierly merit, 1815;* and below, on a scroll, *Will. Wooley.* A silver engraved medal, 1⅝in. diameter, with raised rim and loop for suspension. This, and the same man's Waterloo medal, are in Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(7) *For gallant conduct before Ciudad Roderigo, awarded by Lieut.-Col. Horcout. Edward Porter, 1st. Battn. 40th.* Sold, with his six-clasp Peninsula at Sotheby's, June 29th, 1904.

41ST FOOT.—*Detroit, Queenstown, Miami, Reward of Merit, John Davids, 1817.* Hall-marked.

42ND FOOT.—(1) Obverse, troops marching through a mountainous country; below, *Pyrenees;* a figure of Saint Andrew, and the regimental motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit* above; a thistle on each side. Reverse, inscribed, *Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula;* above, a flying figure of Victory; below, within a wreath, *42nd R. H. Rt.* A silver medal, struck, 1.3in. diameter, worn with dark blue ribbon. Instituted in 1819.

(2) Obverse, *Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Waterloo.* Reverse, *XLII.*, within a laurel-wreath. Suspended from a bar engraved *Victoria.* Ribbon, crimson with blue edges. This medal is in Lord Cheylesmore's collection.

(3) Similar to No. 1, the only difference being in the reverse, where a Sphinx and *Egypt* are substituted for the number of the regiment. It was given to six or eight survivors of the Battle of Alexandria. Ribbon, red with blue edges.

(4) A large silver medal, 2in. diameter. Obverse, the head of Sir Ralph Abercromby; legend, *Abercrombius dux in Egypto, Cecidit Victor. 28 Mar., 1801.* Reverse, a Highlander (Major Stirling) capturing a French standard, with the Gaelic inscription, *Na Fir a choisin bvaidh' san cphait, 21 Mar., 1801* ("These are the heroes who won victory in Egypt"). Engraved on the edge of the medal, in Gaelic, *O'n Chomun ghaeleach d'on fhreiceadan dubh na XLII Rt.* ("From the London Highland Society, to the Black Watch, or 42nd Regiment").

(5) Obverse, a shield, on which is a figure of St. Andrew crucified, with the letters *R. H. R.* in the

left, right, and bottom divisions of the shield; above the shield, XLII; below, *Nemo me impune Lacessit,* surrounded by a beaded circle. Reverse, engraved, *Egypt, Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse,* surrounded by a beaded circle. On the edge, *A token of respect from the non-commissioned officers of the 42nd Regt. to Corporal J. Mackenzie, 1817.* A large silver engraved medal, 2⅛in. diameter. It has a raised border, and elaborate suspender composed of thistles, with ring for the ribbon to pass through. In the Murray collection.

(6) Obverse, a circular badge; in the centre, St. Andrew's Cross; in the centre of the cross, *P. H.;* and on the two upper arms, *Palma Virtuti;* engraved on the circle, *Nemo me impune lacessit.* Reverse, engraved, *XLII. Defence, Defiance, 100 yards distant Best marksman.* A silver badge, with crown and ring for suspension; below, two thistles, 1¼in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

(7) Obverse, troops marching through a mountainous country; below, *Pyrenees;* a figure of Saint Andrew, and the regimental motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit* above; a thistle on each side. Reverse, emblematic figure of Fame, Peninsula honours, &c. Sold at Debenham's, May 1st, 1903, with 7-bar Peninsula medal: *Corunna, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nile, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse,* both to *James McIntosh.*

(8) A large silver cross, inscribed, *For Merit, Corunna, 1809.* Sold at Debenham's on November 24th, 1899, together with the same man's 4-bar M.G.S. medal: *Corunna, Salamanca, Orthes, Toulouse.*

(9) A large silver medal, inscribed *42nd Waterloo*

1815, the gift of the Sergeants, Corporals, and privates to Donald Davidson.

(10) *The gift of the Officers to D. Macpherson. Merit rewarded, 1818.*

(11) Obverse, *For military merit,* within a wreath; *42* on a shield below. Reverse, *Royal Highland Regiment. John Howe, 1809.*

43RD FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a royal crown, beneath which is suspended a bugle; the regimental number *—43; Presented by the officers of the Regiment to Private Henry Wharton, 43rd Lt. Infantry, for long service and good conduct.* Reverse, inscribed, *Served seven campaigns in Spain and France. Present at the battles of Vimiera, Douro, Talavera, Cos, Busaco, Sabugal, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Roderigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse.*

(2) Obverse, a bugle and cords, between which is the regimental number—*43*—surrounded by a garter, with the inscription, *Monmouthshire Light Infantry,* and surrounded by a crown. The whole is mounted on a silver engraved medal, 1½in. diameter, with richly chased background. Reverse, engraved, *Distinguished conduct in action,* surrounded by two olive-branches, the whole of the field engraved with lines; around the edge, *Colour-Sergeant R. Jermy.* Ribbon, crimson with white edges, on which are loose bars, engraved *Bayonne, 23rd Nov. 1813; France, Pyrenees, Peninsula, Spain, Portugal, Flanders, America.* This rare decoration is in Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(3) Obverse, a bugle, with the regimental number *—43*—between the cords, surmounted by a crown and surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *For*

Military Merit. Corporal J. McCawley. From his Comrades: 1815. A large silver engraved medal, with raised border and loop for suspension.

(4) Obverse, *43. Monmouthshire,* with wreath and crown. Reverse, *To the best shot, 1800. Won by Capt. J. Earle. The gift of Lt. Colonel Rd. Stuart.* A silver engraved medal.

(5) Obverse, *43* within a wreath. *Valour and merit rewarded.* On a scroll, *Given to Wm. Thomson for assisting a wounded officer out of action at Bunker's Hill, 1775.* Reverse, *Given by the Officers of His Majesty's 43rd. Regiment, in the year 1785, to J. Loftus, to perpetuate the memory of his distinguished Conduct at the Battle of Bunker's Hill: June 17th, 1775.* A gold medal.

(6) A silver Maltese cross. Obverse, on each of the arms is engraved one of the following names: *Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Peninsula,* and the figures *43* in the centre; 1⅝in. square, with slightly raised border all round. The reverse is plain, with the recipient's name, *John Cook,* engraved in running hand; ring and bar for suspension. Another to *C. Nugent.* Another to *C. McGouvan.*

44TH FOOT.—Obverse, a bugle, within a double laurel-wreath; above, *6th April, 1812.* Reverse, *C. Little, 44th Rgt. of Foot. A volunteer in the leading column of attack at the assault of Badajoz.* A silver medal. In the Whitaker collection.

45TH FOOT.—(1) A large silver Maltese cross (similar to the first-class cross of the 88th). In the centre *45th Regt.,* and on each of the arms of the cross three battles: *Talavera, Busaco, Nive; Fuentes, d'Onor, Pyrenees, Nivelle; Salamanca, Vittoria, Badajoz; Ciudad Rodrigo, Toulouse, Orthes.*

(2) Obverse, the Arms of the town of Nottingham. Reverse, *To the best shot, 1803; the gift of Lt.-Col. Wm. Guard.*

46TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a bugle, and the regimental number—*46*—within a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *Presented to Color-Sergeant John Marsh by the Light Company of the 46th Rgt., previous to his discharge, as a Testimonial of their respect and esteem. Belfast, 22nd of October, 1852.*

(2) Obverse, *After 25 years' service in the 46th. Dominica.* Reverse, *Presented by the Hon. Commd. Officers, and Privates of the Light Company to C. S.* (Colour-Sergt.) *S. Scottock as a token of their respect and esteem.*

(3) *46th. South Devonshire Regt. 1812. A reward for conspicuous military merit to A. Clark.* Silver, oval.

48TH FOOT.—Obverse, the regimental number—*48*—with crown above; the recipient's name engraved on a scroll; below, *Northamptonshire, 1819.* Reverse inscription, the names of Peninsula battles in which the recipient was engaged; they vary in number from one to eleven, the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A silver engraved medal, 1½in. diameter. Ribbon, red with blue edges. Instituted in 1819.

49TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, the regimental number—*49*—within a wreath of roses, shamrocks, and thistles; a crown above, and *P. Charlotte of Wales.* Reverse, *April 17, 1837,* within a wreath; legend, *Temperance Society Established.* A silver medal, 1.6in. diameter.

(2) Obverse, *Princess Charlotte of Wales, 1st Royal Berkshire Regt.* In the centre, a Dragon and *China* between a wreath, with crown above.

Reverse, *A. T. A. Battalion. Branch established 6th. Feby., 1894.* A small silver medal.

(3) Obverse, *Vittoria, Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca,* in six lines. Reverse, in the centre, *Peninsula,* surrounded by *To Corpl. Thomas Quin: 49th. Regiment.* A silver medal, 1¾in. diameter, all engraved, with raised rim, and loop for suspension. The medal is hall-marked for 1826, and, as the 49th were not in the Peninsula War, this man probably served in some other regiment, and was amongst the many who were either discharged or transferred after *Toulouse.* The medal is evidently one of those frequently given to an old and deserving comrade on his retiring from service. Quin evidently retired in 1826, when the medal was given. It was probably presented by his comrades.

(4) Obverse, *49. Lake Ontario, 1813,* within a wreath; *Hertfordshire Regt.* under. Reverse, *Presented to James Fitz Gibbon, Lieut. by his brother subalterns in recognition of his daring exploit on the 24th. June, when he caused the surrender of upwards of 500 of the enemy.* An oval gold medal.

50TH FOOT.—Obverse, In relief, a lion and crown, with motto on a scroll: *Quo fas et gloria ducunt.* Reverse, *Best shot of the 50th Regiment.* A silver medal 1⅝in. diameter, with steel clip for suspension.

51ST FOOT.—Obverse, a bust of George III., in armour. Reverse, *Sergeant Landry, a faithful Soldier of the Fifty-first Regiment.* A silver medal.

52ND FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a bugle, and *LII.,* within a laurel-wreath; above, *6th April, 1812.* Reverse, *a volunteer in the leading column of attack at the assault of Badajoz. The officers of the 52nd Regiment to —— 52nd Regiment.* (1⅜in. diameter.)

(2) A similar medal, having on the reverse, *At the assault of St. Sebastian;* and on the obverse, the date—*31st Aug., 1813*. The letters are embossed, with the exception of the name of the battle and that of the recipient, which are engraved.

Both these medals are silver; the ribbon is crimson with blue edges.

53RD FOOT.—Silver bars attached to a blue and red ribbon, 2⅛in. wide, in two equal stripes. Obverse, a silver plate, with *2nd Batt. 53rd Rgt., or Shropshire,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath, with one or more bars inscribed with the name of a battle. Reverse, the recipient's name. Only fifteen sergeants got this rare decoration.

According to Colonel Rogerson's "*Records of the 53rd Regiment,*" the following were the sergeants who received the decoration:

SIX BARS.

S. Sutcliffe J. Whitehead James Mellor Josh. Rushton	*Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Toulouse.*

FIVE BARS.

Geo. Bannister W. Hartley W. West	*Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Toulouse.*

THREE BARS.

John Whiteley	*Talavera, Salamanca. Toulouse.*

THREE BARS.

J. Robertshaw	*Talavera, Vittoria, Pyrenees.*

TWO BARS.

John Wilton Abm. Peel Henry Cockroft	*Talavera, Salamanca,*

TWO BARS.

W. Brookshank ..... *Salamanca, Toulouse.*

ONE BAR.

Thos. Cox .....
John Smith ..... } *Salamanca.*

55TH FOOT.—Obverse, *LV.* on the centre. Reverse, inscribed, *First Shot,* or *Second Shot.* A small silver Maltese cross, with loop and ring.

56TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a castle and key, within a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *Total Abstinence Society: 56th Rgt.* A silver medal, 1.4in. diameter, with laureated bar, similar to that of the New Zealand Medal. On the light blue ribbon is fastened a six-pointed silver star, with an anchor in the centre.

(2) Obverse, *56,* surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by a laurel-wreath; on the left *G.*, and on the right *R.;* above, on a scroll, *Pompadours;* below, on an inverse scroll, *R. Mulligan. 1813.* Reverse, in capital letters, arranged in a circle round the outside, *A reward for Military Merit.* A round silver medal, with raised edge, $1\frac{7}{8}$ diameter, with ring for suspension.

57TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, within a shield, *57th Rgt.*, three swords and a crown; *Friendship* above. Reverse, inscribed, *Trinidad, May 1st, 1798. Social Club.* A silver medal for officers.

(2) Obverse, the regimental number, with a crown above, and below, on a scroll, *Albuhera,* the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *James Walter. A tribute of regard from his comrades in arms. November, 1818.* A silver medal, all engraved, $1\frac{5}{8}$in. diameter, and suspended by a ring

from a silver bar, inscribed, *Albuhera, Vittoria, Toulouse.*

(3) *A reward for Military Merit, given to Wm. Johnston, 2nd Battn., 1812.*

58TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, the arms of Gibraltar; above, *Montis insignia Calpe LVIII. Regt.* Reverse, *Gibraltar MDCCLXXXII.*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath, with crown above. A gilt medal, 1½in. diameter.

(2) Obverse, a castle; above, *Gibraltar;* below, *Maida;* in the exergue, on a scroll, *LVIII. Regt. Foot.* Reverse, *Presented to William Condon by his comrades in arms, 1809.* A thin silver engraved medal, 1⅞in. diameter, with loop and raised rim. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(3) Obverse, in the centre, a castle; above, *58;* below, a horseshoe and key. Above, *Regiment of Foot;* and below all, on a scroll, *Gibraltar.* Reverse, *Marksman's Prize, B Company, 1835.* A silver engraved medal, 1⅝in. diameter, with raised rim and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(4) Obverse, *1st. Class, 58th Regt. School. First premium: Colombo: Dec: 1836.* Reverse, *This medal was awarded to Edwin King for ability and good conduct.* A silver engraved medal, 1¾in. diameter.

60TH FOOT.—(1) A silver eight-pointed star. Obverse, a raised Maltese cross, in the centre of which, on a raised shield, *4/60.* On the second, third, and fourth arms of the cross, *T. A. S.* The points of the star are all ornamented with engraved leaves, &c. Reverse, plain; recipient's name engraved.

(2) Obverse, *LX*, surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Below *Royal American Regiment*. Reverse, *Merit. Awarded 26th. June, 1800, by Lieut.-Col. Wm. Macleod*. On edge, *Edward Thorpe*. A circular silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter, with raised rim and loop.

61ST FOOT.—(1) Obverse, in the centre, a Sphinx over *Egypt*, a crown above, and below, *61*, sur-

rounded by two laurel-branches. Reverse, *For Military Merit, 1816*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A thin silver engraved medal, 1.65in. diameter, with a thick rim. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(2) Obverse, *Sergt. Robt. Hogg: 61st. Foot.* Reverse, within a wreath, *Maida, Talavera; Busaco; Tarbes; Burgos; Nivelle; Nive*. A small gold medal, all engraved.

(3) *1814, Military Merit rewarded by the Officers of the Regiment, given to W. Hall.*

(4) Obverse, a lion couchant above on an oval shield, *61,* with two flags and bayonets on either side. In the exergue, *S. Gloucester Regiment. 1814.* Reverse, *Military merit rewarded by the officers of the regiment* (in capital letters) *given to William Hall.* A silver engraved medal, 2⅛in. by 1⅝in., with a corded border.

(5) *1814, Military Merit rewarded by the Officers of the Regiment, given to W. Hall.*

62ND FOOT.—(1) Obverse, *H.M. 62nd Regiment, No. 292,* within a beaded border, and above two laurel-branches. Reverse, *Wm. O'Brien. For good conduct.* A silver engraved medal, 1⅝in. diameter.

(2) A similar medal. See wood-cut, page 268.

64TH FOOT.—(1) *The gift of Lieutenant-Colonel Geo: Crawstone to Sergeant H. Stacey: the best shot for 1803.*

(2) *2nd. Battn. 64th. South Staffordshire Regt.: Wm: Crymble, 1816, for Military Virtue.*

65TH FOOT.—*North Riding Regt. 1800, given to John Macdonald for merit.* An oval silver medal.

66TH FOOT.—Obverse, a star of sixteen points; in the centre, *66,* surrounded by a band; above, *Berkshire;* below, *Regiment.* A loop for suspension. Reverse, plain. Of Indian manufacture. In the Payne collection.

68TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a crown, from which is suspended a bugle; within the cords, *68;* the whole encircled by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *Total Abstinence Society, 68 D.L.I. V. years.* A silver struck medal, 1⅛in. diameter, with iron clip and ring.

(2) *N. Ross, a tribute of regard from fellow soldiers, 1815.* An oval silver medal.

(3) *68th Regiment (Light Infantry), for Merit and Faithful Service, 1817. R. Williams.* Silver.

69TH FOOT.—A shooting medal: *From Lieut. Col. Brisbane for merit. 1801.*

70TH FOOT.—Obverse, a soldier kneeling, and firing in a hilly country. Reverse, a wreath of laurel enclosing a garter, crowned. On it, *Surrey;* within, *LXX.* A silver medal.

71ST FOOT.—(1) Obverse, *71st H. L. I., for good conduct and faithful services, 10 yrs.' service.* Reverse, a figure of St. Andrew, and *Nemo me impune lacessit,* surrounded by *Peninsula, Roleia, Vimiera, Almarez.* A silver engraved medal.

(2) Obverse, a bugle, and the regimental number —*71.* Reverse, plain. A bar for suspension is inscribed, *Prize Shot, 1849.* A silver star, with yellow ribbon.

(3) Obverse, the regimental number—*71*—and a crown; *For courage, loyalty, and good conduct,* above; below, *10 years' service.* Reverse, *Tria juncta in uno;* a rose, thistle, and shamrock entwined. A silver engraved medal, 1.6in. diameter, with light blue ribbon.

(4) A copper medal, similar to the above, but with the words, *For five years' service,* engraved.

(5) Obverse, a scroll, and *71st Highland Light infantry* in the centre; *Hindostan* and a crown above; *For courage, good conduct, and faithful service;* a bugle, *30 years' service,* and thistles below. Reverse, St. Andrew, *Nemo me impune lacessit,* and *Peninsula. Roleia, Vimiera, Almarez, Vittoria, Nive, Pyrenees, Orthes, Waterloo, Fuentes d'Onor.* A silver engraved medal. Ribbon, crimson, with blue edges.

(6) Obverse, on a wreath, *For courage, loyalty, and*

good conduct; in the centre, a crown; beneath, *71st; 22½ years' service.* Reverse, a rose, shamrock, and thistle entwined, with motto, *Tria juncta in uno.* A silver engraved medal. Ribbon, crimson with blue edge. In the Murray collection.

(7) A similar medal to No. 6, in Lord Cheylesmore's collection, is engraved, *21 years' service.*

(8) Obverse, *a Reward for Attention.* Reverse, a crown; below, *71,* and the motto, *Tria juncta in uno.* A small silver medal, all engraved.

(9) A similar medal to No. 3, but struck instead of being engraved. Bronze-gilt, for *10 years' service.* Most probably a later issue.

(10) Obverse, a thistle, crowned, *G.R LXXI.* Reverse, *Merit rewarded by Lt. Colonel Denis Pack, to Sergt. John Campbell: No. 5 Company, Best Shot for 1801: in the 71st. Highland Regt:*

(11) Obverse, the head of Queen Victoria. Reverse, a wreath, enclosing a crown, and the regimental number—*71.* On edge, *Presented to Robert Miller, a token of regard, from his Comrades.* This medal, and also the recipient's L.S. and G.C. medal, dated 1841, were sold in London July 31st, 1902.

72ND FOOT.—(1) Obverse, emblems, a crown, thistle, and elephant; *Hindostan. LXXII.* Reverse, *Given by Lt. Col. Hugh Fraser to the best shot in the 72nd. Highlanders, for the year 1800 Won by Sergt. G. Mc. Kenzie at Perth.*

(2) *72nd. Foot, 2nd. Battalion Reward of Merit, adjudged to Wm. Benton, 1808.*

73RD FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a wreath of thistles and roses, with the regimental number—*73*— in the centre. Reverse, inscribed, *Prize for the best marksman.* A silver, engraved medal, 1½in. diameter.

(2) Obverse, *G.R.* crowned, above *73*, below on a ribbon *Second Battn.*, with *Highlanders* underneath. On either side of the crown is a thistle stalk. Reverse, *A reward for military merit. Given by the Officers to John Williams, 1810, Mangalore.* A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter, with loop for suspension.

(3) A gold medal. Obverse, *73* within a wreath, *Merit.* Reverse, *Ceylon, 7th. July, 1818* (*Lance-Corporal McLaughlan*). See also pp. 54-5.

74TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, inscribed, *Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, C. Roderigo, Badajoz,* and the regimental number—*74*—within a wreath of laurel. Reverse, inscribed, *Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthez, Toulouse,* and *74*, within a wreath of laurel. A silver medal, with yellow ribbon. This medal was awarded in three classes: the first had eight battles and upwards; the second, six or seven; the third, four or five—the design in all cases being the same. It was worn with a crimson ribbon with blue edges. A large ring was attached for suspension. Instituted in 1814. The medals vary in size, the wreath and number being raised, and the names of the battles engraved on either side.

(2) A bronze medal was also issued, with obverse similar to the above, but with a plain reverse.

(3) Obverse, a soldier taking aim. Reverse, *Presented by Bt. Major Campbell, 74th Regt., to L. Corpl. Dale, as the best shot in the light company, on the 3rd Nov., 1845.* A silver medal, engraved.

(4) *Reward of Merit. Presented to D. Fraser 1809.*

75TH FOOT.—(1) *The gift of the Officers, won by James Bruce at Edinboro, July 21st. 1815.*

(2) Obverse, a crown; above, a thistle; below, *75*. Reverse, *The reward of Merit.* Inscribed on a shield,

The gift of Lieut. Col. Alex. Cumine, and the officers of His Majesty's 75! Highland Regt: to Sergt. A. Stewat, for his superior skill in the firings of his Company 1801. An oval silver medal.

(3) Obverse, the regimental badge. Reverse, *Military Merit rewarded, M. Murray: from his comrades, 1815.* A silver medal.

76TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, *Prize medal for best shot in E Company 76th Regiment;* a crown and wreath below. Reverse, *Presented by the officers of the 76th regiment. 1837.* A silver medal. 1¼in. diameter.

(2) Obverse, elephant, crown above; below, *India LXXVI.* within two laurel-branches and *G.R.* on either side. Reverse, *The Gift of Lieut. Col. Maxwell commanding His Majesty's 76th Regt. of Foot. To Serjt. J. Blow, best shot in the Corps.* Had also two-bar M.G.S. medal—*Corunna, Nive.*

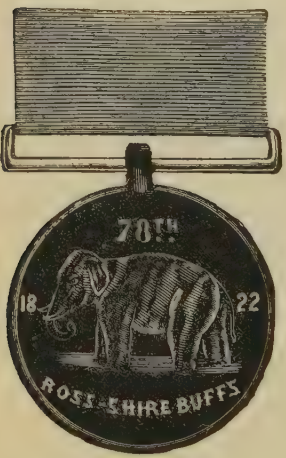
77TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, the regimental number—77—surmounted by the Prince of Wales' plumes and motto, *Ich dien;* below, on a scroll, *Peninsula;* a branch of laurel on either side. Reverse, *Elbodon, Ciudad-Roderigo, Badajoz,* inscribed, with the recipient's name on the edge. Struck in silver and bronze, 1.4in. diameter; ribbon, red with blue edges. This medal was instituted in January, 1818. It was also given to the survivors of the battle of *Seringapatam,* in gold and silver; and is also found with the word *Peninsula* engraved on the reverse.

(2) Obverse, same as the above. Reverse, a figure of Minerva placing a laurel-wreath upon the head of a young man, attired in classical costume. In the background a hill, on the top of which is a Roman temple. Legend, in the exergue, *Discite hinc Juvenes.* Most

probably a regimental-school medal. Struck in white metal.

(3) *77th. East Middlesex, Military merit rewarded: W. Jones 1809.*

(4) Obverse, The regimental number 77, with a crown above, over which, on a scroll, *East Middlesex Regt.* Below two olive branches joined by a scroll, on which is engraved the recipient's name *J. Powell.*



In the exergue *1812.* Reverse, *Military merit Rewarded.* An oval silver engraved medal, 2¼in. by 1¾in., with raised rim and loop for suspension.

78TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, an elephant; above, *78th;* below, *Ross-shire Buffs;* at the head of the elephant, *18;* at his tail, *22.* Reverse, in a circle, *Angus Campbell, 25 yrs: Good Service;* in the centre, *India, Mayda, Java.* An engraved silver medal, 1.4in. diameter, with clip and loop for suspension.

(2) Obverse, The badge of the regiment and *Assaye.*

Reverse, *Reward of Military Virtue. Rosshire Buffs 1819: India: Java: A. Grant. 2nd. Battn. 78th. Rosshire Buffs.*

(3) Reverse, *Reward of Merit & Military Virtue, 1809. J. Ross.* A silver-gilt medal.

79TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a shield, inscribed *79*, and surrounded by a military trophy. Reverse, a radiated star; in the centre a Sphinx; below, *Egypt, Waterloo, and Peninsula.* Round the outside of the medal a scroll, inscribed *Egmont-op-Zee, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse.* The medal was instituted in 1819, and was given in two classes: silver for twelve years' good conduct, and bronze for seven years'. It was discontinued in 1838. The design of both classes was exactly the same. It is a small medal, 1¼in. diameter, with dark green ribbon.

(2) Obverse, a Sphinx; on the pedestal, *LXXIX Regt.* Reverse, four skulls, surrounded by *For Gallant Conduct. 1801. J. McLaren.* A triangular badge (1½in. long), silver, with loop for suspension. In the Murray collection.

(3) Obverse, a Highland soldier in full uniform, leaning on a drawn sword. Above, the legend, *Camerons.* Reverse, a laurel-wreath surrounding the inscription, *Best shot at 120 yards.* A bronze medal.

82ND FOOT.—Obverse, in the centre, the Prince of Wales' plumes and motto, *Ich Dien;* below, *82,* surrounded by the legend, *Prince of Wales' Volunteers.* Reverse, *Military Merit. W. Aldridge, 1815;* below, on a scroll, *Barossa; Pyrenees; Orthes.* A silver engraved medal. In the Murray collection.

83RD FOOT.—(1) *A reward for military merit, presented to Wm. Hall by his comrades: 1815.*

(2) A gold medal. *Award of Merit,* in a wreath in relief. Reverse, *Given to Samuel Holt, Quartermaster 83rd. Foot, for Meritorious Service 1815.*

(3) Oval gold medal, inscribed *Ciudad-Roderigo, 83rd. Regiment of Foot* within a wreath. Reverse, *A reward for Distinguished Conduct, 19 January, 1812, J. Wiley, Serjt.*

84TH FOOT.—Obverse, in the centre a rose. surmounted by a crown; below, on a ribbon, *84th. Foot,* surrounded by the inscription, *York and Lancaster.* Reverse, *The reward of Merit, 1810; awarded to John Crossley.* A silver engraved medal, $1\frac{3}{8}$in. diameter, with raised rim and loop for suspension.

85TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a bugle horn. Above, in raised letters, *85th Light Infantry;* below, engraved, *Fuentes d'Onor.* Reverse, *The reward of;* below, a space for engraving the recipient's name, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A struck medal, $1\frac{7}{16}$in. diameter, with T-shaped loop for suspension.

(2) A silver and enamel star, *Reward of Merit, 85th. King's Light Infantry.*

86TH FOOT.—(1) *To the best shot for 1803: from Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford and the Officers.*

(2) Obverse, *G.R.,* a crown above; below, *86,* surrounded by a wreath. Reverse, *The gift of Lieut. Col. Js. Phillips Lloyd, Commanding His Majesty's 86th. Regt. of Foot: To Quartermaster James Carr, as a token of his high regard for him as a soldier. 20th. May 1801.* A silver medal, all engraved, with loop for suspension.

87TH FOOT.—(1) At the Battle of Barossa a sergeant (P. Masterson) of this regiment captured a French eagle of the 8th Regiment, being the first taken from

the French during the Peninsula War. The officers, in commemoration of this had gold eagles struck, which they wore on anniversaries, and social occasions. On the breast of the eagle was a silver wreath, from which is suspended a label bearing the word *Barossa,* and on the reverse *Graham,* the name of the commanding officer, afterwards Lord Lynedoch. The non-commissioned officers and men adopted a somewhat similar device in silver, and which is sometimes found attached to the ribbons of their Peninsula medals. On the gold eagle a small diamond forms the eye. Lord Gough's eagle had the Prince of Wales' plumes above, and an Irish harp below.

(2) Obverse, in the centre, an eagle; on a grenade below, *87,* surrounded by a wreath of shamrocks. Above, a crown; on either side an Irish harp and the Prince of Wales' plumes; below, on a scroll, *Faugh a ballagh.* Reverse, *The Reward of Merit. For Gallantry. Given by Colonel Hugh Gough to Sergt. Patrick Donnelly: 18th June, 1813.* A silver medal with an ornamental border, all engraved.

(3) A silver medal. Obverse, *The 2nd. Bn. 87th Prince of Wales' Own Irish Regt.,* eagle and harp. Reverse, within a wreath, *Tarifa, John Walters, 1814, Reward for Merit and Military Virtue.*

(4) Reverse, *The Gift of the officers of the 1st. Battn. 87th. Prince of Wales' Regt. to Ensign Peter Benson Husband, in consequence of his very gallant conduct before Buenos Ayres, 5 July 1807, whilst serving as a Volunteer.* A gold, oval engraved medal, 2in. by $1\frac{7}{8}$in. Weight, 1oz. 10dwt.

(5) A circular engraved medal, presented for gallantry at Buenos Ayres, 1807.

(6) Reverse, *Presented to Qr-Master Sergt. Wm. Grady for conspicuous bravery at Buenos Ayres, by Lt. Colonel Sir Edward Butler, on his appointment as Qr-Master to the 2nd. Battn. of the Regiment.* A gold medal.

88TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, in the centre is the regimental number—*88*—and on the limbs of the cross twelve Peninsular victories are inscribed. This is the first-class medal; it is a large silver Maltese cross, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. square, with the recipient's name engraved. Reverse, a Sphinx and *Egypt*. Some medals have the reverse plain, the recipient's name alone being engraved.

(2) The second-class medal. Obverse, a figure of Hibernia, holding in her right hand a wreath, and in her left a harp. Reverse, *88*, within a laurel-wreath, and inscribed with from seven to eleven Peninsular victories. A silver medal, 1.35in. diameter, the recipient's name indented on the edge.

(3) The third class medal. Obverse, similar to the second-class medal. Reverse, Peninsular victories, inscribed, from one to six. A small silver medal, 1in. diameter, with the recipient's name engraved on the edge.

All the medals have a bar for suspension, inscribed *Peninsula*. Ribbon, red with blue edges. The medals were instituted in 1818, and 70 first-class, 145 second-class, and 217 third-class were issued.

(4) Obverse, a crown, below which is the regimental number—*88*—with rows of bullets, encircled by a wreath. Reverse, *Prize medal adjudged to John Walsh 1816 for the best Marksman*. A small silver medal, with an ornamental buckle of oak-leaves. In the Murray collection.

(5) Obverse, a soldier firing, inside a circle; outside, above, *Connaught Rangers;* below, a spray of shamrocks. Reverse, in the centre, a figure *8,* surrounded by a garter, on which is inscribed, *Quis Separabit;* above, a crown; below, an Irish harp; surrounding the whole a wreath of shamrocks. A silver medal, 1.4in. diameter. The figure on the reverse probably has reference to the company of the regiment.

In Colonel Gaskell's collection there is one with 5 within the garter.

(6) Obverse inscribed *Badajos, April 5th, 1812,* with harp and *88th* within wreath. Reverse, *For Valour* (*J. Murphy*). A gold medal.

90TH FOOT.—(1) A gold medal to *Lieut: W. C. Browne for services, Aug. 18: 1804.*

(2) Obverse, the Regimental device. Reverse, *Presented to P. Maitland, 90th. Perthshire Volunteers, by his brethren in arms, for conspicuous military merit: 1815.*

91ST FOOT.—(1) Obverse, *Wm. Wood, Light Infantry, 91st Regiment: Dublin, 10th Nov., 1819.* Reverse, *Battles in Spain and France, 91st Rgt: Vittoria 7 June 1812, Nivelle 28-30 July 1812, Pyrenees 10 Nov. 1812, Nive 9 Dec. 1812, Bayonne 13 Dec. 1812, Orthes 27 March 1813, Aire 2 March 1813, Toulouse 10 April 1813; Waterloo 16 June 1815; Paris 31st July 1815. Awarded for distinction in the fields named.* A copper engraved medal. Ribbon, crimson with blue edges. In the Murray collection. Many of the battles inscribed on the medal have wrong dates attached, notably *Orthes, Waterloo,* &c.

(2) *91st. Highlanders, for Merit, awarded to Dugl. Campbell 1816.* An oval medal.

92ND FOOT.—(1) Obverse, *92* in a wreath, below *Pass of Maya 1813*. Reverse, *Presented by the officers of the Regt. to J. A. Davie in recognition of his distinguished conduct in action*. A small gold medal.

(2) Obverse, *92* within a wreath. Reverse, *Egypt* within a wreath. On edge *Alexandria 1801* and the recipient's name. A silver, struck medal, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. diameter.

93RD FOOT.—Obverse, *93*, surmounted by the regimental badge, within a wreath. Reverse, *Presented to G. Mackay, by his brethren in arms, a token of regard: 1817*. An oval silver medal.

94TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a crown and elephant, above which are the words, *Scotch Brigade;* below, the regimental number—*XCIV*.—and a wreath of thistles. Reverse, *Fuentes d'Onor 5 May 1812, Ciudad Roderigo 19 Jan. 1812, Badajoz 6 April 1812, Salamanca 22 July 1812, Vittoria 21 June 1813, Pyrenees 28 July 1813, Nivelle 10 Nov. 1813, Nive 13 Dec. 1813, Orthes 27 Feb. 1814, Toulouse 10 April 1814;* surrounded by a laurel-wreath, a crown above. A silver medal, $1\frac{3}{8}$in. diameter, suspended from a bar inscribed *Peninsula*. Ribbon, crimson with blue edges.

(2) Obverse, an elephant, *Ninety-fourth, Scotch Brigade*. Reverse, *Seringapatam: Presented to Wm. Chalmers, a token of regard from the Private Soldiers of the Scotch Brigade, to a worthy Comrade: 1817*. A silver engraved medal.

95TH FOOT (RIFLE BRIGADE).—(1) Obverse, a bugle, suspended from a crown, *95* in the centre; above, on a scroll, *Rifle Corps;* below, a laurel-wreath. Re-

verse, *St. Sebastian, Peninsula 31 de Agosto de 1813,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A clasp is inscribed, *Forlorn hope* on the front, and *J. H. Sergt.* on the back. A silver engraved medal, 1⅜in. diameter, with dark green ribbon. In the Murray collection.

(2) Obverse, a small Maltese cross, with lions rampant between the arms; in the centre, a crown and garter, with *Rifle Brigade* inscribed. Reverse, a bugle in the centre, *Marksman* on the garter. A silver medal. Ribbon, dark green with black edges.

(3) A silver-gilt cross, inscribed, *Best Shot in the Battalion.*

(4) A silver cross, inscribed, *Best Shot in each Company.*

(5) A bronze-gilt badge with loop for suspension. Obverse, an oval shield with a bust of Lord Nelson; above, *Admiral Lord Nelson of the Nile;* below, *April 2, 1801;* on either side of the shield are trophies of flags, cannons, anchors, &c. Reverse, plain. This badge is most likely one of those given to a few soldiers of this regiment who served as marines at the battle of Copenhagen, and mentioned in Sir William Cope's *History of the Rifle Brigade,* but its connection with the regiment cannot be proved.

(6) Obverse, a bugle-horn, with a crown above, surrounded by a garter, on which is inscribed, *Rifle Battalion.* Reverse, a trophy of flags and arms, with a shield bearing an anchor, and inscribed, *Victory off Copenhagen;* a ship above the shield. A silver engraved medal, 1½in. diameter.

(7) Obverse, a bugle-horn, with a crown above; below, *95,* surrounded by a garter, on which is inscribed, *Rifle Regiment.* Reverse, *Monte Video.* A silver engraved medal, 1½in. diameter.

(8) Obverse, *Forlorn Hope;* below, *Ciudad Rodrigo Badajoz,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *Edward Costello 1st Battn 95th Rifles.* A small, silver medal, with raised edge and letters, and loop for suspension.

(9) Obverse, a bugle and crown, *95th. Rifle Regt.* Reverse, *Presented to James Mc Donald, Captain, by his Brother Officers in recognition of his most gallant*

conduct at the capture of Monte Video, 1807. An oval gold medal.

(10) A small Maltese gold-cross, centre of obverse inscribed *95th. Rifle Regt.* Bugle and crown. Reverse, *Vimiera. P. Brown: Sergt.*

(11) A silver and enamelled cross given to Sergeant Staples *For valour at Monte Video 1807.*

(12) A gold and enamel cross, with *Corunna: Barrosa: Vittoria: Pyrenees* on the arms; *95* within a wreath in the centre.

(13) Obverse, *Rifle Brigade: Serg. John Reaks:* soldier firing from the knee, laurel branches below. Reverse, *Marksman* on the regimental badge, laurel-branches at sides. A plated copper medal.

(14) A badge for *Gwalior* awarded to *Lieut. H. R. Williams,* 95th Regiment, 1859. Sold at Debenham's, March 29th, 1900.

(15) To *J. Baldwin,* for services at *Barossa,* 1811.

(16) A silver regimental transferable badge of the 95th Rifle Regiment, a bugle-horn suspended, inscribed *1st. and 2nd. Battalion,* a clasp for *Copenhagen.* A crown, on either side, and below, *Prize 95 medal, 120 yards.* On the suspender, *Sergeant J. Ault.* The Hall-mark is 1801.

(17) Obverse, *I/R Bdge: Sevastopol.* Reverse, *346 Days siege 1855 and 1856.* A gold engraved cross.

96TH FOOT.—(1) A silver star, inscribed, *To the Best Marksman.*

(2) Obverse, a six-pointed star; in the centre, *96,* surrounded by a circle on which is inscribed, *T. A. S.* above, and *Regt.* below. Outside is another circle, inscribed, *Veni, vidi, vici.* Black enamel is fitted in between the letters. A ring for suspension. Ribbon, red. Reverse, plain.

97TH FOOT.—Obverse, a Sphinx, holding a Union Jack and French Tricolour on the same staff, sloping over the right shoulder, the English flag above the French; *Egypt* above; in the exergue, *xxi. March M.D.C.C.C.I.* Reverse, *Queen's German Regiment,* within a wreath of palms. A silver medal, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. diameter. Instituted by Colonel Sir John Stuart in 1801, after the Battle of Alexandria, and in com-

memoration of the capture by a man of the regiment of a French standard.

99TH FOOT.—Obverse, *School of Her Majesty's 99th Regiment, Hobarton, Decr., 1853.* Reverse, *Third-class reward of merit and good conduct, &c., John Jas. Baskerville.* A silver engraved medal, with ornamental border of laurel-wreath. Ribbon, red. In Dr. Payne's collection.

101ST FOOT.—Honourable East India Company's European Regiment. Obverse, a female figure, seated on a rock, with an open book in her lap, and presenting a medal to a soldier. A cross and an anchor at her side; in the background a camp, the sun's rays above; in the exergue, *Be thou faithful unto death.* Reverse, the regimental colours crossed over a Bible; above, a disc, on which is inscribed, *H. C. European Regiment;* the whole surrounded by a wreath of palm and laurel; in the exergue, *1837.* A silver medal, 1.7in. diameter. On the transfer of the old troops of the Honourable East India Company to the Crown, this regiment became the "101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers," and is now the "1st Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers." In 1837, the European Infantry of the Honourable East India Company consisted of one regiment only, and was named "The European Regiment." In 1840, a second regiment having been raised, it was known as the "First European Regiment." In 1841, it was made a "Light Infantry Corps," but in 1846 its title was again changed to that of "The First European Fusiliers."

105TH FOOT.—Obverse, an Irish harp, between laurel-branches; below, on two scrolls, *Concitat ad Arma, Volunteers of Ireland.* Reverse, inscribed,

Conferr'd by Colonel Lord Rawdon upon Sergeant Hudson for bravery in the Battle fought near Camden, on the 16th of August, 1780. A silver engraved medal, 1½in. diameter, with loop for suspension. Ribbon, blue. In the Murray collection.

107TH REGIMENT.—Obverse, a Maltese cross, in the centre, *107,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. On the upper arm of the cross, *Bengal;* on the lower, *Infantry;* the whole surrounded by a band, on which is inscribed *Total Abstinence Society.* Reverse, in the centre are the words, *Watch and be sober;* on a band encircling the whole, *Established 1871.* A silver medal, 1.3in. diameter. In Dr. Payne's collection.

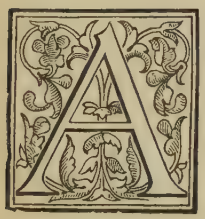
2ND WEST INDIA REGIMENT.—Obverse, a radiated star; in the centre, the regimental number—2—surrounded by a garter bearing the title, *West India Reg.;* a crown above. Reverse, *Merit 1 class;* a crown above, surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel. A bronze silvered medal, 1½in. diameter, with red ribbon.

ROYAL MARINES.—Obverse, in the centre, *G. R.,* with crown above; legend, *A Testimony of Public regard. Reverse,* inscribed, *By Order of the King, with 300 Pound for the wound Captain Ewing received the 17th of June, 1775* (*Bunker's Hill*). A silver four-pointed medal, with flames issuing between the points. Ribbon, blue with white edges.

ORDNANCE CORPS (1).—Obverse, a shield on which are three cannons, surmounted by an Irish harp, over which is the word *Ordnance;* behind the shield, a trophy of arms and flags. Reverse, the royal arms. A silver medal, 1.6in. diameter, with the recipient's name engraved on the edge.

(2) A bronze medal, with the same obverse, but with a plain reverse, on which is stamped the recipient's regimental number. These medals were given by the Irish Ordnance Department, formed in 1756, and which was incorporated with the Royal Artillery on March 1st, 1801.

MILITIA, YEOMANRY, AND VOLUNTEER MEDALS.



T the time that this country was threatened with a French invasion a large number of Volunteer regiments started into existence; and were mostly disbanded at the time of Napoleon's banishment to St. Helena. In addition to the Militia which was re-organised by King George III. in 1786, Lord Chatham had established, in 1761, a force of Yeomanry, which became an integral part in national defence. In 1778, Ireland being threatened with invasion by France and Spain, a levy of 40,000 Protestants was made by the gentry in the North. At a later date when invasion by Napoleon I. seemed imminent, patriotic men throughout the whole country were enrolled *en masse* into the ranks of the Volunteers. Corps of various arms were formed in almost every town and district, more particularly for the protection of their own immediate neighbourhood. Members were generally armed, equipped, and accoutred at their personal expense.

Between 1794 and 1804 successive Acts of Parliament were passed, providing for the administration and discipline of the Volunteer force, which, in 1805, amounted to 429,165 men, 70,000 of whom were

Irish. Many of the Yeomanry, or Volunteer Cavalry Corps, remain to this day, though under different designations. Medals were bestowed by the officers upon certain individuals in each regiment, as rewards for merit, good conduct, good shooting, &c., and the dates of issue mostly range from 1779 to 1815. Many of the medals are engraved, and the shapes and designs vary. It is almost impossible to give a complete list of all that were issued, as of many no details can be found. They form a very interesting and valuable series, and mark an important epoch in the history of our country, and are almost the only relics now remaining of these old corps. For convenience of reference they will be arranged in alphabetical order instead of chronologically. The Author is greatly indebted to Mr. R. Day, F.S.A., for the use of his valuable collection of notes respecting the Irish Volunteers.

It must not be overlooked that owing to the rarity of these medals many spurious specimens have been put upon the market. They are so well manufactured that they might "*deceive even the elect.*" The fact of medals being described here is, therefore, no guarantee that they are *genuine*. The same remarks apply equally to "*Regimental medals*" in the previous section.

Aberdare Loyal Volunteers, 1805.—*Mr. Henry Ellis, best shot.* An oval silver medal.

Abergavenny Volunteers, 1804.—Obverse, a crown and plumes, inscribed, *For the best shot in the Abergavenny Volunteers.* Reverse, *The Reward of Merit won by Sergt: John Thomas at a competition with ball at 200 yards, 18 August 1804.* A silver medal, with chased border.

ABERYSTWYTH VOLUNTEERS, 1801.—*Awarded for shooting.*

ADARE VOLUNTEERS, 1780.—Obverse, a field-gun and pile of round shot; above the gun are two banners crossed and connected in the centre by a wreath of shamrocks. Above, *Tyranny Defied,* and on a scroll, *The Volunteers of Ireland.* In the exergue, *Adare Regt.* Reverse, *Presented to Colonel Sir Valentine Quin as a mark of devotion by a grateful Company, 1780.* A gold engraved medal 2¼in. diameter, 1oz. 8½dwts., enclosed by a chased border and loop. In the Day collection.

AGHAVRE LOYALS (ASSOCIATED), 1782.—*Fine soldierly merit rewarded and encouraged, awarded to Robert Nisbett.*

AIRDRIE VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—Obverse, a double-headed eagle, crescent and stars. Motto, *Vigilantibus.* Reverse, *Presented to Sergt. R. A. Stewart by the officers. The best shot medal: 1804,* and a target. An oval silver, engraved medal.

ANCIENT BRITONS LIGHT DRAGOONS.—*Reward of Merit, to J. A. Sparkes, 1798.* An oval silver medal.

ANGLESEA (ROYAL) FUSILEERS, 1801.—An oval silver medal: *Best shot.*

ANGLESEA VOLUNTEERS, 1801.—*Prize shooting medal of the Holyhead Volunteers, won by Sergeant Daniel Evans, 1801.*

ANTRIM MILITIA, 1798.—Obverse, *Protectors of Hacketstown, May 25, 1798,* in the centre. Reverse, in the centre, *King and Country.* Above and below, on ribbons, *Suppressors of Rebellion.* Silver, all engraved, 1½in. diameter, with loop.

ARBROATH VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—*1 Company 1804: Prize medal: won by Angus Mackey, at the Quarterly Shooting Match.*

ARDS VOLUNTEERS, 1781.—Obverse, a harp, in the centre; rays of an eight-pointed star behind. Below, *1781,* and *Ards Volunteers.* Reverse, *Thos. Mooney, The gift of Coln. P. Savage: Commdg Battalion.* A silver medal, with loop, all engraved, $1\frac{9}{16}$in. diameter, with rayed and dotted border. In the Day collection.

ARGYLESHIRE INFANTRY, 1800.—Obverse, *1 Bat: Argyleshire Fencible Infantry: Reward of Merit 1800.* Reverse, *Prize for Ball-firing: Duncan Campbell.* An oval, silver, engraved medal.

ARGYLESHIRE FENCIBLE INFANTRY, 1806.—Obverse, a Scotch thistle, surmounted by a royal crown; above, *Argyleshire;* below, *Fencible Infantry.* Reverse, *Presented by Capn. W. M. Henderson, to be adjudged to the Best Shot at the annual firings, 1806.* An oval, silver, engraved medal, 2.3in. by 1.8in., with ringed border; a scroll loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

ARGYLESHIRE REGIMENT, 1789.—Obverse, *Given by Col. Lord John Campbell, First Prize for Shooting, Won by Mr. J. E. Gordon.* Reverse, a Royal crown, *G.R.,* thistle, and *Argyleshire Regiment, 1789.* An oval medal.

ATHY UNITED RANGERS AND INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS, 1780.—Obverse, a castle on bridge, &c. Motto, *Utrius Auctus Auxilio.* Above, on a riband, *Athy United Rangers, and Independent Volunteers.* Reverse, *The reward of merit, James Whelan, best shot: 1780,* on a shield suspended from a nail. Silver,

all engraved, with raised rim and ring; $2\frac{9}{16}$ in. by $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. In the Day collection.

AUGHNACLOY BATTALION, 1783.—An Irish cross, within a circle. The four spaces between the limbs of the cross are open, and thus leave the bands that form the cross and circle $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide. Obverse, engraved on the circle, a wreath of laurel, and *Aughnacloy Battalion,* and upon the perpendicular limb of the cross a harp and banner, inscribed with the word *Liberty.* Reverse, *The gift of Colonel P. Alexander, A.D. 1783,* and the initials of the recipient, *T.K.* A silver decoration. In the Day collection.

AUCHNACLOY VOLUNTEERS, 1782.—Obverse, in the centre, an Irish harp, crowned, surrounded by a circle, in which is engraved *Auchnacloy Volunteers,* above; and below, *MDCCLXXXII.* The whole surrounded by shamrock-leaves, on an engraved ground. Reverse, *Merit rewarded and encouraged by Capt. Thos. Forsyth, adjudged to P. W. McDermott.* A large silver medal, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, all engraved, with an ornamental, chased border, and ring for suspension.

AUCHTERMUCHTY VOLUNTEERS, 1801.—Reverse, *Reward of Merit, presented to Sergt. John Urquart by the members of the Company, a token of regard and esteem for his many services extending over a period of 14 years, 1801-1815.*

AUGHRIM LIGHT HORSE, 1779.—Obverse, an Irish harp, surmounted by a crown; below, a scroll, inscribed, *Light Aughrim Horse;* a ringed border surrounding the whole. Reverse, *To Peter O'Brien from Col. W. Lambert, for skill at arms: September, 1779,* surrounded by a ringed border. An

oval, silver, engraved medal, 2.3in. by 1.8in.; a ring loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

AYRSHIRE BATTALION, RIFLE LOCAL MILITIA, 1812. —*Captn. Wyllie's Company. Thos. McClelland, Best shot 5th April.*

AYRSHIRE CAVALRY, 1811.—Reverse, *Presented to Mr. P. Whiteside by Captain John Taylor, with the sword given by his comrades, 4th July, 1811.*

BALLINA AND ARDNAREE VOLUNTEERS, 1779.— Obverse, in the centre, issuing from a mural crown, a Volunteer, in uniform, holding in his right hand a banner, charged with a harp and the word *United,* and in the left hand a dagger. In the exergue, two laurel-branches, crossed. On a raised rim, *Ballina and Ardnaree loyal and true Volunteers.* Reverse, in the centre, *T. H. Daly, 1779,* surrounded by a laurel wreath. Outside, *Honor Fidelitatis Praemium;* below, *Colonel H. King.* 2in. diameter; silver, engraved.

BALLYLEEK RANGERS, 1779.—Obverse, a wreath surrounding the inscription, *To Rd. Harragon for best shot with Ball;* above, *Ballyleek;* below, *Rangers.* Reverse, engraved, *Sivis Pacem Para Bellum, John Montgomery, Colonel, 1779.* A silver engraved medal, with loop for suspension. In the Day collection.

BALLYMASCANLON RANGERS, 1779. — (1) Obverse, two swords crossed and a shamrock; legend, *Loyal Louth: Defiance to foreign and other foes. Ballymascanlon Rangers.* Reverse, *This token of esteem, presented to Sergt. A. Gavan for zealous services and skill in firing.* On the edge, *March 17, 1780,* and on the suspender, *Captain R. McNeale.* A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter. In the Day collection.

(2) A large oval silver engraved medal, 1⅞in. by 1½in., with ring for suspension. Obverse, a harp, crowned, between two stars; above the crown a wreath, inscribed, *Liberty;* below the harp on another wreath, *or death.* Above all, *Ballymascanlon;* below all, *Rangers, 222.* Reverse, above, on a wreath, *We struggle for liberty;* below, *The Volunteers of Ireland.* In the field, nine infantry soldiers in groups of three each, differently accoutred, viz., line, grenadiers, and infantry. Name, *John Thompson,* and underneath, a hill with herbage. Above, the bayonets of the men are three masonic emblems. In the Day collection.

BANBRIDGE VOLUNTEERS, 1780.—Reverse, *The Reward of Merit adjudged to John Donohoe, Capt. Jas. Law's Company Volunteers of Ireland 1780.* Obverse, the harp in a laurel-wreath, resting upon two crossed trumpets; below, on a wreath, *Banbridge Volunteers* on a background of rays; 2½in. diameter; silver, all engraved; raised rim and loop. In the Day collection.

BANDON BOYNE INFANTRY, 1778.—Obverse, the harp, crowned, within a garter, inscribed, *Bandon Boyne Infantry.* Reverse, *Given by Ensign Loane to Edward Kelly, Esq., for a shooting tryal with ball. July 17 1778.* A silver engraved medal (2in. diameter), with a raised protecting rim. In the Day collection.

BANGOR VOLUNTEERS, 1805.—*The best shot at ball firing at 100 yards. Wm. Jones made 5 hits out of 10 shots at the June Firings.* An oval silver engraved medal.

BANK OF ENGLAND VOLUNTEERS, 1800.—(1) Obverse, on a damask field, Britannia seated, holding a laurel-wreath in her right hand, a cornucopia at her side, and a beehive on the right;

legend, *Bank of England Volunteers;* in the exergue, *Embodied MDCCXCVIII.* Reverse, *Best Marksman, 1800,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A gold, and a silver-gilt, engraved medal, $1\frac{11}{16}$in. diameter, with crimson ribbon. In the Whitaker collection.

1805.—(2) Obverse, the same. Reverse, see engraving.

BANTRY GARRISON, 1797.—(1) Obverse, ships of war in a gale; legend, *Afflavit Deus et Dissipantur;* in the exergue, *January MDCCXCVII.* Reverse, a crown; legend, *Friendly Association, Bantry Garrison*

(Brinsley Purefoy, Ensigne, Galway Regiment). $1\frac{3}{16}$in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

(2) Obverse, the same as the reverse of the foregoing medal. Reverse, engraved, *A Token of Regard to the best Marksman: 1797.* On the edge, *B. Company.* A silver medal, $1\frac{3}{16}$in. diameter.

(3) Obverse, same as the foregoing medal. Reverse engraved, *A Volunteer defender of his country 1797 John Dillon.* A silver medal, $1\frac{3}{16}$in. diameter. In the Whitaker collection.

Barham Downs Yeomanry Cavalry, 1811.—*Cornet Edward Stater, best man at arms: June, 1811.* A circular silver engraved medal.

Barnstaple Light Horse, 1805.—Obverse, in the centre, a crown and crossed swords; above, *Barnstaple Light Horse.* Reverse, *Awarded to Corporal H. Dunsford for his proficiency at sword exercise: May 25th, 1805.* A silver engraved medal, 1½in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

Barony of Forth Volunteers, 1779.—*Given to Fergus O'Byrne, Major Hughes, commanding Corps.*

Barrack Light Company, 1803.—Obverse, an angel on clouds, holding in the right hand a shield with bust of King George III., and in the left a shield transfixed with arrows; on a scroll above, *God save the King.* Reverse, inscribed, *This medal has been presented by the members of the Barrack Light Company to Sergeant John Alcock, of said Company, as a token of their high opinion of his spirited conduct in heading the party who took the Rebels' depôt on the 23rd July, 1803.* The medal is silver, oval, 2¾in.

long by 2in. wide, and has a red ribbon. It was given for services during the Robert Emmett riots in Dublin, in 1803.

BATH ASSOCIATION, 1798.—Obverse, a trophy of arms and colours; above, *Pro Rege et Patria;* below, *1798: Bath Association.* Reverse, the arms of the city, with the inscription, *The Reward of Merit.* A silver struck medal, $1\frac{8}{16}$in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

BATH VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION, 1780.—*The reward of soldierly merit Saml. Wilson.*

BEAUMARIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, 1804.—Obverse, an armorial design. Reverse, *Best Shot of the Company 1804: Wm. Vaughan.*

BELFAST RIFLE CLUB, 1843.—A large silver medal, with raised ornamental border. Obverse, engraved, *Belfast Rifle Club Prize Medal 1843.* Reverse, engraved, *Awarded to John Quin 6th June 1843.*

BELFAST VOLUNTEERS, 1781.—Obverse, a harp above two crossed flags charged each with a harp; below, on two scrolls, *Belfast Volunteers.* Reverse, *1781. Given by Lieut.-Colonel Stewart Banks, adjudged to R. Gilroy: merit badge.* A silver medal, all engraved, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$in., with ornamental raised rim, and loop for suspension.

BENWELL AND WEYMOUTH VOLUNTEERS.—Obverse, in a laurel-wreath, *G.R.* crowned. *Target prize, 2 Company.* Reverse, *The award of merit and skill in firing, from Capt. Weymouth Won by Pte E. Baker.* A silver struck, and engraved, medal.

BERKSHIRE (FIRST) CAVALRY, 1810.—Obverse, a stag facing left, under a tree; below, on a scroll, *First Berkshire Cavalry.* Reverse, *A reward for military virtue; from Colonel Stead, 1810,* sur-

mounted by a crown and surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A large, silver, engraved medal, 2⅛in. diameter, with raised rim and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

BERMONDSEY VOLUNTEERS.—(1) Obverse, in the centre, *G. R.*, with a crown between the letters; the motto, *Pro aris et focis,* is also divided by a crown, two words above and two below; round the whole, *Bermondsey Volunteers.* Reverse, *Awarded for Zeal and Skill, to Corporal Burrows.* A silver medal, engraved, 2.2in. diameter. A thick twisted cord border, and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(2) 1785.—Obverse, a lion couchant, with a cannon-ball in his front paws, behind him a circular target enamelled white, with a black bull's-eye; above, on a scroll, *South London Rifle-Club.* The whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath: a raised rim, with a ball at each point of the cross. Reverse, *G. III. R. Bermondsey I.L.L.V.R.C. first formed 1785. Won by Sergt. Boyd Sept. 19th. 1799 at 120 yards.* A silver-gilt Maltese cross, 1¼in. square, with ring. The obverse in relief, the reverse engraved.

(3) Obverse, a figure of a Volunteer: *Reward of Merit. Pro aris et focis.* Reverse, *Gift from the Officers of the Bermondsey Volunteers.* An oak and acorn wreath, with device in centre.

BERMONDSEY INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS, 1799.—(1) Obverse, on a scroll, *For the defence of our King and country;* below, *G. R.* crowned, above two crossed flags, a drum and arms below; outside all, *Loyal Bermondsey Independent Volunteers.* Reverse,

Given by the commissioned officers of the Loyal Bermondsey Volunteers to Sergeant Boyd, one of their members, for the best shot upon the first essay of the Corps, with ball cartridge 1799 on Thursday September 19th. A silver-gilt, engraved medal, $1\frac{7}{8}$*in.* diameter, with raised rim and loop for suspension.

(2) Obverse, Royal Coat of Arms, and *Prize medal, 1801, Best Shot.* Reverse, *Loyal Bermondsey Volunteers, independent;* trophies of Flags, Drums, and Weapons, *G. R.* and Royal Crown, *For the Defence of our King and Country.*

Bethnal Green Volunteers, 1803. — Obverse, Britannia trampling upon a dragon, an olive-branch in her left hand; legend, *England's perseverance dethroned Buonaparte.* Reverse, a laurel- and oak-wreath entwined, inside which is the legend, *Enrolled 13th August, 1803, and disbanded at the General Peace of Europe 24th June 1814;* outside the wreath, *Bethnal Green Volunteer Infantry, Lt.-Col. Carrick.* A silver medal, by P. Wyon, struck, 2in. diameter.

Bideford Volunteers, 1800.—Obverse, a man in armour; legend, *Armed for Defence, not Defiance.* Reverse, *Meritorious shooting rewarded, M.D.C.C.C. Mr. Byers.* A silver medal.

Billingsgate Volunteers, 1798.—A figure of a Rifleman, with a dolphin on either side, and *Billingsgate Association, 1798.* Reverse, *Presented to Captain John Roebuck, for merit, Fishmongers' Hall, 1798.* An oval, silver, engraved medal.

Birmingham Light Horse, 1798. — Obverse, a figure of Peace seated by a pedestal, inscribed, *L.B.L.H.V.B.L.A.*, a fasces and cornucopia crossed, with her left hand presenting an olive-branch to a boy; above, *Ducit amor Patriæ;* in the exergue,

Instituted June 10, 1797. Reverse, a pedestal, with crown above, inscribed, *Struck to commemorate the presentation of colours to the Birmingham Loyal Associations, June 4th, 1798;* a Union Jack and pennon behind. A bronze medal, 1.6in. diameter; also met with in white metal.

BIRMINGHAM VOLUNTEERS, 1802.—Obverse, a figure of Victory presenting a medal to a Roman soldier, a pedestal between, and the town of Birmingham in the distance; on her left a wheel, bust, &c.; above, *For true patriotism;* in the exergue, *Peace, MDCCCII.* Reverse, *Presented to —— —th Company, Birmingham Loyal Association, by the town of Birmingham, May xxviii., MDCCCII.* A silver medal, 1.9in. diameter.

BIRR VOLUNTEERS, 1776.—Obverse, a mounted Cavalry Volunteer, with uplifted sabre, surrounded by a garter, inscribed, *Dulce pro patria periculum.* Outside the garter the inscription, between two harps, *Sir William Parsons, Birr Volunteers 1776.* Reverse, *Given by Sir William Parsons, to Mr. Wm. John Mahoney for services in the Birr Volunteers: 1776.* A gold engraved medal, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. by $1\frac{3}{8}$in., with ornamental border. In the Day collection.

BISHOPSGATE VOLUNTEERS, 1798.—Obverse, a Volunteer between laurel-wreath; *Bishopsgate Volunteers, 1798.* Reverse, *Presented by Major-Commandant Colonel Richard Carr Glynn, M.P., to Mr. Thomas Mitchell, for merit.* $1\frac{7}{8}$in. by $2\frac{7}{8}$in., silver, engraved.

BLACKBURN VOLUNTEERS, HIGHER DIVISION, 1810.—Best shot medal, won by *John Longfield.*

BLAIRGOWRIE VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—Obverse, St. Andrew, *G. R.* and crown, and a thistle wreath. Re-

verse, *Presented to Pte. A. Mc Bride. Best shot of the Company 1803.*

BLACKWATER RANGERS, 1784.—Obverse, two branches of laurel upon a raised flat circular vine, and between two loops for suspension, *Merit.* In the centre, a harp crowned; above, *Blackwater;* below, *Rangers.* Reverse, *Peter May, best shot at a target, from Colonel Richard Aldworth.* A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter. In the Day collection.

BLOFIELD AND WALSHAM CAVALRY, 1803.—*Mr. J. B. Burrowes, a token of regard and esteem, subscribed for by the members of the troop: 1st. September 1803.*

BOSTON VOLUNTEERS, 1807.—Reverse, *Presented to Mr. Jos. Moss. The best shot of the Corps: 1807.*

BREADALBANE HIGHLANDERS, 1798. — Obverse, a soldier in Highland costume; above, on a scroll, *Pro Rege et Patria dulce periculum.* Reverse, *Presented to the Volunteers of the 2nd Battn. by their Colonel, the Earl of Breadalbane, in testimony of their gallant conduct in having volunteered their services to Ireland to suppress rebellion, and to aid in repelling a French force which had invaded the Kingdom, 1798.* A silver oval medal, 1¾in. by 1⅜in.

BRECON (ROYAL) MILITIA, 1872.—Obverse, *Awarded to L. Corp. W. Pearce, Best Shot in the Royal Brecon Militia, May 1872.* Reverse, *Presented by Col. Bridgwater.* A silver engraved medal, 1½in. diameter.

BRENTFORD ARMED ASSOCIATION, 1798.—Reverse, *The gift of Thos. Harrington, Esq., Captain Commandant, to Saml. Parkes, July 21st 1798: a reward of merit, at Ball firing.* Obverse, a soldier, with

Union Jack behind, battlements above; *Brentford Armed Association;* below, *God Save the King.* A large oval, silver, engraved medal, 2⅜in. by 2⅞in., with raised rim and loop.

BRENTFORD VOLUNTEERS.—(1) 1798.—Obverse, a soldier in uniform, surrounded by a laurel-wreath; outside, *Brentford Volunteers;* below, *1798.* Reverse, *Presented by Lieut.-Colonel Drinkwater to T. Harrison, for merit.* An oval, silver, engraved medal, 1⅞in. by 2½in., with raised rim, and loop for suspension.

(2) 1804.—Obverse, a soldier firing; in the centre, *Aim Steady.* Above, *Marksman's Prize;* below, *Brentford Volunteers,* on either side of a grenade. Reverse, *Presented by Thomas Harrington, Esq: Captain, to Corpl. F. Simmons. Isleworth: July 1804.* A silver engraved medal, 2⅛in. diameter, with raised rim. A ring and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

BRIGG AND CAISTOR VOLUNTEERS, 1812.—*Chas. Parry, Best Shot of the Company: 1812.*

BRIGHOUSE VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—Reverse, *Presented to Mr. Wm. Walker by the members of the Company, a token of regard. August 1804.*

BRISTOL VOLUNTEERS, 1814.—(1) Obverse, arms, crest, and motto of the City of Bristol; above, *Royal Bristol Volunteers; below, in danger ready.* Reverse, *Embodied for the maintenance of public order and protection of their fellow-citizens, on the threat of invasion by France, MDCCXCVII; revived at the renewal of hostilities, MDCCCIII; disbanded when the deliverance of Europe was accomplished by the perseverance and magnanimity of Great Britain and her allies, MDCCCXIV. G.R.*

above; *pro patria* below. A silver medal, 1.45in. diameter, with loop for suspension.

(2) Obverse, the arms of the City of Bristol; two crossed rifles above; below, on a scroll, *In danger ready*. Reverse, *City of Bristol Rifle Volunteers*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Silver, struck, 1½in. diameter.

Broadstairs Independent Gunners, 1802.—Obverse, a shield charged with three lions, and three bows of ships. Reverse, *Awarded to Mr. Samuel Lambe for his skill at arms: 5th May 1802*. An oval, silver medal, 2⅛in by 1⅝in. In the Murray collection.

Broad Street Ward Volunteers, 1799.—Obverse, a volunteer in uniform presenting arms; above, on a ribbon, *Pro aris et focis;* below, on a scroll, *B.S.W.A.*, on either side a branch of laurel. Reverse, *From Major Thomas Drury to the Volunteer adjudged the most skilful with the firelock: 12th June 1799*, surrounded by a wreath of laurel. A large, oval, silver, engraved medal, 3in. by 2⅜in.

Bromley Volunteers, 1801.—Obverse, a female figure holding a sword in her right hand, and a pair of scales in her left; surrounded by the legend, *Bromley Volunteer Infantry Corps;* below, *1801*. Reverse, *To Mr. John Evans from Nathaniel Stonard, Major Commandant, a reward for his very excellent conduct during the period of his membership of the Corps*. Silver, all engraved, 2¼in. diameter, with raised rim, and loop for suspension.

Buckinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry, 1821.—(1) Obverse, head of George IV., crowned with laurel; inscription, *Georgius IIII. D.G. Britan-*

niarum Rex F.D. Reverse, Fame crowning the King; on the left, three goddesses at an altar; legend, *Proprio Jam Jure Animo Paterno;* in the exergue, *Inauguratus Die Julii xix. Anno MDCCCXXI.* A silver medal, 1.4in. diameter. This medal was given to the royal escort on the Coronation Day, with name and regiment engraved on the edge; it is generally known as "George IV.'s Coronation Medal," and was not struck specially for military purposes, but as a commemorative medal.

(2) Obverse, the royal arms, within a circle; below, *Presented by King George IV.* Reverse, the royal arms, encircled by *Maj. John Baughan of the 2nd Hussar Cavalry under the Duke of Buckingham.* A silver medal, all engraved. In the Whitaker collection.

Buckland Monackorum Volunteers, 1802.—Obverse, a volunteer standing at "the shoulder"; above, *Buckland Monackorum;* below, *Volunteers;* on either side two crossed sabres. Reverse, *Presented by Captain H. Woolcombe to his Company as a prize for skill at arms: August 1802.* A silver engraved medal, 2⅛in. diameter, with a raised rim and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

Burlington Volunteers, 1800.—Obverse, *Reward of Merit. Presented to D. Taylor Esq: Captain.*

Burros-in-Ossory Rangers, 1779.—Obverse, a harp, crowned, within a garter, with the legend inscribed, *Quinquajinta milia juncti perati pro patria mori,* the whole surrounded by a raised border of shamrocks. Reverse, *A reward of merit to Ensign Walter Stephens; Burros in Ossory Rangers; Captain Commandant James Stephens, formed*

August 1779, the whole encircled by a raised border of shamrocks. A gold medal; all engraved, 1¾in. diameter. In the Day collection.

Bury (Loyal) Volunteers, 1801.—Obverse, in the centre, *L. B. V.,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath and surmounted by a crown; above, *Pro Rege et Patria;* below, *Prize Medal.* Reverse, *The Reward of Merit is adjudged to Mr. James Pickering, he being the best Markesman of the First Company. 17th August 1801.* An oval, silver engraved medal, 2.1in. by 1.6in., with ring for suspension.

Bury Volunteers, 1803.—A silver engraved Maltese cross, 1¾in. square, with an ornamental loop for suspension. Obverse, in the centre a crown, surrounded by *Bury Volunteers;* on each of the arms one of the following words: *Prize, Medal, Best, Shot,* surrounded by a floral border. Reverse, *Sir Robert Peel, Bart., Lieut. Col. Commandant;* below, *John Scholes, 1803.* In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

Bury (Royal) Corps.—Obverse, Bust of George III.; on the upper part of the rim of the medal, *Royal Bury Corps.* Reverse, *Prize for the best shot at 100 yards with ball;* beneath, on a scroll, a target marked with winning spots; below, *Won by J. Thorp.* An oval silver medal, set in a broad rim.

Bute and Argyle Volunteers, 1813.—Obverse, *Reward of Merit: Bute and Argyle Volunteers.* Reverse, *Presented to Mr. Dougal Campbell for skill at Ball Practice: Aug: 1813.* An oval, silver, engraved medal, with ornamental border.

Bute Volunteer Cavalry, 1812.—Obverse, *Reward of Merit.* A mounted volunteer, enclosed in an

ornamental border of arms, foliage, &c. Reverse, Within a wreath, *Presented to J. McAllister by the officers of the troop: a reward for his skill with the carbine and sword, before the Inspecting Officer: 1812.* A large oval, silver, engraved medal.

CAHIR UNION, 1781.—*To D. McManus, merit rewarded by his Brethren in Arms.*

CAITHNESS FENCIBLE HIGHLANDERS, 1799.—*Adjudged to K. Mackenzie, the reward of Military Merit, and skill at arms: 1799.*

CAITHNESS LEGION, 1799. — Obverse, *Caithness Legion No. 1. Company 1799,* a crown above, all surrounded by a wreath of thistles. Reverse, *This medal is adjudged to the best shot at 100 yards, with ball,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A large, oval, silver engraved medal, $2\frac{7}{16}$in. by $1\frac{15}{16}$in. In the Murray collection.

CALEDON VOLUNTEERS, 1780.—*Awarded to Thos. Maguire.*

CALLAN (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1789. — Reverse, a wasp, surrounded by two branches joined below by a spray of trefoils; in the exergue, *A sting for invaders.* Obverse, *The Reward of Merit, adjudged to Mr. Sam. Dobbin for being the best Marksman in the Callan Volunteers at a tryal, the 21st day of March 1789.* A copper-gilt engraved medal, 2in. diameter. In the Day collection.

CAMBERWELL (NORTH) VOLUNTEERS, 1808. — Obverse, a tree, against the trunk of which an oval shield is leaning, bearing the crown over *G.R.*—*N.C.* above; *Vols.* below. A target, with nine shots upon it, hangs from one of the branches. In the exergue,

The target hit nine times in ten shots. Reverse, *To Mr. Peter Curtis for his excellent shooting at 100 yards: 12th Aug: 1808;* encircled by a garter inscribed, *Presented by the Lieut: Colonel and Officers of the Regt.* An oval, silver engraved medal, 2.2in. by 1.9in., composed of two thin convex plates fixed in a thick rim, with loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

CAMBERWELL VOLUNTEERS, 1804. — Obverse, a bust of King George III. in armour and cloak to the left in high relief, surrounded by the legend, *Georgius III D.G. Britanniarum Rex. Fid. Def. etc.* Reverse engraved, in the centre two crossed muskets, two crossed flags, a drum, and cannon balls; above, a crown and *LCV, Oct. 22 1804,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath; outside all is the description, *United for our King and Country.* Around the rim, *Presented by Mrs. Henry Smith to Mr. ———, the best shot in the Target of the 2nd Company.* A large, silver-gilt medal, 1.9in. diameter. The obverse is precisely similar to the medal struck to commemorate the Union with Ireland in 1801, and is no doubt made from one of them.

(2) In the Murray collection there is a similar medal, but with *Camberwell Volunteers* engraved on a scroll on the reverse instead of *LCV.* 1⅞in. diameter.

1808.—(3) Obverse, a trophy of arms, flags, motto, &c. Reverse, *Given by Col. H. Smith for first prize, ball practice, at Grove Park, August 1808, won by John Dolbe.* A gold medal.

CAMBRIAN RANGERS, 1800.—*Ball firing, 1800. Presented by Lt. Col: J. Mellor, to Duncan Forbes.*

CAMBRIDGE LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1799.—An oval silver medal. *Reward of Merit, and skill at arms.*

CAMPBELTOWN VOLUNTEERS, 1801. — Obverse, Arms of the town. Reverse, *A reward of merit, given to Corporal J. Ross, the best shot.*

CARDIFF TROOP LIGHT HORSE.—George III., *Best swordsman, Corporal Morris, 1805.* Oval silver medal.

CARDIFF VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY, 1804.—*Medal for merit; awarded to Thos: Jones by the Officers of the Battery, 1804.*

CARDIGANSHIRE LOCAL MILITIA, 1812.—*Royal Clarence Regiment: The best shot John Williams: September 7th, 1812.* An oval engraved silver medal.

CARDIGAN REGIMENT, 1802.—*Shot for, and won by Volunteer F. L. Cole, firing at 100 yards, with ball.* An oval silver medal.

CARDIGAN VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—Obverse, in the centre a castle, two towers, and a ship; below, a crown and *G.R. Anchora Spei Ceret Inae Est Ente Domine;* the whole surrounded by *Cardigan Volunteers, 2nd. Company, Reward of merit.* Reverse, *John Vaughan, Best Shot, September 1804.* A silver medal, 2in. diameter, raised rim and ring.

CARLISLE LOCAL REGIMENT, 1812.—Obverse, a Volunteer, and a target *G. R.* Reverse, *Jas. Hall having been declared the Best Shot of the Regiment with ball was awarded the prize-medal 1812.*

CARLISLE VOLUNTEERS, 1808. — *Given by the members to Simon Park, their best shot: 1808.* A silver-gilt engraved medal.

CARLOW LEGION, 1780.—Obverse, an Irish harp, crowned, within a wreath; motto, *Non Nobis Solum.*

Carlow Legion 1780. Reverse, *Presented to Sergt. Keegan by the members of the Legion as a token of regard for his many virtues and for the great sacrifice he has made on their behalf.*

CARMARTHEN MILITIA, 1798.—Obverse, the royal arms, *King and Constitution.* Reverse, a harp, with plumes above; inscription, *Royal Carmarthen Militia, 1798.* A silver medal, 1½in. diameter; also met with in pewter.

CARMARTHEN (ROYAL) FUSILIERS, 1810.—Obverse, a trophy of flags, arms, &c., and *Best Shot.* Reverse, *The gift of the Officers to John Bowen: 1800.* An oval silver medal, engraved.

CARMARTHEN TROOP OF LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1810.—*Prize for Good Horsemanship: adjudged to Mr. E. P. Lloyd, by the vote of the troop.* An oval silver medal.

CARMARTHEN YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1827.—Obverse, The Prince of Wales' plumes on a flag; below, *Ich dien;* inscription, *Dros ein Brenhin a'n gwlad.* Reverse, *Carmarthenshire Yeomanry Cavalry; raised 1794; disbanded 1827;* surrounded by an oak-wreath. A silver medal, 1.6in. diameter, with ring for suspension.

CARNARVON VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, 1800.—*The gift of the Company Officers adjudged by the vote of the members of "A" Company to Sergt. John Williamson for his good shooting.*

CARTON UNION VOLUNTEERS, 1779.—Given by the *Officers of the Carton Union Volunteers Regt: to the best shot in the Regiment. 1779.* An oval silver medal.

CASTLE-DURROW LIGHT HORSE, 1779.—Obverse, an Irish harp between two laurel-branches, connected below by a wreath; above, *Castle Durrow Light Horse*. Reverse, *For Merit, Captn. R. Laurenson Commanding 1779*. A silver engraved medal, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. diameter. In the Day collection.

CASTLE LYONS VOLUNTEERS, 1783.—Obverse, *Castle Lyons 1783 Volunteers*. Reverse, *For skill at* arms. A silver engraved medal, with milled edge. In the Day collection.

CASTLE MOUNT GARRETT VOLUNTEERS, 1779.—Obverse, a castle, with embattled wall; behind it a sun rising from the clouds, with its rays illuming and forming a background to the word *Liberty*. In the exergue, a skull and crossbones, and *or* upon a ribbon below. Upon a banner that floats from the tower, *Mount-Garrett*. Reverse, *Given to Denis Mahony by Colonel D. G. Browne for skill at arms, 1779*. A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter, with raised rim and loop for suspension. In the Day collection.

CHARLEVILLE INFANTRY, 1779.—Obverse, the harp, crowned; legend, *Charleville Infantry*. Reverse, *Given by Colonel Coote. A prize for the best shot with ball. June 1779*. A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter. In the Day collection.

CHATHAM VOLUNTEERS, 1807.—Obverse, the monogram *C.V.*, with a crown above, and surrounded by a laurel-wreath, outside which is the word *Loyalty* and two scrolls. Reverse, *Merit. Thos Saunders 1807 Best shot;* above, a floral festoon, and below, two sprays of laurel. An oval silver engraved medal, $2\frac{3}{16}$in. by 2in., with a beaded border and loop for suspension.

CHATHAM AND GILLINGHAM ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS, 1813.—A large oval silver medal, to the *Best Shot of the Regiment, September 1813.*

CHATSWORTH VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, 1811.—*Ball firing prize-medal.*

CHELSEA ARMED ASSOCIATION, PARISH OF ST. LUKE, 1799.—*A Reward of Merit, and Superior Skill at the annual target practice at Battersea, on June 12th. 1799, adjudged by Major M. Yatman, to Mr. J. Denyer.*

CHERTSEY VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—Obverse, a volunteer standing "at the shoulder"; legend, *Chertsey Volunteers;* in exergue, *Reward of Merit 1803.* Reverse, the words, *The best shot wears this medal,* interspersed with scroll-work, and surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A thin oval silver engraved medal, 2.3in. by 1.8in., a thick rim, and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

CHESHIRE (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1797.—Obverse, a shield, inscribed, *Pro Patria Mori,* surmounted by a crown, and supported by two soldiers in the uniform of the corps, holding rifles. Below, on a scroll, *Loyal Cheshire Volunrs.* Reverse, *Adjudged to Mr. Daniel Bennet: The best shot of the Corps: 1797.* An oval silver medal, all engraved, with an ornamental rim and loop for suspension, $2\frac{5}{8}$in. by $1\frac{3}{8}$in.; worn suspended from the minor axis.

CHESTERFIELD VOLUNTEERS, 1801.—*To Mr. Edward Thrupp, Best Shot in the corp, for 1801.* A large oval silver engraved medal.

CHRISTCHURCH ASSOCIATION, 1800.—(1) Obverse, a lion rampant, supporting an oval shield, on which are the letters *C.C.A.*, surmounted by a crown. Behind the lion is a Union Jack; above, *Union;* below, *Pro-*

tection; the whole surrounded by a wreath of laurel. Reverse, *Presented by Capt W. Toulmin to the Christ Church Association to be shot for at Target Practice July 1800.* A thin silver medal, all engraved, with raised rim, $2\frac{1}{10}$in. diameter, and loop for suspension.

(2) Obverse, a volunteer in the uniform of the period, with *G. R.* on either side, and engraved around *Christchurch Association Volunteers, 1801.* Reverse, *The gift of Captain William Toulmin to Mr. Robert Sharpe for Soldierly Conduct in the Corps.*

CHRISTCHURCH INFANTRY, 1800.—Obverse, *Christchurch Surrey;* above, *Union;* below, *Protection.* Reverse, *Dulwich fired at target: July 30th 1800: 1st Prize, Mr. Gotleib.* An octagonal silver-gilt plate $1\frac{5}{8}$in. by 2in. long, with two rings for suspension. In the Day collection.

CINQUE PORTS VOLUNTEERS, 1800.—(1) Obverse, *Best shot of the Folkestone Cinque Ports Volunteers. October 1800.* An oval silver engraved medal.

1803.—(2) Obverse, *2nd Bn. G.R. 1803, Merit Badge won by P. Frost, presented by Colonel Lord Carrington.* An oval silver engraved medal.

CLARE VOLUNTEERS, 1812.—*Awarded to Robert Donkin for his skill as a Marksman at the shooting matches held at York, May 1812.* An oval engraved silver medal.

COUNTY CLARE HORSE, 1779.—Obverse, rising sun and harp. *Sub sole Viresco.* Reverse, *2nd. Troop, Patrick Keefe, Best Shot with carbine, the gift of Colonel Edward Fitzgerald.* An oval silver medal.

CLARENCE (ROYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1812.—Obverse, the arms of the Duke of Clarence. Reverse, *H.R.H.*

the Duke of Clarence's transferable medal, for skill at Ball Practice. Capt. R. Dicken's Company. 1802.

CLERKENWELL VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, 1799.—Obverse, on a central plate, surrounded by an ornamental border, a mounted dragoon at sword exercise; below, *C.W.L.C.* Reverse, engraved, within a similar border, *Loyal Clerkenwell Volunteer Cavalry 1799,* surrounded by the inscription, *From Capt. Sellon, to Sergt. W. Moore.* A silver engraved medal. In the Whitaker collection.

COLCHESTER LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1805.—Obverse, a volunteer, surrounded by an ornamental ring; above which are the words, *Loyal Colchester;* and below, *Volunteers,* an oak-spray on either side. Reverse, *Given by Capt Saml. Bawtree first prize target practice 1805.* An oval, silver engraved medal, 3in. by 2½in. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

COLEORTON VOLUNTEERS, 1806.—Reverse, *The Officer's prize for ball-firing at 100 yards target, won by Captn. W. W. Bailey: June 1806.* A gold engraved medal, with chased border, pear-shaped.

COOLOCK AND UPPER CROSS INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS, 1780.—Obverse, upon a cross of four equal limbs, resting upon a star of eight rayed points, the word *and.* The four angles have in each a crown, harp, sword, and skull respectively, and encircling them the abbreviated title of the regiment; making the cross in the centre to symbolise the written word, *Upper + and Coolock Ind. Vols.* Reverse, *John Scanlon: merit rewarded 1780.* Silver, engraved, 1⅝in. diameter, with ring and raised rim. In the Day collection.

CLACKMANNAN VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—Obverse, a trophy of arms, flags, &c. Reverse, *The gift of the*

Officers of the Corps, to Jas. McDonald in recognition of his soldierly merit and skill as a marksman 1804.

Clapton (Loyal) Volunteers, 1800.—Obverse, an oval shield, inscribed, *Loyal Clapton Volrs.*, surmounted by a crown, and supported by two lions. In the exergue, *Reward of Merit.* Reverse, *Easter shooting-match: 100 yards prize: won by Capt. J. Howard.* A circular silver medal, 2⅛in. diameter, all engraved, with raised border, and ring for suspension.

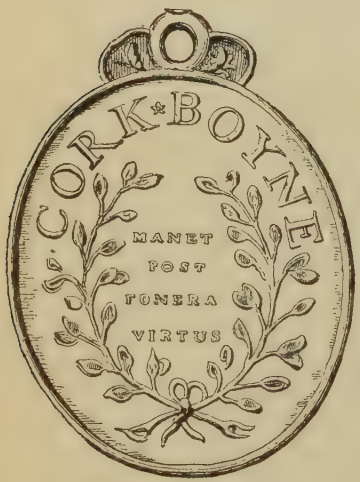
Clogan and Carry Castle Volunteers, 1789.—Reverse, *Merit awarded by Colonel T. Coghlan To Thomas North: 17th. March 1789.* Obverse, a trophy of arms, and cannon; above, on a scroll, *Pro bellorel pace;* below, on another, *Clogan and Carry Castle Vols.* Above, a harp, and surrounding the whole, shamrock branches. 2⅔in. diameter; silver, engraved, with rope border and ring. In the Day collection.

Clonmel Independents.—A silver, circular, engraved medal, hall-marked date letter 1782, with loop. The centre sunk within a raised border and flat flanged rim, 2⅛in. in diameter. Obverse, in the field a volunteer, in uniform, holding a grenade in the right and a musket in the left hand; below, *Para Bellum* (Be prepared for war); on the flange, *Clonmel Independent. Colonel R. Moore.* Reverse, *Awarded to M. Kelly, the Best Shot for two years. 13 July, 1785.*

Cork (Royal) Volunteers, 1776 (Cork, Boyne, four companies, under Colonel John Bagwell).—(1) Obverse, bust of King William III.; legend, *Gulielmus Tertius, MDCXC.* Reverse, a laurel-wreath; outside it, in large letters, *Cork Boyne;* within the

wreath, *Manet post Funera virtus*. An oval, silver medal, $2\frac{1}{8}$in. by $1\frac{7}{8}$in. In the Day collection.

(2) 1811.—Obverse, two muskets in saltire; a hilly country, and target between, surrounded by a laurel-and-oak wreath; engraved upon a garter, *Presented by Sergeant Austen*. Reverse, *This prize medal was obtained by Mr. T. Collins, of the 6th Company R.C.V., Oct. 14, 1811*. A silver medal, 2in. diameter. In the Day collection.



(3) 1782.—Obverse, on a garter, *King and Constitution;* below, a royal crown, and underneath the date, *1690*. Reverse, *R.C.V.*, a harp, and the date, *1782*, on a fillet, *Oliver Boyd, Best shot, 1797*. A silver engraved medal, $1\frac{1}{2}$in. diameter.

(4) (Cork True Blues).—Obverse, a Roman warrior attacking three men armed with clubs, whom he has overthrown, surrounded by the legend, *Quid contra sonantem Palladis aegida possunt ruentes.*

Reverse, an inspection of the regiment; above, *Pro Caesare pro aris et focis;* in the exergue, *Nov. IV. MDCCXLV.* A struck medal, 1½in. diameter.

(5) 1783.—Obverse, the harp; on one side, *17;* and on the other, *83;* above, *Culloden;* below, *Cork.* Reverse, a wreath of bay and laurel, surrounding *A Reward for merit and skill. Loyal, though independent.* A silver engraved medal, 1¾in. diameter. In the Day collection.

(6) 1798.—Obverse, an Irish harp; on either side, *G. R.;* above, on a scroll, *For Our King;* below, on a similar scroll, *And Country;* above the harp, a crown; below, *1796.* Reverse, *Loyal Cork Volunteers, Mr. John Stacey Best Shot with Ball. March 4th, 1798.* A silver medal, 1¾in. diameter, with an ornamental rim, and ring for suspension. All engraved. In the Day collection.

CORK (BOYNE) VOLUNTEERS, 1777.—(1) Obverse, *Hora et Semper,* and a volunteer. Reverse, *3rd.*

Company Cork Boyne Volunteers, Best Shot at 100 yards Thomas Miles, 1777. An oval silver medal.

1780.—(2) Obverse, an equestrian figure of King William III., with the date *1690* in the exergue, and with a trophy of arms, flag, and cannon above. Reverse, *From the Boyne Society of Cork to their Chaplain, the Revd. Henry Sandiford, A.D. 1780.* A fine gold, oval, engraved medal, 1½in. by 1¾in., with a bright cut border, and loop for suspension.

Cork Artillery Volunteers.—Obverse, arms of Cork, *Statio Bene Fide Carinis.* Reverse, *Great Gun Practice, Aug. 1779, Gunner O'Byrne, Best Shot.* A silver medal.

Cork Cavalry, 1781, inscribed, *2nd. Troop Cork Volunteer Cavalry, Col. W. Chetwynd awarded this prize to P. Walsh for Pistol Practice.*

Cork City Militia, 1795.—Obverse, arms of Cork. Reverse, *Best Shots, transferable medal the gift of the Mayor: 1795.*

Cork (Royal) City Militia, 1799.—(1) Obverse, in the centre, the harp, crowned; and *27.* Upon a ribbon above the harp, *Royal Cork City Militia;* and below, *Lieut.-Colonel Mountifort Longfield comding.* Reverse, *The gift of Colonel Lord Longueville to Captain Lieut. John Corker, for Merit. 26 June 1799.* A gold medal, 1⅝in. diameter, all engraved.

1789.—(2) Obverse, the arms of Cork and motto, enclosed by a garter, inscribed *Royal Cork City Militia;* and in the exergue, *27* (the number of the regiment). Reverse, *From Colonel Lord Longueville and the Officers of the Cork Militia to their Chaplain the Rev. John Sealy, 3rd. July 1789.* A gold medal, 1oz. 8dwts., all engraved, oval, 2⅛in. by 1½in., with

bright cut border, and with loop for suspension. Ribbon, green watered silk. In the Day collection.

CORNHILL VOLUNTEERS, 1798.—Obverse, a volunteer at attention, within a wreath, inscribed, *Cornhill Volunteers;* below, *1798.* Reverse, *Awarded by Major Commandant Robert Williams to Mr. James Bates, for skill in firing 1798.* A silver struck and engraved medal, 2in. diameter, with raised rim and loop.

CORNISH SEA-FENCIBLES, 1804.—Obverse, a globe, crowned, and surmounted by a laurel-wreath, to the bottom of which is attached an anchor, and a small shield, on which is the monogram, *G.R.;* below, on scroll, *Cornish Sea-fencibles.* Reverse, *Robert Julyan, North Cornwall Company: July 1804.* A silver medal, all engraved, 2¼in. diameter, with a raised border of rope, and loop for suspension.

CORNISH (ROYAL) MINERS VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—*Presented to Sergt. Moore: Best Shot.*

COUNAGH RANGERS, 1780.—Obverse, *The Counagh Rangers 1780.* Reverse, *Mr. Regan for skill at arms;* a harp and shamrocks. A silver engraved medal, 1½in. diameter, with loop. In the Day collection.

CRADLEY VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—Reverse, *Reward of Merit: The gift of the Officers to R. Hill for his skill at ball-practice: October 1804.* An oval, silver, engraved medal.

CRAIGILACHIE VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—*Best Shot: John McKellar 1803.*

CRAVEN LEGION, 1808.—*The Craven Legion, Ball-firing prize Adjudged to Henry Whittam, distance shot at 100 yds: 1st. July 1808.* All engraved, with ornamental border.

CREDITON LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1802.—Obverse, a crown; below, a suspended bugle, surrounded by the legend, *Loyal Crediton Volunteers.* Reverse, *Adjudged to Mr. Thos. Hartwell for the best shot with ball; 100 yards distance; 19th. Aug: 1802.* A silver, engraved medal, 1.7in. diameter, with ring loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

CROMER LOYAL ARTILLERY, 1801.—Obverse, a cannon, surmounded by a crown, and surrounded by a circle, inscribed, *Cromer Loyal Artillery.* Reverse, *Awarded to Gunner S. Butt for his proficiency at Gun Practise. June 10th 1801.* A silver medal, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. diameter, with loop for suspension, all engraved.

CROSS-MOLINA ARTILLERY, 1780.—Obverse, a gun and gunner, *Superba frango.* Reverse, *Merit rewarded by the Officers, given to John O'Hea.*

CUINGLASS VOLUNTEERS, 1780.—Obverse, *Volunteers of Ireland.* Reverse, *Adjudged to Thos. Egan of the Cuinglass Volunteers: Reward of Merit: 1780.* An oval silver medal, with ornamental rim.

CULLODEN VOLUNTEERS, CORK.—Obverse, arms and motto, *His Serevitas.* Reverse, *Prize for skill at arms and musquetry. Thos. McGuire 1778, Colonel Benj. Bousfield.* An engraved silver medal.

CULROSS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.—Obverse, Monastery Gate, S. Servanus. Reverse, inscribed, *Given to Sandy McNab for straight shooting at 100 yds. 1805.* Silver medal.

DALKEITH VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—*For target shooting: James McKillop.*

DALWAY CARRICKFERGUS VOLUNTEERS, 1780.—Obverse, *To John Mansel, of the Carrickfergus Company, for Skill at Arms, from Capt. Dalway, 1780.* Reverse, in the field a cross-hilted sword in

pale, point down, and passing through a royal crown; above, *Volunteers of Ireland;* below, *Manus haec inimica tyrannis* (This hand is hostile to tyrants). Silver, oval, 2in. by 1½in., with loop, and made of two convex plates, protected at the edge by a plain rim.

Darlington Company, 1807.—*For Merit.*

Deal Volunteers, 1801.—Obverse, the badge of Kent. Reverse, *Won by Mr. Ed. Thorne at a shooting competition, 19 May, 1801, the gift of the officers of the Deal Volunteers.*

Dedham Volunteers, 1802.—Obverse, a shield, on which are three sabres surmounted by a crown, and encircled by two oak-branches. Reverse, *Target practice: To the best shot Dedham Volunteers: Presented by the Officers, 15 Sept., 1802.* A thin, silver, engraved medal, 1.65in. diameter, with thick rim and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

Denbigh Volunteers, 1804.—*Best Shot's medal, won by John Evans.*

Deptford Volunteers, 1803.—Obverse, in the centre, *G. R.,* surrounded by a crowned garter, inscribed, *Deptford Volunteers,* the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath, surmounted by the word *Defence.* Reverse, *Adjudged to Mr. A. Stevens: Best Shot: May 15th, 1803: at 100 yards.* A round, thin, silver, engraved medal, 1¾in. diameter, with raised rim. In the Murray collection.

Derby Volunteers, 1804.—Obverse, a crown on St. George's Cross, surrounded by a garter, inscribed, *Reward for skill at arms;* above, *Derby Volunteers;* below, *MDCCCIV.* Reverse, *Adjudged to Serjt. W. Whiston: May 1st, 1804.* A silver engraved medal,

$1\frac{7}{8}$in. diameter, with raised rim, and loop for suspension.

Devizes Loyal Volunteers, 1808.—Obverse, *D.L.V.* in raised floral letters, surrounded by a floral wreath. Reverse, *Jas. Blackman, best shot. Captain Vincis's Company, 1808.* A round, silver medal; the obverse struck, the reversed engraved.

Devizes Volunteers, 1801.—*To Mr. Edward Ainstie for his superior Skill in the Devizes Volunteers, June 1801.*

Devonport Yeomanry Cavalry, 1826.—Obverse, a wreath of laurel, within which is engraved an anchor, with a crown above; on either side, *G. IV. R.* Reverse, *To perpetuate the presentation of colours of the Royal Marines at Plymouth. 21st. Dec. 1826. Devonport Yeomanry. God Save the King.* A silver medal, with ring for suspension. The Yeomanry formed the guard of honour on that occasion.

Devonshire Militia. — *From the Marquis of Devonshire 1800.*

Dewsbury Light Horse Volunteers, 1801.—Reverse, *Presented to James Knowles by the members of the Troops, a reward for his skill as a swordsman and proficiency at Military exercises.*

Dodder Rangers, 1803.—(1) Obverse, *Dodder Rangers, commanded by Samuel Ashworth, Esq.: embodied in July, 1803. In defence of everything dear to mankind.* Reverse, *This medal was presented to Mr. John Logan on the 22nd. day of June 1804, for his loyalty and superior skill in arms, by his sincere friend, J. Crosthwaite Esq. first Lieutenant.* A large, oval medal, with loop for suspension, both sides engraved. In the Whitaker collection.

(2) 1798.—Obverse, *The Dooder Rangers, 1798,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, in the centre, *In token of merit;* above, *Pro Rege, Lege Grege,* below, *First Lieut. Crosthwaite.* A large, silver, engraved medal, $2\frac{3}{16}$in. diameter, with raised edge and loop for suspension. In the Murray collection.

Doddington and March Cavalry, 1809.—*Reward of Merit.* An oval medal.

Doncaster Light Cavalry, 1804.—Obverse, badge and motto, *Confort et liesse. Presented to Robt. Walton: Sergt.* Reverse, *For skill at arms and carbine practise of the Doncaster Light Cavalry Troop 1804.*

Doncaster Volunteers, 1801.—Obverse, a castle-gate and crown, and motto, *Confort et liesse.* Reverse, *Merit; awarded by the Officers, won by Geo: Stevens Esq: best shot in the corps at ball-practise, 150 yards, July 8th. 1801.*

Donegal Volunteers, 1780.—*First Regt. of Vols: reward of merit to Dennis O'Neil 1780.* A hollow medal, all engraved.

Dornoch Volunteers, 1804.—*Reward of good shooting, presented to Corporal John Tulloch 1804.*

Dorsetshire Yeomanry Cavalry, 1812.—*Adjudged to Richard Adams, the gift of the Officers of the 1st. Squadron 1812.*

Down Volunteers, 1804.—*Awarded to Joseph Richardson for skill at Ball-practice.*

Drogheda Association, 1783.—Obverse, an oval shield charged with St. Patrick's cross, and a shamrock in the centre, surrounded by the motto, *Quis Separabit, MDCCLXXXIII.* Behind, a trophy of swords, banners, laurel, and shamrock. Reverse, a spray of shamrock, and, on a scroll, *Drogheda.* A

triangular brass plate, 2in. by 2½in., with hole for suspension. In the Day collection.

DROGHEDA ASSOCIATION VOLUNTEERS, 1798.—(1) Obverse, a castle, *Deus praesidium.* Reverse, *A reward for skill shooting with ball cartridge at 50 yds: won by Corpl. J. Davey 1798.*

(2) 1778.—Obverse, Badge of the City, and motto, *Deus Praesidium Mercantura Deus.* Reverse, *A Reward for Skill, Shooting wh Ball Cartridge from the Shoulder without a rest for the Firelock at fifty yards. The Gift of Lt.-Col. H. M. Lyons, won by Corpl. Joseph Darcy, 1778.*

DRUMBRIDGE VOLUNTEERS, 1782.—Obverse, a phœnix rising from the flames, with a harp in his beak; above, on a scroll, *Crom aboo;* and below, *Resurgam.* Reverse, *A reward of merit: Thos. Kelly: October 1782;* above, *Drumbridge Volunteers;* below, *Major A. G. Stewart.* Silver, all engraved, 2¾in. diameter, with reeded rim and loop. In the Day collection.

DRUMKEEN INFANTRY, 1797.—(1) Obverse, a harp, surmounted by a royal crown; on each side, *G.R.;* inscription, *Drumkeen Infantry, 1797.* Reverse engraved, *Pro aris et focis, attached to Cork,* within a wreath of oak- and laurel-leaves. A silver-gilt medal, 1¾in. diameter.

(2) 1798.—Obverse, similar to the previous medal. Reverse, in the centre, *The Reward of Merit, 1798;* below, two oak-branches; above, on a scroll, *Pro Rege. Lege. Grege.* An oval, silver-gilt medal, all engraved. In the Whitaker collection.

DUBLIN RIFLE CLUB, 1841.—Reverse, a man with a rifle; on the right a clump of trees, and a rock; in the background a river, on which is a steamer.

Reverse, *Dublin Rifle Club; A D 1841,* surrounded by an oak- and laurel-wreath. A round silver medal, with a loop and ring for suspension.

Dublin Volunteers, 1792.—(1) Obverse, a figure of Hibernia seated, holding a palm-branch; above, *R.D.V.;* below, *best shot 1792.* Reverse, two guns with fixed bayonets in saltire in the centre; below, two branches, and on a wreath, *Given by the officers,* below, the recipient's initials, *J. B.* A silver engraved medal, 1¾in. diameter. In the Day collection.

(2) 1806.—Obverse, an Irish harp, crowned, surrounded by the legend, *First Regt. Royal Dublin Vols.* Reverse, *For skill in arms, 2nd Prize 1806.* A silver engraved medal, 1⅜in. diameter, pierced for suspension. In the Murray collection.

(3) 1780.—Obverse, figure standing with cap of Liberty, and holding a wreath, *For the Worthyest,* a bust on scroll, behind *W. I. D. L.;* legend, *Unshaken, Unseduced, Unterrified.* Reverse, *The Dublin Volunteers associated under the command of the most noble W. I. Duke of Leinster, For the defence of their Country; have presented this Medal to John Findlay, Junr., he having on the 13th day of Septembr, 1780, manifested Superior Skill in Arms.* The whole engraved, with loop for suspension.

(4) 1805.—Obverse, Britannia seated on three books, with a trident in her left hand, on which is a cap of Liberty; in her right hand a shield, on which is the Irish harp, crowned. On a scroll above, *First Regiment;* below, on a similar scroll, *Royal Dublin Volunteers.* Reverse engraved, *Presented by the permanent staff of the VIIIth. Company, and adjudged to James Ponkerton, for his superior skill*

in arms, August 4th 1805. An oval silver medal. In the Whitaker collection.

DUBLIN INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS, 2ND COMPANY.—*Merit rewarded by Major Samuel Canier, adjudged to Michael O'Grady, 1741.* An oval silver medal.

DUBLIN (COUNTY) LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1780.—Obverse, a Dragoon; in exergue, *1780.* Reverse, *Merit Reward, given to M. O'Neil, by Captain Everard, for Skill at Arms.* An oval silver medal.

DUBLIN (COUNTY OF) LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1789.—*From Major Browne, to Capt. John Latouche. 1789.*

DUBLIN ROYAL LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1796.—*For Merit.*

DUBLIN (ROYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1779.—(1) Obverse, on a field of shamrocks, two muskets in saltire, between a royal crown and harp; below, the date *1779,* and on a ribbon, *Royal Dublin Volunteers.* Reverse, *The gift of the Duke of Leinster, the best shot to wear this medal. For skill at shooting at the target.* On the rim, *Won by Mr. William McKenny.* Silver, all engraved, with loop, 2⅜in. diameter. In the Day collection.

(2) Obverse, a harp and crown, *G. R. For King and constitution.* Reverse, *Presented by Captn. Fergusson, 3rd. Compy 1st. Regt. R.D.V. to Mr. Geo: Richd: Lodge, for superior firing at the target.* A large, oval, silver, engraved medal.

DUDLEY LOYAL ASSOCIATION, 1796.—Obverse, in the centre, a bugle; above, *Dudley Loyal Association;* below, *L.C.* Reverse, *Presented to William Wills for his superior skill in firing with ball at 100 yards: May 10th, 1796.* A thin silver engraved medal, 1.7in. diameter, with ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

DUHALLOW VOLUNTEERS, 1782.—Obverse, a harp, crowned; legend, *Duhallow Loyal Volunteers. Trifle not with loyalty.* Reverse, *Awarded to the best shot, won by Corpl. A. Riley from Colonel Chinnery.* A silver engraved medal, 2¼in. diameter. In the Day collection.

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND'S SHARPSHOOTERS, 1803. —(1) Obverse, the bust of Colonel Beaumont; in the exergue, *Barber Beaumont.* Reverse, *The Duke of Cumberland's Sharpshooters. The first Volunteer Rifle Corps in Great Britain was raised in 1803.* Bronze, struck. 1⅝in. diameter.

(2) 1811.—Obverse, a circular target, with undulating country in the background; below, two crossed rifles; the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Outside all the legend, *Duke of Cumberland's Sharpshooters.* Reverse, *Presented to Adjutant De Berruger for his skill in firing at the target at 200 yards distance without a rest, and hitting the bull's-eye six times in seven shots. August 15th, 1811.* A silver engraved medal 2 3/16in. diameter, with raised rim and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1804. —(1) Obverse, a female seated, with a lion couchant at her feet, presenting a palm-branch to a soldier holding his rifle in his right hand. Reverse, *The Duke of Gloucester's Loyal Volunteers. Prize Medal: the gift of Sir Wm. Poulteney, Bart., won by Corporal Henry Eidis, 4th Compy: April 13th. 1804.* The obverse struck; the reverse engraved. A silver medal: 1 1/16in. diameter.

(2)—1805. Obverse, same as No. 1. Reverse, engraved, *2nd Company: Prize medal. Presented for*

skill at arms. 2nd May 1805. Duke of Gloucester's Loyal Volunteers. A silver medal. In the Whitaker collection.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S VOLUNTEERS, 1805.—Obverse, bust of the King to the left; legend, *Georgius III: D.G.*, etc. Reverse, *Triumphis potior;* Peace holding a laurel-branch, and burning arms. In exergue is engraved *Duke of Gloucester's Loyal Volunteers.* Around the edge, *Prize medal given by Geo. Farrant, Capt. L.C. 27 May 1805. for the best shot, won by Private Hen. Jas. Amey.*

DUKE OF LANCASTER'S OWN YEOMANRY.—Obverse, a crossed sword and carbine with bayonet fixed, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *Skill at Arms,* surrounded by *Duke of Lancaster's own Yeomanry.* A silver engraved medal, 1⅜in. diameter, with raised rim and swivel-loop for suspension. On edge, *Won by John Ainsworth.*

DUKE OF LANCASTER'S YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1830.—Obverse, on a shield the arms of Lancaster, a crown above; on either side of the shield a rose; legend, on a raised border, *Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry.* Reverse, two crossed carbines, with a helmet in the centre, surrounded by a wreath of laurel; above, *Carbine Prize.* A large silver medal. Ribbon, yellow with green edges. It was also issued in bronze.

(2) Made from a crown-piece of 1845, with the obverse intact. Reverse, engraved, a crossed sword and carbine, with the inscription, *Presented 1854, to William Hilton, for 33 years' service in the Bolton troop. D.L.O.Y.C.* A silver loop for suspension. 1½in. diameter.

DUKINFIELD INDEPENDENT RIFLEMEN, 1804.—Obverse, a soldier kneeling and firing, surrounded by the legend, *Dukinfield Independent Riflemen;* in the exergue, *Embodied July 18th. 1804.* Reverse, an oak-wreath, inside which is engraved, *To Saml. Bruickshaw, Nov., 1808,* surrounded by the words, *Presented by Captain Francis Dukinfield Astley.* A large silver medal, 1.7in. diameter.

DUMFRIES LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1792.—Obverse, a thistle; above, *L.D.V.;* below, *1792.* Reverse, *Merit. William McCulloch.* An oval, silver engraved medal. 2⅛in. by 1⅝in. In the Murray collection.

DUNBAR INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS, 1806.—Obverse, a castle, a thistle above. Inscription, *Dunbar Infantry Volunteers.* Reverse, *the gift of the members of the Company to their best shot, Duncan McKellar, 1806.* All engraved, 2⅜in. diameter, with raised rim and ring for suspension.

DUNBLANE VOLUNTEERS, 1805.—*To Sergeant Steward, Best Shot 1805.* An oval silver medal, in ornamental border.

DUNDALK VOLUNTEER LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Obverse, in the centre, a harp; on the top arm, *Dundalk;* above, a crown; on the right arm, *Dragoons;* above, a shamrock; on the lower arm, a skull and cross-bones; and on the left arm, *Light;* above, a shamrock. Reverse, in the centre, *Chas. O'Mara;* and on the arms, *Reward of Merit, 1780.* A silver Maltese cross, 2in. square. In the Day collection.

DUNDEE VOLUNTEERS, 1805.—Obverse, St. Andrew with cross, *Dundee Volunteers.* Reverse, *Reward of merit.* A silver medal, 1¾in. diameter; all in relief; name of recipient and date, *1805,* on edge.

DUNFERMLINE VOLUNTEERS, *1804*. — Reverse, *Mr. McIntosh won this medal, 1804*. A best shot's silver medal.

DUNLAVIN LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1777.—Obverse, two sabres in saltire; in the spaces, *L. D.*, a harp and crown; above, *Dunlavin,* below, *P. Bourke*. Reverse, *Coln. M. Saunders comnd. Merit, 1777*. A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter. In the Day collection.

EALING AND BRENTFORD VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, 1803.—Obverse engraved, *Ealing and Brentford Corps of Volunteer Infantry, Embodied 1803*. Reverse, *First Batt^n^ : Company,* a rifle target, and below, *Our Country's secure—If all aim thus sure;* hall-marked.

EARL OF CHESTER'S VOLUNTEER LEGION.—A silver circular medal *For Merit to Mr. Peter Brooke*.

EAST BUDLEIGH REGIMENT, 1809.—Obverse, in the centre the royal cypher, *G.R.*, enclosed within a garter, inscribed *East Budleigh Regiment,* with ornamental border. Reverse, *Prize Medal,* inscribed above; and below a wreath, enclosing the words, *Company No. 1, platoon firing: May 1st 1809,* interspersed with scroll work. A thin, silver engraved medal, 2½in. diameter, with ring-loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

EAST CORNWALL VOLUNTEERS, 1808. — *Won by Sergt. J. Doidge at Saltash 14th. May 1808: the gift of Lord Mount Edgcumbe*.

EAST INDIA VOLUNTEERS (LONDON), 1798.—(1) A large silver medal of George III. and Queen Charlotte for Loyalty. Reverse, three figures representing England, Ireland, and Scotland, inscribed, *With God and the People the Throne is Immortal, and Concord is the Security of Nations;* edge, inscribed, *George Smith, Colonel, 3rd Regiment, Royal*

East India Volunteers, September 13th. 1798. The medal was granted to Colonel Smith for his services in the London East India Volunteers.

(2) Obverse, cast and chased in high relief, an elephant with howdah and flags; on the former, *G.R.*, the whole within a wreath of laurels. Reverse, engraved *L.E.I.L.V., 1st Prize Medal ball firing adjudged to be won at Lords Cricket Ground, April 1st, 1803.* An oval medal, hall-marked.

EAST-INDIA (ROYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1802.—Obverse, an elephant carrying a howdah, on which is engraved *G.R.* Reverse, *Fortitudine. 2nd R.E.I.V. Prize No. 2. 1st Firings. Presented at Lord's Cricket-Ground, 1802.* An oval silver medal 1⅞in. by 1⅝in., the obverse struck, the reverse engraved. In the Murray collection.

EAST KENT VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—*A prize for the best score made at ball-practise, held at the Fort, Margate, 18th. Oct: 1803: won by Mr. Warren.*

EAST NORFOLK MILITIA, 1804.—Obverse, in the centre a shield with the arms of the City of Norwich, surrounded by a garter, on which is engraved, *East Norfolk Militia.* Reverse, *Medal of merit for shooting from the shoulder, distance 100 yards, 2nd. Company, 1804,* surrounded by the legend, *Nec Rege, nec Populo, sed utroque.* An oval gilt badge, 2⅛in. by 1½in., with loop for suspension. Obverse struck, reverse engraved. In the Murray collection.

EAST RIDING OF YORKS VOLUNTEERS, 1805.—*The Guiseborough Company E.R.Y. Volunteers: the gift of the Company Officers to Mr. Hevy-Parish, a reward of his soldierly conduct and good shooting. 1805.* An oval silver medal.

ECHLIN VALE VOLUNTEERS, 1778. — (1) Obverse, a shield, on which is a harp. Above, a crown; below, on a scroll, *Echlin Volunteers, Vale*. Reverse, above, *Merit;* below, *Rewarded;* in the centre, *By Captn. Charles Echlin, 1778.* A silver engraved medal, with raised rim, 1⅞in. diameter, and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(2) 1779.—Obverse, a double wreath; above, *Pro patria;* below, *Echlin Vale Volunteers;* in the centre a harp, crowned. Reverse, *A Reward of Merit from Captain C. Echlin, June 7, 1779, to Mr. James Hogan.* An oval, silver engraved medal, 1⅞in. by 1½in., with a raised flat border, engraved on both sides with shamrocks and laurel-leaves. In the Day collection.

EDENSIDE (LOYAL) RANGERS, 1802. — Obverse, a garter inscribed, *Loyal Edenside Rangers,* surmounted by a royal crown and lambrequins; within the garter a suspended bugle, with the motto *Fortiter et Recte* inscribed on a scroll above. Reverse inscription, *To George Moss, A token of regard from Colnl. Henry Howard July 1802,* interspersed with scroll-work, and surrounded by two laurel-branches, tied below. A thin, oval, silver medal, engraved, 2.4in. by 2.1in., having a thick rim, and loop for suspension, both engraved with floral decorations. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

EDINBURGH MILITIA.—Best marksman's badge; shield shape, with coat of arms on obverse, in relief.

EDINBORO' (ROYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1803. — (1) Obverse, a castle on a shield, surmounted by an anchor: *1st Regt. Royal Edinboro' Volunteers,* surrounded by a wreath of thistles. Reverse inscribed, *Primam Merui qui laude coronam. Prize medal for the best shot in the firings of Captain Bonnar's Company,*

1803. Won by Richard Hotchkis, 6th April, 1804. An oval, silver-gilt medal, engraved. 2⅜in. by 1⅞in.

(2) 1803.—Obverse, arms of the City: *1st Regt.* above; *Royal Edinburgh Volunteers* below. Reverse, *Primam. Merui. qui. Laude. Coronam,* on label; beneath it *David Tough, Prize Medal for the Best Shot in the firings of Captain Spens's Compy., 1803.* An engraved, silver-gilt badge.

These badges were given to the best shot in each company.

(3) 1804.—Obverse, a trophy, surmounted by *Royal Edinburgh Volunteers.* Reverse, *Presented by Lieut. Col. Hope for exemplary attendance during the season of 1804, Ensign James Anderson,* within a laurel-wreath. A silver-gilt medal, engraved.

(4) 1805.—Obverse, a trophy, consisting of a shield, with arms, flags, &c.; legend, *Pro Rege et populo.* Reverse, *1st Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Infantry, Lt.-Colonel Right Honble. Charles Hope, 1805, Ensign Jas. Anderson.* An oval, silver-gilt medal, engraved. 2⅜in. by 1¾in.

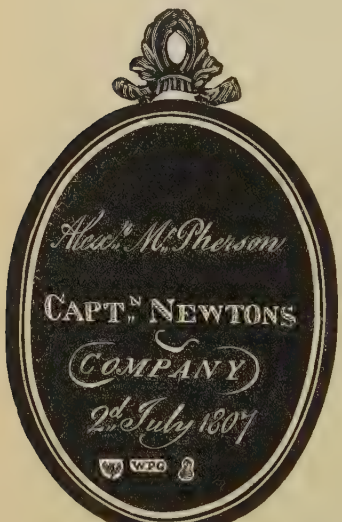
(5) 1805.—Obverse, a castle on a shield, surmounted by an anchor on a trophy of arms and colours. Reverse, *1st Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Infantry, Lt.-Colonel Right Honble. Charles Hope, 1805;* surrounded by a wreath of oak-leaves. A silver oval medal, 2.35in. by 1.8in., with the recipient's name engraved on the edge.

(6) 1820.—Obverse, *To Andrew Carrick, S.S.R.E.V.* Reverse, *For his meritorious and exemplary conduct as a soldier, 1820.* An engraved medal, 1⅞in. diameter.

(7) 1807.—Obverse, a soldier in the act of shooting; above, on a scroll, *L. E. V.;* below, on a scroll, *best*

shot. Reverse, *Alexr. McPherson Captn. Newtons Company, 2d July 1807.* An oval, silver-gilt medal, with raised border, and an ornamental loop for suspension. All engraved, $2\frac{1}{4}$in. by $1\frac{3}{4}$in.

(8) 1801.—Obverse, a royal crown, with garter beneath, inscribed, *1st. Battalion, 2nd. Regiment R.E.V.* Reverse, a figure of a rifleman, and



inscribed *Best Marksman, to Alex. Lawson, July 11th. 1801.* An oval silver medal, with embossed border, and scroll loop for suspension.

ELY VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—Obverse, in the centre *G. R.*, surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by the legend, *Reward of Merit,* the whole surrounded by a laurel wreath. Reverse, *Won by Mr. E. Scott, Ely Voluntrs. A skilful & steady marksman April*

1804. A thin silver engraved plate, 1¾in. diameter, with an engraved border on either side. A ring for suspension.

EMSWORTH VOLUNTEERS, 1811.—*Given by Captn. John Gibbs to Mr. George Young: April 1811.*

ENDENDERY UNION VOLUNTEERS, 1789.—*The gift of Colonel John Lucas, 1789.* A gold medal.

ENNISCORTHY VOLUNTEERS, 1782.—(1) Obverse, a volunteer at attention between the crown and harp, that rest upon branches of shamrock; below, on a ribbon of three folds, *Hinc Spes Effulget* (Hence Hope shines upon us); above, *Enniscorthy Volunteers.* Reverse, *Obtained by John O'Flannagan, 1782, for his Patriotic Services to our Glorious Cause.* Gold engraved medal, with ornamental suspender, and bright cut edge; 2in. in diameter, weight 16dwt. In the Day collection.

(2) Obverse, wreath of laurel and shamrock enclosing harp crowned, &c. Reverse, *For Skill in Firing at a Target, Adjudged by the Officers to Mr. R. Fagan, 1782.* A silver medal.

ESSEX FIRST LEGION, 1806.—Obverse, in the centre, a volunteer standing at attention; above, on a scroll, *First Essex Legion;* in the exergue, two olive-branches. Reverse, *Presented by Lieut.-Col. John R. Stotherd. For Skill at Arms: 17th August, 1806.* An oval, silver, engraved medal, 2.2in. by 1.95in., composed of two convex plates, fixed in a thick rim. A loop and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

ESSEX LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1820.—Obverse, a crown and garter inscribed, *Honi soit qui mal y pense,* surrounding three scimitars, edges upwards; below, on a scroll, *Tuebor.* Reverse, *Reward for military virtue*

from Col. Montague Burgoyne; legend, *Essex Light Dragoons,* surrounded by a palm-wreath. A bronze medal, with loop for suspension, 1.5in. diameter. This medal was also issued in silver. The design is the same, but it was all engraved, instead of struck, $2\frac{1}{4}$in. diameter.

Essex Volunteer Cavalry, 1804. — Obverse, within a wreath, *G. R. III.,* a shield charged with three swords, and surmounted by a crown. Reverse, *1st East Essex Volunteer Cavalry, for skill at arms, from Captain Gill, May 1804.* A silver medal.

Evesham Volunteer Cavalry, 1800.—Obverse, in the centre, a lion rampant, supporting a double-tongued pennon, on which are the letters, *E. V. C.* Above the motto, *Defence not Defiance.* Below, a shield, on which are *G. R. III.*, and on either side an olive-branch. Reverse, *Adjudged to Corpl. Wm. Cole for Proficiency at the Military Exercises, and for regular attendance at drill, 1800,* surrounded by an olive-wreath. A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter, with a thick, beaded rim, and ring loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

Exeter Loyal Association, 1809.—Obverse, a castle, the crest of the City of Exeter. Above, on a scroll, *Semper Fidelis;* below, *Loyal Association.* Reverse, *Prize for Skill at Ball-firing: August, 1809.* On either side of the date a pile of shot; on a scroll below, *The Gift of the Mayor of Exeter.* A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter, with thin raised rim, and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

Falkirk Volunteers.—Obverse, figure of a Highlander; legend, *Touch ane touch a.* Reverse, *Given to Alexander Fraser for skill at ball firing.*

FALKLAND (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1798.—*The gift of the Privates of the Company to John Ross 1798.*

FALMOUTH VOLUNTEERS, 1797.—Obverse inscribed, *Falmouth Independent Volunteers, 1797.* Reverse, *Ball-fireing, No. 2: 100yds.* A bronze-gilt medal, 1¼in. diameter. In the Whitaker collection.

FARRINGDON-WARD ASSOCIATION, 1801.—Obverse, a volunteer firing, a camp in the background; above, *F. W. V.;* in the exergue, *A Reward of Merit.* Reverse, *Adjudged to Mr. Arthur Morris for the best essay at ball-practice of the 1st Company. 17 July 1801;* on the edge, *The gift of Major Charles Price.* A silver engraved medal, 2⅛in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

FARWAY VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—Obverse, *A prize for the best shot.* Reverse, *Mr. Wheadon, winner of the Shooting Match held at Farway, June, 1803.* An oval silver medal.

FAVERSHAM LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1795.—Obverse, the White Horse of Kent, rampant, with the motto, *Invicta,* inscribed on a scroll below; above, *F. L. V.;* around all a narrow ornamental border. Reverse, *To Mr. Robt. Symes, for his Superior Shooting at the Target: 15 April 1795,* surrounded by an ornamental border. A thin oval silver engraved medal, 2.2in. by 1.8in.; a ring-loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

FERMOY CAVALRY, 1798.—(1) Obverse, a harp, with crown above; inscription *Fermoy Cavalry.* Reverse, *Pro Rege . Lege . Grege: 1798.* A silver-gilt medal, engraved, 2in. diameter, with ring for suspension.

(2) 1799. Obverse, *G.III. R.: 1799,* surrounded by a garter, inscribed, *Fermoy Cavalry.* Reverse, a

wreath; above, *No. I. Merit.* A silver engraved medal, $2\frac{1}{16}$in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

FERTULLAGH CAVALRY, 1796.—Obverse, the Royal Arms, with the lion and unicorn; below, on a ribbon, *Dieu et mon droit.* The Hanoverian scutcheon of pretence in the centre of the shield. Reverse, *Presented by Captn. Berry to Hubert Kelly as best Marksman in the Fertullagh Cavalry.* An oval silver medal, $2\frac{1}{2}$in. by 2in., all engraved. In the collection of Colonel Knox.

FIFESHIRE VOLUNTEERS, 1798.—Reverse, *Badge of Merit 1798 awarded to W. A. Culf, Royal Regiment, Fifeshire Volunteers.* An oval silver medal.

FIFESHIRE (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1802. — Reverse, *The gift of the Officers of the Regt: to Peter Currie, a token of Regard and esteem.*

FLINT LOYAL LIGHT INFANTRY, 1805.—*Won by Thomas Williams, May Firings, 1805.*

FLINT ROYAL REGIMENT, 1807.—*To James Wilkie: best shot with ball, at 100 yds.*

FORT ROSE VOLUNTEERS, 1801.—*Best Shot with ball: Duncan Mc Rae 1801.* An oval silver medal.

FORT WILLIAM VOLUNTEERS, 1801.—Obverse, a volunteer firing; three tents to the right; above, *F.W.V.;* in exergue, *A reward for Merit.* Reverse, *Adjudged to Mr. Arthur Morris for the best essay at the Ball practise of the 1st. Company 17th. July 1801.* On edge, *The gift of Major Chas: Price.* Silver, engraved, 2in. diameter.

FRANKFORT AND BALLIBOG VOLUNTEERS, 1781.—*For merit.*

FRASERBURGH VOLUNTEERS, 1800.—*The best shot, awarded to P. McTavish, for praiseworthy shooting*

and regular attendance at the drills of the Company December 1800. An oval medal.

FRAZIER'S FENCIBLES, 1800.—Obverse, in the centre, a raised garter, inscribed *Frazier's Fencibles;* in the middle a Scotch thistle, surmounted by a crown. Behind the garter is an engraved star of six points. Reverse, within a laurel-wreath, *Given by the Colonel-Commandant. A Reward for Skill at the Target, 11 September 1800.* A large silver medal, 2¼in. diameter; both sides convex, with raised rim, and ring for suspension.

FRENCH-PARK LIGHT HORSE, 1789.—Obverse, a curious allegorical design. Reverse, *Merit rewarded by Lieutenant Colonel Mc Dermot. Patrick Doyle, 1789.* A silver medal.

FROME AND EAST MENDIP CAVALRY, 1805.—Obverse, in the centre two clasped hands; above, *Unity;* below, *and Concord;* the whole surmounted by a crown. Below, a wreath of roses, shamrocks, and thistles. Reverse, *From Colⁿ. T. S. Horner, The Reward of Merit, 1805. Frome and East Mendip Cavalry.* A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter, with ornamental border, and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

GALASHIELS VOLUNTEERS.—Obverse, a volunteer shooting. *A Reward of Merit.* Reverse, *Adjudged to John McCullum for the most shots on the target at 100 yards.* An oval silver medal.

GALWAY VOLUNTEERS, 1780.—Obverse, coat-of-arms, &c. Reverse, *Colonel R. Martin's reward for Skill-at-Arms adjudged to Michael Rigby.* An oval silver medal.

GATESHEAD VOLUNTEERS, 1800.—Obverse, *Reward of Merit.* Reverse, *Presented to Serjt. W. Affleck of*

the Gateshead Volns. for his superior shooting at the target: 10 Oct: 1800. A silver medal, all engraved, 2in. diameter, with a broad raised ornamental border, and ring for suspension.

GEDSHALL VOLUNTEERS, 1791.—*Given by Major Rane Cooke to John Ward: Sept. 1791.*

GLAMORGAN CENTRAL REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS, 1811. —*Best shot with ball, won by George Roberts of Captn. Howell's Compy: 17th April 1811.*

GLAMORGAN (EASTERN) VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, 1807. —*Thos. Lewis, best shot of the Regiment: 1807.*

GLAMORGAN LOCAL MILITIA, 1810.—Obverse, the Prince of Wales' plumes and crown, surrounded by a raised laurel-wreath. Outside, engraved in running hand, *Reward of Merit. Central Regt. Glamorgan Local Militia.* Reverse engraved, *Won by Henry Thomas; Captn. Morgan Davies' Compy.: 22nd. July 1810.* A small silver medal, 1.3in. diameter, with loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

GLAMORGAN (ROYAL) MILITIA, 1827. — Obverse, a crown and bugle-horn; legend, *Royal Glamorgan Militia.* Reverse, *Presented by the Marquis of Bute. The Reward of Merit. 1827.* A silver engraved medal, 1⅝in. diameter, with ring for suspension. In the Day collection.

GLENDERMOT VOLUNTEERS.—*Colonel George Ask's reward to Thomas Margraves, for his superior conduct.*

GODLEY VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, 1804.—Obverse, an ancient warrior mounted on horseback, with shield and spear. Reverse, within an ornamental border, *By Perseverance, By Skill, 1804;* on a garter, *Hundred of Godley Volunteer Cavalry.* An oval silver medal,

with engraved inscription, &c., 2½in. by 2in., suspended by the minor axis.

GOLDSMITH'S CORPS (DUBLIN), 1780.—Obverse, a sword in pale between two bombshells, and branches of shamrocks. Above, upon a wreath, *Vox populi suprema lex est.* Below, *Invincible Goldsmiths.* Reverse, *A token of esteem to Captain B. O'Brien given by his grateful Company, March 17th. 1780.* A gold engraved medal, 1oz. 8dwt., with a rope-border and loop. In the Day collection.

GOSPORT FUSILIER VOLUNTEERS, 1800.—Oval silver medal. *Best Shot, presented to A. Stewart: 1800.*

GRAIGUE VOLUNTEERS, 1779.—Obverse, a serpent striking at the Irish harp; motto, *Fidei corticula crux.* Reverse, *Reward of merit, established 1779, Ed. Brennan.*

GRAVESEND VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—(1) Obverse, *This medal, given by Lieut. Beaumont, is adjudged to be worn by Joseph Lukes,* surrounded by an oak-wreath. Reverse, *Prize medal, shot for 16th. Sep. 1804 by the Gravesend Loyal Light Infantry Volunteers,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A silver engraved medal. In the Whitaker collection.

(2) Obverse, *Prize medal shot for 3rd Sept. 1804, by the Gravesend Loyal Light Infantry Volunteers,* surrounded by a wreath. Reverse, *This medal, given by Captain Walsh, is adjudged to be worn by Thomas Foreman.* A silver engraved medal, 1$\frac{1}{16}$in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

GRAVESEND VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY, 1798.—Obverse, a royal crown, below which is the inscription, *The Gravesend Volunteer Artillery. May 1798,* encircled by two floral sprays, tied together. Reverse, *The gift of General Fox. A reward for skill shown in his*

presence in striking a floating target thrice with cannon-shot at a distance of a mile from the Fort. An oval silver engraved medal, 2.2in. by 1.8in., with a thick rim. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

GREENWICH LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—Obverse, a volunteer firing. Reverse, a target; above, *Loyal Greenwich Volunteers;* below, *While all aim thus sure, our country is secure;* on the edge, *Prize won by G. Bennet, of the 8th Company, June 5th 1804.* A silver engraved medal, 1¾in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

GREENWICH (LOYAL) WATER FENCIBLES.—*For proficiency at cutlass exercise J. J. Bell.*

GRIMSBY VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—Reverse, *The reward of Merit for shooting won by Mr. Edward Jones: best shot in the Grimsby Volunteers: 28th. May 1803.* An oval silver engraved medal.

GUERNSEY ROYAL MILITIA, 1850.—Obverse, three soldiers, one kneeling and firing, the other standing, and the third loading; above, *Royal Guernsey Militia.* Reverse, a laurel-wreath; above, *Challenge Medal;* below, *Established MDCCCL.* A silver medal, struck, 1½in. diameter.

GUILDFORD VOLUNTEERS, 1806.—Obverse, the arms of Guildford, in relief. Reverse, inscription. Silver shooting badge.

GUILDHALL INFANTRY ASSOCIATION, 1798.—*Adjudged by Major Commandant Jasper Atkinson to John Parker for Skill at Target.* An oval silver medal.

GUISBOROUGH VOLUNTEERS, 1805.—Obverse, inside a circle, surmounted by a crown and supported by two cupids, *Guisborough: E.R.V. Volunteers Company;* in exergue, *Reward of Merit.* Reverse, *The*

gift of the Company Officers to Mr. Henry Parish, a reward for his soldierly conduct, & good shooting 1805. Oval, 2in. by 2½in., raised rim, and ring.

GUNSBOROUGH UNION VOLUNTEERS, 1782.—Obverse, two guns in saltire, and a sword in fess. At either side a shamrock, and in the centre a shell with fuse. Below, *Gunsborough Union Volunteers,* and above, *Unity is invincible.* Reverse, *Adjudged to Private F. Eno by Colonel George Gun, for skill at arms 1782.* The medal is 1¾in. diameter, silver, and engraved. It is suspended from a pierced quatrefoil, heart and chain, and pendant from three of its six rings are two silver acorns and a second heart of gold, with a double festooned chain. In the Day collection.

HADDENHAM VOLUNTEERS, 1806.—Reverse, *This reward of skillful Shooting was adjudged to Mr. John Clay April 1806;* with ornamental border.

HADDINGTON VOLUNTEERS, 1805. — *Best-Shot's medal, 100 yards prize.*

HALIFAX LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1811.—Reverse. *The gift of Captn. James Cartledge to Thos. Boothroyd for his skill at Ball practise, 14 March 1811.* A silver medal.

HAMPSHIRE YEOMANRY.—Obverse, similar to the regimental medal of the Household Cavalry, but with the addition of the words, *Hampshire Yeomanry.* Reverse, similar, but with the arms of the City of Winchester upon the bugle-banner. In the Day collection.

HANS TOWN ASSOCIATION, 1799.—Obverse, in the centre, *G.R.,* surrounded by a wreath, and surmounted by a crown; above, *Hans Town Association.* Reverse, *Presented by Captain Penny to Mr. Thomas Price, adjudged best shot 100 yards, 23rd*

July 1799. A silver engraved medal, $2\frac{1}{16}$in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

HANS TOWN VOLUNTEERS.—Obverse, a garter, inscribed, *Pro Rege et Patria,* and surmounted by a crown. Inside the garter a monogram, consisting of the letters *H.T.V.* Reverse, in the centre, a Star of the Garter; above, *Merit;* below, *Rewarded.* The whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. An oval silver engraved medal, with raised rim.

HASTINGS SEA FENCIBLES, 1801.—*A reward of merit, Captain E. H. Columbine: Commander.*

HAVERING CAVALRY, 1800.—Obverse, *The Medal of Merit,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *John Mason. Havering Cavalry; 1800,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A silver engraved medal. $1\frac{5}{16}$in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

HAWKE UNION OF COVE.—A foul anchor; surrounded by a circle inscribed on both sides, *Pro gloria regis et patriæ.* Bronze, with loop for suspension. In the Day collection.

HELENSBURGH VOLUNTEERS, 1799.—Obverse, arms and motto, *Cnoc Elachan.* Reverse, *Shooting prize medal, won by James Scott: Corpl. given by the Officers, Sept. 1799.* An oval silver medal.

HENFIELD VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—A *Best Shot* medal.

HENLEY LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1805.—Obverse, the regimental crest, H, crown and Sun. Reverse, *Mr. Wm. Masters: the best shot of the Company 1805.*

HEREFORD YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1814.—*Awarded to Mr. Francis Edwards for Carbine Shooting.*

HIBERNIA LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1787.—Obverse, Hibernia seated with harp and palm-branch, *Hibernia Light Dragoons* on a scroll, and below on

another scroll, *Juncta virtuti fides*. On one side of the figure *17* and on the other *87*. Reverse, *For fidelity to his corps and country, this badge is awarded by Colonel Joseph Deane to Mr. T. Smart.* Silver, engraved, 2¼in. diameter.

HIGHLAND ARMED ASSOCIATION, 1805.—Obverse, *G. R.*, surmounted by a crown; below *III.*, and surrounded by a wreath of thistles; and outside, *Highland Armed Association*. Reverse, *The Gift of Lt. Col. R. Macfarlane is adjudged to Sergt. Donald Stuart for the best shot at 100 yards. June 26th. 1805*. A silver engraved medal, with raised rim 2.1in. diameter, and with an ornamental loop and ring for suspension.

HONITON LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1796.—*For quarterly ball-firing competition, won by Captain J. Townsend: Sept. 1796.*

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY, 1803. — (1) Obverse, the arms of the H.A.C.; below is the motto, *Arma Pacis Fulcra*. Reverse, a trophy of arms, surmounted by the Prince of Wales' plumes and motto. The centre is inscribed, *Honourable Artillery Co., South-East Division. Adjudged to Mr. Thomas Irwin, for the best shot with ball, 100 yards distance, at Highgate, 17th Sep., 1803*. A large, oval silver medal, 2⅜in. by 2⅛in.

(2) Obverse, the arms of the H.A.C. Reverse, within a laurel-wreath the recipient's name is engraved. On the bar for suspension are the crest and motto of the H.A.C. A silver-gilt medal.

(3) Obverse, a shield inscribed, *Adjudged to J. Kidston, Esq:;* the crest of the H.A.C. above, and on a scroll above all the motto, *Arma Pacis Fulcra*. A cannon, drum, &c., below the shield, and behind

it a military trophy consisting of flags, swords, guns, &c. The field is covered with closely engraved horizontal lines, and the whole is surrounded by a beaded rim in high relief. Reverse, within an ornamental border, the inscription, *Hon. Artillery (Grenadier) Company, For the 3rd best shot with ball, 100 yards distance, on Highgate Common 14th Sept. 1799,* the whole surrounded by a beaded rim in high relief. An oval, silver engraved medal, 2.6in. by 1.9in., with an ornamental scroll and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

HORNCASTLE AND SPILSBURY CAVALRY, 1798.—A silver medal *for skill at arms.*

HUDDERSFIELD VOLUNTEERS, 1801.—*Presented to Joshue Crossland by Capt. Scott: Merit rewarded.* An oval silver engraved medal.

IMOKILLY BLUE ARTILLERY.—(1) A cross *patée,* 1.35in. square. Obverse, centre, on raised boss with wreath around, *in defence* above flags, cannon, &c. Reverse, engraved, *For merit, James Mahony, Imokilly Blue Arty., 1779.*

(2) Obverse, a gunner firing gun. Reverse, inscribed, *Colonel R. A. Fitzgerald commanding the Corps, adjudged this Badge of Merit to R. MacCarthy, 1779.* A silver medal.

IMOKILLY BLUE HORSE, 1799.—Obverse, two swords in saltire, tied in the middle by a bow (the whole in gold); above, an Irish harp, and in each of the angles formed by the crossed swords the letters "I. B. H." Reverse, *Best Swordsman, Imokilly Blue Horse, given to Edward Leach, by Colonel. R. W. Fitzgerald. 19th. day of Sept. 1779.* A silver medal, 1.65in. diameter, the reverse engraved, a crown and ring for suspension. In the Day collection.

INCHIGEELAH INFANTRY, 1784. — Obverse, in the centre, an oblong target between two rosettes; above, *Inchigeelah Infantry;* below, *Awarded for Targate practice.* Reverse, *2nd Prize won by Sergeant Mr. Mayer: June 1st. 1784.* An oval, silver engraved medal, 2.5in. by 1.9in., with twisted cord border and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

INVERNESS VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—*Best shot, won by D. McPherson 1804.*

IPSWICH VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—Reverse, *From the Officers of the Ipswich Volunteers, won by Geo. Stiles.*

IRVINE VOLUNTEERS, 1820.—(1) Obverse, the Scottish Lion *sejant do face,* holding a dagger in his right paw and in his left a sceptre; below, on a scroll, *Irvine Volunteers.* Reverse, *To James McBride, 1st Shot, 30th Oct., 1820.* A silver medal, $1\frac{3}{8}$in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

1799.—(2) *Best shot.* An oval silver medal.

ISLINGTON INFANTRY COMPANY, 1804. — A shield within a garter: *Presented by Mrs. Anderdon to the best shot at 125 yards: F. Perkins 1804.*

IVERK VOLUNTEERS, 1782.—Obverse, *Iverk Volunteers; Major optima ferat.* A draped figure, holding in the right hand a crown and in the left a flag with harp. Reverse, *Merit rewarded by Major Osborne, given to Mark Cullen 1782.*

KANTURK VOLUNTEERS.—*Timothy O'Shea, best shot with ball, 1780,* inscribed with motto, *Per Augusta ad Augusta.*

KENDAL VOLUNTEERS, 1807. — Obverse, an oval four-pointed radiated star; in the centre, in an oval

border, two crossed rifles with fixed bayonets; above, a crown; below *III.*, and on either side *G.* and *R.* Above, on a ribbon, *Merit;* below, on another, *Best shot.* Reverse, *Won by Robert Hodgson of the Kendal & Lonsdale Volunteers at Kendal: September 1807.* An oval silver medal, 2½in. by 1⅞in., all engraved, with raised rim and loop for suspension.

KERROCH COMPANY, 1780.—Obverse, allegorical design. Reverse, *Thos. Roberts, Colonel, rewards the military zeal of James Roche, 1780.* An oval silver medal.

KERRY LEGION, 1782.—Obverse, a lion, passant guardant, supporting a harp; and issuing from the clouds a naked arm, with dagger, that strikes at the lion's head. Above, *Ducit amor patriæ.* In the exergue, *Strike hard and true, men of Kerry Legion.* Reverse, *This prize-medal was won by Michl. Fitzgerald: of the Kerry Legion October 1782.* 2in. diameter, with loop; all engraved, silver. In the Day collection.

KERRY LEGION CAVALRY. — Obverse, *Patria cara carier Fides.* Reverse, *Major Rowland Bateman gave this medal to Thos. Boyle, a reward for Military Merit and Skill at Arms.* An oval silver medal.

KIDWELLY LOYAL VOLUNTEER GUNNERS, 1803. — *Best Shot's medal, adjudged to Volunteer John Evans 1803.*

KILCULLEN RANGERS, 1779. — Obverse, within a border of shamrocks a wasp, with a target on its back; below, *A sting for invaders.* Reverse, *This medal was awarded to Mr. John Royle by Captn. Keating for a tryal at shooting of the Kilcullen Rangers 4th. Nov. 1779.* A silver engraved medal. 2in. diameter. In the Day collection.

KILFINNAN FOOT, 1779.—Obverse, in the centre, *Kilfinnan Foot;* above, a crowned skull, surrounded by two laurel-branches; below, *Mortem aut triumpham.* Reverse, *To Jh. Murphy, the gift of Colnl. S. Oliver. Merit rewarded and perpetuated: 1779.* An oval, silver, engraved medal, 2⅜in. by 1⅞in., with a chased floral rim, and ring for suspension.

KILFINNAN FOOT VOLUNTEERS, 1778.—A silver medal given to *Jas. McManus, for Merit, 1778,* engraved with a trophy of arms and motto, *Nil Timere.*

KILFINNAN VOLUNTEERS, 1789.—Obverse, Three soldiers standing at attention; motto, *United we are ready. Kilfinnan Volunteers, Colonel S. Oliver, commanding.* Reverse, *A reward of merit, adjudged to Mr. Thos. Boyle for being best marksman in the Kilfinnan Volunteers, at a Tryal 23rd. April 1789.* A gold medal.

KILKOURSEY UNION, 1780.—Obverse, a crown, harp, and motto, *Ad mortem fidelis.* Reverse, *Reward for skill at arms, the gift of Colonel John Judge won by Edward Leary, 17th. May 1780.* An oval, silver, engraved medal.

KILLALA RANGERS, 1779.—Obverse, in the centre the harp, crowned; above, *Killala Rangers;* below, two branches of shamrock. Reverse, *Timothy O'Neal for best target, 100 yards, 17 June 1779.* A silver medal, with loop for suspension; all engraved, 1¾in. diameter. In the Day collection.

KILLCOOLY VOLUNTEERS, 1779.—Obverse, a shield charged with a harp suspended from a nail that partly supports a crown and rests upon a trophy of arms and banners; on one of these is *G. R.;* upon the other, *Pro Rege,* over a half-concealed harp; below,

Killcooly and the letter *V* (Volunteers). Reverse, *Transferable medal for Skill at Arms, given by Colnl. Sir W. Barker, Bart. 1779.* A silver, hall-marked, oval medal, 3½in. by 2¾in., with a raised and chased rim forming a border work of shamrocks and roses, with a ring of the same.

KILLIMAT INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS, 1779.—Obverse, an ancient warrior standing on a prostrate foe; above, *Obsequio non viribus 1779;* in the exergue, *The Killimat Indep^nt. Volunteers.* Reverse, *Given to James Roche by his fellow Volunteers, a token of their regard.* Silver engraved, 2½in. diameter, with raised border, and loop for suspension. In the Day collection.

KILLIMOON ARTILLERY, 1779.—Obverse, a field-piece, with sponge-rod and pile of shot; below, *Killimoon Artillery*, and, below, on a raised border, *Nunc aut nunquam.* Reverse, *Awarded to Charles Mally,* on border; *Reward of Merit* in the centre. A silver engraved medal, 1⅞in. diameter, with sunk centre, all engraved, having above and below a decorated flange, pierced above for suspension. In the Day collection.

KILLIVAN VOLUNTEERS, 1780.—*Reward of Merit.*

KILWORTH LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1780.—*Merit at sword exercise, awarded to Michael Murphy best Swordsman 1780.* An oval silver medal.

KING'S BODYGUARD, 1798.—Obverse, the Prince of Wales' plumes and motto; in the centre a crossed bow and arrow and a bugle; underneath which is the date, *1798;* and below all, two laurel-branches. Outside is the inscription, *The King's Bodyguard of Scotland: Prize medal.* Reverse, *Prest pro Rege et mon pais.*

A thin, oval, silver, engraved medal, 2in. by 1⅝in., with loop.

KING'S ROYAL BODYGUARD COMPANY, 1822.—Obverse, *Royal King's Bodyguard Compy.* with a hunting-horn, bow and arrow, and with the Prince of Wales' plumes and motto in the centre. Reverse, within a beaded circle, *Ball firing Target 100 yards.*, and radiating from it are four spaces in which are the competing scores, *Wm. Egerton 21st June 1822: XI: W. W. Drake 5th July 1822: XX: Wm. Egerton 30th August 1822: VIII: W. W. Drake 21st Decr. 1822: XXI,* the whole design on both sides enclosed in a pearl border. A silver engraved medal, 1⅞in. diameter, with loop for suspension. In the Day collection.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL VOLUNTEERS, 1812.—*Thos. Austin, best shot (1st.) First Company 1812.*

KIRKCUDBRIGHT VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, 1810.—*For the best swordsmanship.*

KIRKWALL VOLUNTEERS, 1801.—*Awarded to D. Nichol.*

KNIGHT-MARSHAL'S VOLUNTEERS, 1801.—Reverse, *Sir J. Bland Burgess, Bart: Major Commandant: to Mr. Ed. Saville for merit.*

LAMBETH VOLUNTEERS, 1800.—Obverse, in the centre the monogram *G.R.*, surmounted by a crown; above, the motto, *Ex uno disce omnes,* the whole interspersed with scrolls; below, *Won by Arthur Bass.* Reverse, *Annual prize for skill at arms. Awarded to the Lambeth Volunteers by Lady Burnett. Vauxhall, 1800.* An oval, silver engraved medal, 1 3/16in. by 2½in., with raised flat rim for protection, and loop for suspension.

LAMBETH (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1800.—Obverse, *G.R.* crowned within a laurel wreath, surrounded by a band, inscribed *Loyal Lambeth Volunteers, 1800.* Reverse, crossed swords and horse-shoe; below two laurel branches, *Cavalry Troop Reward of Merit from Sir Robert Barnett.* Engraved medal, hall-marked.

LANARK AND DUMBARTON FENCIBLE CAVALRY, 1798. —*For skill at arms given to John Milner.*

LANARK ROYAL MILITIA, 1813.—(1) Obverse, engraved with Morpeth Castle. Reverse, *Presented to Chas. Stewart, Private in the Royal Lanark Militia, by the Non-Com. Officers and Privates of the 4th Battalion Company Southern Regt. North Local Militia, for his strict attention to the Company during their training, Morpeth, 16th Oct., 1813.*

1844.—(2) Obverse, in the centre, *V.R.*, surmounted by a crown and surrounded by a wreath of thistles; above, *Royal Lanark Militia.* Reverse, *A Reward for soldierly merit, 1844.* A large, silver engraved medal, 1.8in. diameter, with raised rim, and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

LANARK (ROYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1811.—*Best Shot's medal 1811: awarded to Mr. Renton, May firings.*

LANCASTER VOLUNTEERS, 1801.—*For Merit.*

LANGBOURNE WARD VOLUNTEERS, 1799.—Obverse, a radiated star of eight points; a garter in the centre, inscribed, *God save the King,* enclosing the letters *G. R.*, surmounted by a royal crown. Legend, *Langbourne Volunteers.* The motto, *Spectamur agendo,* inscribed on a scroll below the star. Reverse, at the top, an ornamental plaque, inscribed, *Merit;* and, below it, the words, *From Major W. Powell. September, 1799,* interspersed with scroll-work, two

laurel-branches tied below, partly enclosing the inscription. A thin, silver, engraved medal, 2.1in. diameter, a thick rim, and ornamented loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

LANGPORT VOLUNTEERS, 1807.—Obverse, *G.R. III.* within a garter, inscribed, *Langport;* below, *Volunteers,* the whole on a royal ermine mantle with a crown above. Reverse, *Reward for Military Merit, the gift of T. B. Tyndal Esq. Adjutant: July 1807.*

LANIVET VOLUNTEERS, 1802.—Reverse, *Reward of Merit: presented to Roger Henwood, of Captain Nicolas Grose's Company: March 1802.*

LEEK TROOP OF VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, 1808.—*To Henry Hollams.*

LEICESTER INFANTRY, 1800.—Obverse, Prince of Wales' plumes; above, *Military merit awarded;* below, *1800.* Reverse, *W. H. Brabazon, P.W.O. Leicester Infantry.* Circular, engraved, silver medal.

LEICESTER YEOMANRY, 1798.—Obverse, a crown, surrounded by a laurel-wreath; above, *Leicester Yeomanry Cavalry;* and below, *Reward of merit.* Reverse, *This medal was won by Thos. Emerson of Capt. Farnham's troop, being the First Prize at the quarterly firings, September 1798.* A large silver medal, 2½in. diameter, all engraved, with a raised ornamental rim, and loop for suspension.

LEITH VOLUNTEERS, 1806.—Obverse, *Loyal Leith Ward Volunteers; Reward of Merit: 1806.* Reverse, *Adjudged to Douglas Grieve.* An oval silver engraved medal, with an ornamental border.

LEWES VOLUNTEERS, 1795.—Obverse, in relief, the bust of George III., with legend. Reverse, *Lewes Volunteers; 1st. Prize: Ball firing 1795.* Name on edge.

LIBERTY ARTILLERY, 1782.—Obverse, two cannons in saltire, forming four spaces, in which are, respectively, a crown above, a pile of shot below; on one side, *17*, and on the other *82*. Reverse, *For merit from Captain Tandy*. A silver engraved medal, with loop, and flat raised rim. In the Day collection.

LIBERTY RANGERS, 1797.—(1) Obverse, a harp crowned; above, *Liberty Rangers;* below, a wreath of laurel. Reverse, *To Mr. Edward Thornton as best Marksman. Presented by the 1st Company of the Liberty Rangers 30th. July 1797*. A silver engraved medal, 1¾in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

(2) 1798.—Obverse, a soldier bayonetting a rebel; above, *Rebellion defeated,* a harp crowned, between two laurel-branches. Reverse, *To the Gentlemen of the Liberty Rangers Light Company who composed the escort to Monastereven Aug. 30th. '98. This token of Affection, Regard, and Esteem is presented by Lt. Williams, who commanded the same, and adjudged Mr. Jno. Osbrey for his skill in shooting Oct. 1798*. An engraved, oval, silver medal, with gilt frame, and ring for suspension. In the Whitaker collection.

(3) 1814.—Obverse, an equestrian figure of King William III.; legend, *King and Constitution*. Reverse, a soldier aiming at a target. *Presented by Sergt. Cutler on the 2nd Oct: 1814 to Mr. Robert Renton Holmes of the Liberty Rangers, for his superior skill in fireing*. An oval, silver, engraved medal. In the Day collection.

LIBERTY (DUBLIN) VOLUNTEERS, 1780.—Obverse, an altar, having on the front a serpent in a circle, and

upon it a harp of seven strings on a hemisphere. At each side a Volunteer in uniform kneeling on the left knee and holding erect a musket, on the bayonet point of one a cap of liberty, and on the other a caduceus; in exergue, *Unite or Die.* Reverse, *L. V. 2nd Battalion Company. Thus shall tergevoise members suffer. 1780.* A silver, engraved, oval medal, with loop, $1\frac{7}{8}$in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$in.

Lietrim Militia, 1799.—Obverse, *Lietrim Militia, X Battalion,* surrounding a crowned harp and shamrocks. Reverse, *For soldierly merit, awarded by Colonel Walter Jones, 7th. August 1799.*

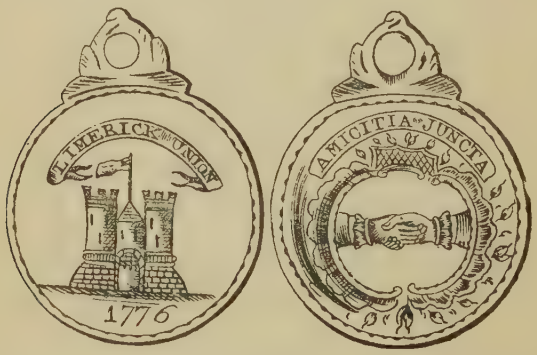
Limerick Militia, 1798.—Obverse, a laurel-wreath, surrounding a royal crown; legend, *To the heroes of Colooney, 5th Sept., 1798.* Reverse, arms of the City of Limerick, surrounded by branches of laurel and palm; inscription, *Corporation and Citizens of Limerick.* A silver, struck medal, $1\frac{9}{16}$in. diameter, given to the Limerick Militia for defeating the French near Sligo.

Limerick Volunteers.—Obverse, engraved on the border, *Omne liber metu* and *Promptus ad certamen,* the centre inscribed with a harp, shamrock, and *Limerick Fensible Volunteers.* Reverse, engraved, *This Medal of Merit is awarded to a zealous Comrade for skill in firing at Target, J. Ryan.* Oval, $2\frac{5}{8}$in. by 2in.

Limerick Independent Volunteers, 1776.—Obverse, The arms of the City of Limerick; above, *Limerick Independent Volunteers;* below, *Formed Sept. 1776.* Reverse, *Reward of Merit. Given to Patrick O'Leary, flautist, by Colonel John Prendergast, of the Limerick Independent Volunteers. June*

4th. 1777. A large, silver, engraved medal, 1.8in. diameter.

LIMERICK (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1776. — Obverse, a castle, with a flag flying on the central tower; above, on a scroll, *Limerick Union;* and in the exergue, *1776.* Reverse, two hands clasped, surrounded by an ornamental border; above, on a scroll, *Amicitia Juncta.* A silver medal, with loop for suspension. In the Day collection.



LIMERICK LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS, 1782.—Obverse, *The Volunteers of Ireland, our hope, 1782.* Reverse, *To Micheal Boyd, the Gift of Major Edward Croker, Commanding the County of Limerick Light Horse Volunteers.*

LIMVADY VOLUNTEERS, 1779.—Obverse, two crossed swords, behind two crossed flags, below two drums, and in the middle a flag, with the word *Meritorious* engraved on it. Above, a crown, beneath two sprays of shamrock. In the exergue, *Limvady Btn. of Volunteers.* Reverse, *The award of excellence in skill at arms, the gift of Colonel J. Boyle to Corpl. Mea: 1779.* A silver medal, $2\frac{3}{8}$in. by $1\frac{7}{8}$in., all engraved,

with an ornamental chased rim, and loop for suspension.

LINLITHGOW VOLUNTEERS, 1805.—*A reward of merit to the best shot with ball-cartridge won by Neil Sinclair, September 1805.*

LISBURNE VOLUNTEERS, 1782.—Obverse, an Irish harp, crowned, on crossed flags. *The reward of Merit. John Dillon. MDCCLXXXII.* A circular engraved silver medal.

LISDRUMHURE VOLUNTEERS, 1789.—Obverse, a chariot, horsed. *Volabo ut Requiescam.* Reverse, *Capt. John Ingram's Reward of Merit given to Vol. Jas. Callanan, 1780.* An oval, silver, engraved medal, with suspender.

LISLUNEY VOLUNTEERS, *1780.*—Obverse, Victory trampling on a man with a torch. In exergue, *Victoria vel Mors. Patriotic conduct rewarded: James Rogers 1780.*

LISMORE INDEPENDENT BLUES, 1779.—Obverse, a castle, &c. *1779. God's Providence is our inheritance.* Reverse, the harp. *For Merit Volr. Stephen Cavanagh was adjudged this medal by his comrades.*

LISNAVEIN INDEPENDENT RANGERS, 1780.—Obverse, a harp, crowned, and motto, *Arma Parata Fero.* Reverse, *To Robert Waddel, as an acknowledgment of his services. Given by the officers of the Company, 15 June 1780.*

LIVERPOOL SEA-FENCIBLES, 1808.—Obverse, Figure of Mercury, chased in relief. Reverse, *Reward of Merit, 1808.* A silver oval badge.

LIVERPOOL VOLUNTEERS, 1806.—(1) Obverse, the arms of Colonel Bolton; beneath, on a scroll, *Royal Liverpool Volunteers.* Reverse, inscribed, below a crown, *Lieutenant Colonel Bolton, to Sergeant*

Teager, for his faithful services, August 25, 1806. A silver medal, 1.6in. diameter.

(2) Another to *Serg^t. Longworth.*

LLANDAFF VOLUNTEERS, 1805.—Obverse, coat of arms. Reverse, *The Best Shot at Ball Practice, Corporal John Davies, May Firings, 1805.* A silver medal.

LLANDUDNO VOLUNTEERS, 1801.—A gold medal.

LLANGOLLEN LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—Obverse, a trophy of flags, Roman arms, &c. Above, *Llangollen;* in the centre, *Loyal Volunteers, 1803.* Reverse, *Presented to Evan Davis by the Officers a reward for his good shooting at the target.* 2¼in. diameter, with raised rim.

LOCHABER VOLUNTEERS, 1799.—Obverse, a trophy of arms. Reverse, *The reward of merit, and skill at arms, given to Mr. John Lacey.*

LODDON COMPANY VOLUNTEERS, 1805.—Obverse, in the centre. *G.R.;* below, *III.;* and above, a royal crown; a rose-branch on either side of the royal cypher, tied below; legend, *Loddon Company Volunteers.* Reverse, *Prize-medal;* on a scroll, *For military merits, presented by Lieutenant Cook. Oct. 1805.* below. A thin oval silver engraved medal, 2.5in. by 1.8in.; a ring loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

LONDON (CITY OF) ARMED ASSOCIATION, 1795.—(1) *Best shot.*

(2) Obverse, Westminster coat-of-arms, encircled by a laurel wreath. Reverse, *Loyal Britons of Westminster, 1804, presented by Alexander Davison, to Mr. Fox, for his Great Services in raising the Regiment to 240.*

LONDON (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS (1ST), 1803.—Obverse, a trophy of arms, above which is a crown,

and surrounding which is a garter inscribed, *First Regiment, L.L.V.* Reverse, To perpetuate the *Memory of Jeremiah Toppin, as a volunteer defender of his Country, 1803.* A silver medal. $1\frac{3}{8}$in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

(2ND), (1) 1804—Obverse, the arms of the City of London, surrounded by a garter on which is inscribed, *Domine dirige nos;* a royal crown above, the whole surrounded by branches of oak-leaves and acorns. Reverse, *Presented to Corporal James Roy for shooting at 200 yards with ball; by the officers of the 2nd. Loyal London Volunteers. May 1804.* A large, silver, engraved medal, with loop for suspension. In the collection of Mr. H. Gaskell.

(2) 1803.—Obverse, similar to the above. Reverse, *2nd Loyal London Volunteers for exemplary merit; and skill at Arms August 1803.* A silver-gilt, engraved medal, 1.8in. diameter, with thick rim. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(3RD), 1803.—Obverse, a grenade; above, *Fear none;* below, *The London Volunteers.* Outside, on a raised rim, *3rd Regt.* Reverse, *Prize for merit and skill in firing. Won by Pr. F. Nunn, Rotherhithe, 1803.* A large silver, engraved medal, $2\frac{1}{16}$in. diameter, with loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(4TH), (1) 1804.—Obverse, the arms of the City of London. Reverse, *4th. Regiment: London Volunteers; Reward of merit to Mr. Abraham Carter being the best shot in the 7th. Company, 24th. July 1804, at Montpelier.* A gold, engraved medal.

(2) 1808.—Obverse, the arms of the City of London; above, *Fourth Regiment;* below, *L.L.V.* Reverse, a trophy of arms and flags; in the centre a shield, on

which is engraved, *Presented by Major Hodgkinson to Mr. Richd. Douglas Light Infantry Compy. being the best Shot on the 4th Novr. 1808.* A large silver-gilt, engraved medal, with raised rim, and ring for suspension. 2in. diameter. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(5TH), 1805.—Obverse, a trophy of flags and arms. supporting the arms of the City of London, surrounded by a garter engraved, *V. Reg. Loyal London*

Volunteers. Reverse, engraved. *Presented by the officers of the regiment to Thomas Upjohn of the 5th. Battn. Company for the best shot. May 2nd. 1805.* A gold medal, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

(6TH), 1805.—Obverse, laureated head of George III.; below, *G. III. R.* Reverse, within a wreath of oak, a drum, inscribed, *VI. Regt. L.L.V.;* behind are the flags of England and the City of London, crossed; below, a fasces; above is engraved, *From Sir Robert*

Wigram, Bart., M.P., Lieut.-Col.-Commandant. Adjudged to James Summersett. On the edge of the medal is engraved, *Best shot of the 3rd Company, 31st July, 1805.* A large silver medal, with loop and ring for suspension. 1.9in. diameter.

(7TH), (1) 1804.—Obverse, a trophy of flags and arms; above, *7th Regiment L.L.V.I.;* on the centre of the trophy is engraved, *Adjudged to Ralph Peacock.* Reverse, *Fifth Company. Presented by Captain Goldsmith for the best shot of that Company at the distance of 100 yards, November 5th, 1804.* A silver medal, oval. 2⅝in. by 1⅞in. In the Murray collection.

(2) 1804.—Obverse, engraved within a border of circles, *VII. RT. L.L.V.I. 2nd. Best Shot. Nov. Vth. 1804.* Reverse, *2nd. Company, 2nd. Section, Won by G H Brown.* A silver-gilt medal, with an ornamental loop, and ring for suspension. In the Whitaker collection.

(8TH).—Obverse, in a garter the arms of London; above, a crown. *Domine dirige nos.* Reverse, *Presented to Mr. George Dewey for shooting at 150 yards, with ball, by the Officers of the 8th. Regiment L.L.V.: 1803.* A raised ornamental rim.

LONDON (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS (RIVER FENCIBLES), 1804.—Obverse, in the centre, a female figure holding a wreath in her right hand, her left hand resting on an anchor at her side; above, *L.L.V.;* below, *River Fencibles,* surrounded by an ornamental scroll border. Reverse, *From Commodore Lucas, awarded to Amos Peveril 16 May, 1804: For Merit.* A silver, engraved medal, 2in. diameter, with an ornamental loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

LONDON (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS.—Obverse, bust of King to left; below, *G. III R.* Reverse, a drum and

flags, &c.; above, *From Sir Robert Wigram, Bart., M.P., Lieut.-Col. Commandant Adjudged to Henry Le Keux of the Light Company,* the whole within a wreath of oak.

Loyal London (Newington) Volunteers, 1804.—Obverse, a target. Above, *For skill in firing with ball;* below, *Annual prize medal,* surrounded by a circle. Outside, above, *Loyal London Volunteers;* below, *Newington.* Reverse, *Won by Pte. Charles Milne, First Company, 1804.* A silver, engraved medal, 2$\frac{3}{16}$in. diameter. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

London and Westminster (Royal) Volunteers, 1813.—Obverse, a monogram composed of *K.Ls. Cs. 22 May 1813.* Reverse, *Prize medal,* surrounded by a wreath; outside, *Pro Lege, Grege, Regv. R.L.W.V.* 1$\frac{3}{4}$in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

London Union Loyal Volunteers, 1816.—Obverse, *L.U.L.Vls: H. Parr, 1816. Disbanded.* Reverse, *A reward of emulation and soldierly conduct.* A silver-gilt, engraved medal. 1$\frac{1}{2}$in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

Londonderry Artillery, 1782.—Obverse, a royal crown and *The Volunteers of Derry Artillery Co.;* on a mound, a cannon, with sponge, and pile of shot; above, a harp and shamrocks, encircled by a garter, inscribed, *Artillery Compy.* Reverse, *Presented to Mr. Rd. Dempsey, in gun-drill and firing at the annual practise 1782.* A pear-shaped gold medal, 2in. by 1$\frac{1}{2}$in., enclosed in a struck and chased floral border, with loop; 1oz. In the Day collection.

Londonderry Fusiliers, 1778.—*Third Company: the gift of Captain William Lukey: For Merit.*

LONDONDERRY MILITIA, 1800.—*The gift of Lt. Col: Robt: Viscount Castlereagh to Quartermaster W. Brown as a token for his services in the regiment, 18th. July, 1800.*

LONGFORDTOWN VOLUNTEERS, 1780.—Obverse, on a background of rays, a harp, and shield of arms; below, a ribbon, *Scio cui confideo;* above, *Longford Town Volunteers.* Reverse, *For merit adjudged to Arthur Loughton: 1780.* Silver, engraved, 2½in. by 2in., with a raised and chased border of shamrocks. In the Day collection.

LORD GALWAY'S DRAGOONS.—Obverse, *Awarded to Quarter-Master J. W. Gilroy, for Skill with the Sword.* Reverse, a crown and wreath, *Lord Galway's Regt. of Dragoons.* A silver medal.

LORHA RANGERS, 1779.—Obverse, a cutlass suspended from a shamrock; legend, *Lorha Rangers. Loyalty.* Reverse, *Reward of merit to H. O'Connell, 1st Company. Independence.* A silver, pear-shaped medal, 2in. long, all engraved, with bright cut border. In the Day collection.

LOUTH INDEPENDENT CAVALRY, 1797.—Obverse, a Roman warrior on a winged horse; in exergue, *Reward of Merit Louth Independent Volunteer Cavalry.* Reverse, *The gift of the Honorable Colonel Malison Mr. John Johnson for skill shewn by him at sword-exercise, at the inspection held at Theddlethorpe, 18. May 1797.* 2½in. diameter, raised rim and loop for suspension.

LOWER IVEAGH LEGION, 1789.—Obverse, a mounted Volunteer in uniform, surrounded by the legend, *Lower Iveagh Legion, Light Dragoons.* Reverse, *Obtained by John Burn, from John Knox Esq. of Dromore, for his superior merit in the corps: 19th.*

Aug: 1789. A silver, engraved medal, with raised rim and loop; $2\frac{5}{16}$in. diameter. In the Day collection.

LOWESTOFT SEA FENCIBLES, 1797.—Obverse, an anchor surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by laurel-branches; above, *Lowestoft;* below, on a scroll, *Sea Fencibles.* Reverse, *For skill with the great guns at the South Battery. April, 1797.* A large, silver, oval medal, all engraved, with ring for suspension.

MAGHERAFELT INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS, 1781.—(1) Obverse, two cavalry swords in saltire, over the letters *M.I.V.Y. for skill with broad-sword,* surrounded by the legend, *Magherafelt Independent Volunteers: 1781.* Reverse, a harp, crowned; above, *Pro Rege et patria;* below, two sprays of shamrock. An oval, engraved, silver medal, $2\frac{1}{4}$in. by $1\frac{3}{4}$in., with raised rim, and ring for suspension. In the Day collection.

(2) Obverse, in the centre, *Pat Fagan, for best target, 100 yards,* surrounded by *Magherafelt Independent Volunteers, 1781.* Reverse, same as the preceding medal. An oval, engraved medal. In the Day collection.

MAGUIRESBRIDGE VOLUNTEERS, 1787.—Obverse, a bridge; under it a crowned harp; in the exergue, *Liberty, Fortitude, Firmness. 1779. M.G.B.* Reverse, the crest of the Arbuthnot family, a peacock's head, and the motto, *Laus Deo;* above, *Gabl. Toole;* below, *1787.* A small, silver, engraved medal.

MALLOW CAVALRY, 1783.—Obverse, in the upper angle, formed by two banners in saltire, a harp, with a wreath of shamrocks; in the lower angle, *Unity;* and upon the pennons the words, *all. by;* above, *Mallow Cavalry;* in the exergue, *Awarded for Skill at Arms.* Reverse, *Won by Corporal Denis Leary.*

1783. A silver, engraved medal, with reeded border, and loop; 2in. diameter. In the Day collection.

MALLOW INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS, 1779.—Obverse, *Mallow Independent Volunteers,* a wreath of shamrock encircling a harp. Reverse, *To Thomaz Cullem 1779 as best shot,* surrounded by a wreath of laurel. An oval, silver, engraved medal, with raised border. In the Day collection.

MALMESBURY VOLUNTEERS, 1799.—*Won by John Peters: May 19th. 1799.* A large, oval medal.

MANCHESTER RIFLE REGIMENT, 1804.—Obverse, a bugle; above, *Reward of Merit;* below, the recipient's name—*Mr. J. Horsfall.* Reverse, *Manchester Rifle Regiment, 1804.* A gold medal, with red ribbon.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD VOLUNTEERS (LIGHT HORSE), 1802.—(1) Obverse, bust of George III., with letters *G.R.* on either side, surrounded by a circle formed of hands and hearts alternately. Reverse, *A Testimony of Gratitude from his fellow-townsmen for spirited and patriotic service, 1802;* above, on a scroll, *Captain John Douglas;* below, on a scroll, *Royal,* and underneath, *Light Horse, Manchester and Salford Volunteers.* A gold medal, 1.5in. diameter; also struck in white metal, and bronze.

(2) Obverse, same as above. Reverse, similar, but with the words *Light Horse* omitted.

(3) Obverse, a laureated head of King George III., *The King defended, The constitution preserved. Manchester and Salford Volunteers, embodied 1798.* Reverse, *Presented by the Officers of the Grenadier Company, 2nd Battn. Manchester and Salford Volunteers, for uniform good conduct, 1802,* surrounded by an oak-wreath. This medal was given in gold, silver, and bronze: 1.35in. diameter.

MANX FENCIBLES, 1801.—Obverse, in the centre, the three Legs of Man, surrounded by the legend, *Manx Fencible Infantry*. Reverse, *Mr. Horner, best shot 1801*. A small silver engraved medal with raised rim, $1\frac{3}{8}$in. diameter, and loop for suspension. In Dr. Payne's collection.

MANX (ROYAL) FENCIBLES (2ND), 1799.—*John Christian, best shot, for ball-firing*. A circular silver medal.

MANX VOLUNTEERS, 1800.—Obverse, the badge of the regiment, with motto, *Quocunque jaceris stabit*. Reverse, *The Officers of the Douglas Artillery presented this prize-medal to James Stocks, best shot 1800*. A silver engraved medal.

MANX (SOUTHERN) VOLUNTEERS, 1812.—Reverse, a soldier kneeling, and shooting at a target. Obverse, *Ball-firing, 150 yards, Mr. Robert Stewart, Southern Manx Volunteers*. A silver engraved medal.

MARTOCK VOLUNTEERS, 1800.—An oval silver *best shot* medal.

MARYBOROUGH VOLUNTEERS, 1789.—Obverse, the arms of Maryborough, a castle, with gateway and portcullis, with a flag flying on the battlements. Underneath, *Colonel Sir J. Parnell, Bart.* Encircling the whole are two scrolls bearing the words, *Maryborough Volunteers*. Reverse, *Reward of merit, to Mr. Sam. Tracy; being adjudged entitled thereto at a tryal match. The 3rd. day of July 1789*. A large silver medal, all engraved, 2.15in. diameter, with loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

MARYLEBONE VOLUNTEERS, 1799.—(1) Obverse, in the centre, a figure of the Madonna and child, encircled by the words *Mary-le-bone Volunteers*, the

whole surrounded by two oak-branches, tied together. Reverse, *Oct: 1799. Reward of Merit to P. A. Puzey For his service as Drill-Master*, surrounded by two sprays of corn, tied together. A thin, silver engraved medal, with thick ringed border, 2.2in. diameter, with a ring loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(2) 1803.—Obverse, in the centre, a soldier, with rifle; above, *Mary-le-bone Volunteers;* below, *1803*. Reverse, *Presented by Colonel Lord Duncannon to Mr. Arnold for his services*. A silver medal, all engraved, 2in. diameter, with raised rim, and ornamental ring for suspension.

MEATH VOLUNTEERS, 1782.—Obverse, on a shield, a castle of one tower, above it a crown, and below a wreath of shamrocks. Above the crown, *Meath Volunteers*. Reverse, *Amos Clarke, for skill at arms. Awarded 30 September, 1782*. A silver, oval engraved medal, with flat raised rim, 2¼in. by 1¾in., with loop for suspension. In the Day collection.

MENEAGE (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—Reverse, *Presented to James Pascoe, trumpeter, by the Officers, sergeants, and Troopers of the Meneage a token of esteem and regard: Sept: 1804*. An oval engraved silver medal.

MIDLOTHIAN (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1806.—Obverse, a volunteer firing, a camp in the background, thistles in the foreground. Reverse, *George Oxley: Captn. Abbot's Compy: 6th June 1806*. An oval, silver engraved medal, 2 3/16in. long. In the Murray collection.

MIDLOTHIAN (ROYAL LOYAL) YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1808.—Obverse, a figure of Justice, surrounded by a

laurel-wreath. Reverse, *A reward in justice to the best Marksman in the mounted firings of the second troop of the Royal Loyal Midlothian Yeomanry Cavalry Volunteers;* above, *Nemo me impune lacessit;* below, *1808.* A silver, oval, engraved medal, $2\frac{9}{16}$in. by $1\frac{7}{8}$in. In the Murray collection.

Midlothian Volunteers (3rd), 1803.—Obverse, in the centre, a shield, with two clasped hands; above, the sun; below, a thistle; motto round shield, *Armis amicitiaque conjuncti;* behind, a trophy of flags, pikes, cannons, and drums. Inscription round outside of medal, *The Westerns;* below, *23rd November, 1803.* Reverse, a view of Edinboro'; below, in exergue, *Hd. Qrs. 3rd. Md. Lothian.* A pewter medal; also issued in silver, $1\frac{5}{8}$in. diameter. Ribbon, blue with red edges.

Midlothian Volunteer Cavalry, 1798.—Obverse, a trophy of arms, &c. Reverse, *Military merit and skill at arms encouraged and rewarded. Won by Robert Walker.*

Milltown Fuzileers, 1779.—Obverse, *Milltown Fuzileers. Unity with reform.* Reverse, *The reward of merit, from Captain W. Godfrey.* A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter. In the Day collection.

Mitcham Volunteers, 1805.—Obverse, in the centre, a shield, on which are the letters *G.R.*, surmounted by a crown. On one side of the shield, *Mitcham*, and on the other, *Volunteers;* below, two crossed rifles, and in the four angles, *For, Skill, at the, Target.* Reverse, *The Gift of James Moore Esq, Major, March 1805,* interspersed with scrolls; above, *The reward of;* below, *Merit.* A silver engraved medal, with thick raised rim, $1\frac{15}{16}$in. diameter, with a ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

MITCHELSTOWN LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1780.—*Given by Col. H. C. Bowen to Corporal Ryan.* An oval, silver engraved medal.

MONOGHAN VOLUNTEERS.—An oval, silver, engraved medal.

MONTGOMERY VOLUNTEERS, 1807.—*Presented by the members of the corps to Mr. Wm. Simpson 1807. Reward of Merit.*

MONTGOMERYSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1820.—Obverse, a griffin; below, *Anorchfygol;* legend, *Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry.* Reverse, a wreath of oak-leaves. A silver medal, struck, $1\frac{7}{8}$in. diameter.

MOTE LIGHT INFANTRY, 1779.—Obverse, a harp, crowned; legend, *Quis separabit. Mote Light Infantry. God Save the King.* Reverse, *The Gift of Colonel Sir H. Lynch-Blosse, Bart. Adjudged to Patrick O'Kelly for skill at the target, August 1779.* An oval, silver engraved medal, 3in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$in. diameter, enclosed in a raised, chased, border of roses, shamrocks, and thistles, with a loop to correspond. In the Day collection.

MOUNT KENNEDY (ROYAL) CORPS, 1815.—Obverse, *Royal Mt. Kennedy Corps 1815.* Reverse, *For General Good Conduct, 1815,* surrounded by a wreath of shamrocks. A silver engraved medal, with a raised rim, and ring for suspension.

MOUNTS BAY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, 1810.—*Chas. Hicks: Best Shot of the Regiment 1810.* An oval silver medal.

MUSKERRY BLUE LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Obverse, Irish Harp and Eagle. Reverse, *Merit rewarded, by Colonel Robert Warren to T. More, 1779.* An oval silver medal.

NAAS RANGERS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, 1784.—A serpent entwining the harp; motto, *Prudens ut Serpens. Captain R. Neville's reward for skill at arms, adjudged to Peter Gahan 1784.*

NEATH VOLUNTEERS.—*For ball firing, awarded to E. Jones, July 1803.* A silver medal.

NENAGH INFANTRY, 1780.—Obverse, a clouded sky, a gallows with rope and attached to the shaft by a dagger, a scroll, inscribed, *Perinius licitis.* Below the gallows a snake crowned, a skull, a thigh-bone, and an eagle; in the exergue, *Nenagh Volunteers. Colonel Peter Holmes.* Reverse, *To James O'Brien, an indefatigable champion in the cause of Irish Liberty: 1780.* A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter, with rope border and rope for suspension. In the Day collection.

NEWBERRY (LOYAL) MUSQUETEERS.—Obverse, a gibbet from which is suspended an Irish harp; at the foot of the gibbet is a female figure, and a Roman warrior on the left; legend, *Loyal Newberry Musqueteers;* in exergue, *Vincam Vel Moriar.* Reverse, *A reward for Zeal in the cause of Freedom adjudged to Thos. Boyle by Adam Newman, Colonel, 1778.* 2¼in. by 1¾in.

NEWCASTLE VOLUNTEERS, 1801.—(1) Obverse, a tower, with a lion rampant holding a flag; *N.V.*, surrounded by a wreath; inscription, *Fortiter defendit triumphans.* Reverse, a laurel-wreath, in the centre of which is inscribed, *E. Smith, Right Battalion, Company No. 1;* and around the outside, *Newcastle Volunteers, prize medal, 1801.* A silver medal, engraved, 2in. diameter.

(2) 1803.—Obverse, similar to the above. Reverse, *G. Elliot Left Battn Company No. 1;* between two

laurel-branches, *Newcastle Volunteer prize medal, 1803.* A thin, oval, engraved, silver medal, 2.4in. by 1.75in. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(3) 1806.—Obverse, a figure in Roman costume presenting a volunteer to Britannia; legend, *Thomas Johnson, Left Batt. N.V. Dec: 24—1806.* Reverse, *Presented by Col. Clennell. England expects every man to do his duty.* An engraved silver medal.

NEWHAVEN SEA FENCIBLES, 1806.—Obverse, *For the very handsome answer given by him for the whole corps when requested to volunteer a cruise in His Majesty's ship "Texel"*; around the outside, *To James Logan, Petty Officer, Sea Fencibles, Town of Newhaven, Firth of Forth.* Reverse, around the outside, in a circle, *Presented by Captain Jos. Brodie, R.N., to whom the answer was given;* inside the circle, *We will not only go, said Logan for all his townsmen, but we will go cheerfully to a man, which they did; on the 21st. July 1806.* A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter, with loop for suspension.

NEWRY INFANTRY REGIMENT, 1786.—Obverse, on a sunk centre, a rifleman at attention; in the background, on a hill, four tents; on the left, a hill with a square target; above, *G.R.;* below, a scroll, inscribed, *Newry Infry Regt.;* legend, *Volunteers of Ireland.* Reverse, *Presented to Ensign G. Foy for merit in the annual trial, C. F. Platoon firing, August 1786.* Silver, oval, struck, and engraved, floral border and loop.

NEWRY RANGERS, 1779.—Obverse, a crown; below, *1779;* above, *Newry Rangers.* Reverse, *Awarded to P. Hanlon Esq: Merit. From Captain Benson.* A silver engraved medal, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. diameter,

with grained edge, and large oval loop for suspension, grained to match the medal. In the Day collection.

NEWRY TROOP OF RANGERS, 1781.—*Awarded by Captn. Thos: Benson to James Driscoll;* in exergue, *Ut tibi sic Alteri.*

NEWRY VOLUNTEERS (3RD COMPANY), 1780.—Obverse, St. Patrick seated, holding a harp and a crook, on the left a tree; in the exergue the word, *Mourne;* above, *Newry third Volunteer Company 1780.* Reverse, *Captain David Bell commanding 3rd. Co: Newry Vols: Bestowed this medal upon Thos. Carson, a reward of merit.* Silver medal, all engraved, 2⅛in. diameter.

NEWRY (LOCAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1784.—Obverse, upon a mound, a lion rampant holding a spear and garter, surrounding a shamrock, and inscribed, *Audentes fortuna juvat*; and close to the hind feet of the lion a live shell and pile of shot. In the background are two banners in saltire, having in the space between the flags a harp, and above, *Loyal Newry Volunteers;* below *2nd. Compy.* Reverse, *The gift of the Officers to Sergt. A Michel as a reward for his efforts in drilling and instructing the Company March 1784.* An oval, gold engraved medal, 1oz. 6dwt., having a chased rim and loop, 2⅝in. by 1¾in. In the Day collection.

NEWTON AND WALLACETOWN (ROYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1802.—*Won by Hugh Ackers.*

NEWTONARDS YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1805.—Obverse, a harp and crown, and *G.R.*, surrounded by a garter, inscribed, *Newtonards Yeomanry Cavalry.* Reverse, *Presented to Mr. John Porlock, March 15. 1805.*

NITHSDALE BATTALION, 1808.—Obverse, a soldier firing. Reverse, *James Gunzion, best shot, Nithsdale*

Battalion, 1808. An oval, silver medal, with both sides engraved, $1\frac{7}{8}$in. by $1\frac{7}{16}$in.

NORFOLK (LOYAL) YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1796.—Obverse, a mounted trooper; above, *Loyal Norfolk Yeomanry;* in the exergue, *MDCCXCVI.* Reverse, a trophy of arms and a drum; inscription, *Blofield Cavalry, fifth troop.* A small, silver medal, 1.1in. diameter; also met with in bronze. Possibly tokens.

NORTH BRITISH VOLUNTEERS (2ND), 1799.—*The gift of the Officers to R. McKenzie a reward for skill at arms 1799.*

NORTH BRITON (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1812.—*Presented to Andrew Robertson, reward of merit, May 27th. 1812.*

NORTH LINCOLN LEGION, 1803.—An oval, engraved silver medal. *Best Shot.*

NORTH SOMERSET YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1814.—(1) Obverse, *G.R.,* in the centre; on the arms of the cross, *Arma, Pacis, Fulcra.* Reverse, in the centre, *1814;* on the arms, *N.S.Y.C. Sword practice prize.* A silver engraved cross.

(2) 1815.—Obverse, a lion rampant, supporting a garter surrounding the royal cypher, *G.R.;* below, *Forward;* in the exergue, *N.S.Y.C.* Reverse, on a wreath, *North Somerset. Awarded to J. Cooper, Esq. 18th December, 1815.* A silver engraved medal, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. diameter, with hinged loop. In the Day collection.

(3) 1817.—Obverse, in the centre, *Sword Practice,* and on the four arms of a Maltese cross, *Pro; Rege; Lege; Grege.* Reverse, in centre, *1817,* with *N.S.Y.C.; Arma, Pacis, Fulcra,* on the arms. A silver, engraved cross, $1\frac{9}{16}$in. square. In the Murray collection.

NORTH RIDING REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS (5TH), 1811.—*For Military Merit, awarded to John Taylor.*

NORTH RIDING VOLUNTEERS, 1811.—Obverse, a soldier firing. Reverse, *First Shot of Capt. Frankland's Compy: of North Riding Volunteer Infantry 1811.* Silver, and engraved, very thin, 1½in. diameter, ring for suspension, engraved border on both sides.

NORTHFLEET VOLUNTEERS, 1796.—Obverse, a shield on which is St. Andrew's cross; above, a crown, with laurel wreath surrounding the whole; above, on a scroll, *Badge of Honor;* below, on a similar scroll, *Northfleet Volunteers.* Reverse, *Presented by Major W. H. Birch to be won by the best marksman of the corps: 1796.* A silver oval medal, 2¼in. by 1¾in., all engraved, with a twisted cord border, and loop for suspension.

NORTHUMBERLAND LOYAL ARMED ASSOCIATION, 1800.—Obverse, *The North Regiment: Ball firing at 100 yds.* Reverse, *Awarded to Capt. S. Fenwick, winner of the Officer's Shooting Match: 1800.* An oval medal, suspended from the minor axis.

NORTHUMBERLAND YEOMANRY, 1838.—Obverse, Crest of the Bell family. Reverse, *Presented by Lt. Col. Bell M.P. of the N.N.Y.C.: to John Cummings, for the best shot at a Target: 6 Oct. 1838.* Silver-gilt medal, with chased border and buckle, 1¾in. diameter.

NORTHUMBERLAND VOLUNTEERS (1ST REGIMENT), 1811.—Obverse, a shield, crowned, and inscribed, *G.R.*, supported by Britannia and a Volunteer. Reverse, *Presented by Major R. Cluterbrick to George Reed a reward of Skill at arms: August 1811.*

NORTHWICH CAVALRY, 1799.—*The gift of the Officers of the Regiment to Mr. William Twemlow,*

for his services to the Regiment, October 1799. Hall-marked silver medal.

NORWICH (LOYAL) MILITARY ASSOCIATION, 1797.—Obverse, a soldier standing at attention, a camp in the background, and beyond Norwich Cathedral and Castle; below, *1797;* around the outside, *Norwich Loyal Military Association.* Reverse, a castle on which are four flags; below, a lion. Legend, *Patriae et decus et tutemen.* A silver-gilt medal, 1¼in. diameter. It is doubtful whether this is a medal, or a token of the period.

NORWICH VOLUNTEERS, 1805.—Obverse, Volunteer firing to the right; *Norwich Battalion Volunteer Infantry;* in the exergue, *Ball-practise.* Reverse, *Presented by Captain Coke to the best shot of the Battalion* within a laurel-wreath. A thin, oval, silver engraved medal.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE RIFLEMEN, 1810. — Reverse, a soldier kneeling and taking aim; above, *Nottinghamshire Riflemen;* in the exergue, *MDCCCX.* Obverse, a target, rifle, bugle, and military cap, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A silver medal, 2½in. diameter; also met with in pewter.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1802.—(1) Obverse, a bust of George III.; legend, *Georgius III. Rex.;* below, *MDCCCII.* Reverse, an oak-tree, *The Greendale Oak;* on the trunk, *Foi, Loi, Roi;* above, *Notts Yeomanry.* A silver medal, 1.4in. diameter, given in 1802; also given in gold to the officers.

(2) 1800.—A silver cross, 1¼in. square. Obverse, *N.Y.C.;* in the centre, a trophy of arms. Reverse, *Foi, Loi, Roi;* on the arms, in the centre, *1800.* In the Murray collection.

NUNEATON VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, 1800.—*Reward of merit: established 1800 Nuneaton troop of Volunteer Cavalry to trooper William Perkins, a mark of esteem.*

OAKFIELD VOLUNTEER COMPANY, 1798.—Obverse, a Scotch thistle, surmounted by a royal crown; legend, *Oakfield Volunteer Company.* Reverse, *The reward of attention to duty, presented by Captn John McNeil to Daniel Rankin, 1798;* on a scroll above, *Prize-medal; below, two palm-branches.* A thin, oval, silver, engraved medal, 2.3in. by 1.6in., with ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

OFFERLANE BLUES, 1776.—Obverse, in the field, a ribbon, so twisted as to represent the letter "S," with the motto inscribed upon it, *In utroque fidelis Anno Dmi. 1776* (in either issue faithful); and between the curves of the letter a crown and harp. Reverse, on the rim, *Commanded by Colonel Luke Flood;* and, in the centre, *P.M., 1776;* upon a banner a laurel-wreath, inscribed, *Reward of Merit.* Silver engraved medal, 2in. in diameter, with the centre sunk, and protected by a flat, hall-marked, raised rim, with *Offerlane Blues,* engraved thereon.

OLNEY TROOP OF CAVALRY, 1797.—*Reward of merit: adjudged to Mr. M. Horne.*

ORION GRENADIERS.—*R. Dempsey, Merit Rewarded.* An oval medal.

OSWESTRY VOLUNTEERS, 1802.—*Reward of Merit 1802.*

OUSE AND DERWENT VOLUNTEERS, 1806.—Obverse, in the centre, a shield, on which is inscribed, *Ouse and Derwent, 1806,* surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by laurel-branches; behind, six flags; and below, on a scroll, *Volunteers.* Reverse, *Presented to Mr. Pearson, best shot by Major Wycliffe.* A silver

engraved medal, 2⅛in. diameter, with raised, flat rim, and loop for suspension.

OUZEL GALLEY VOLUNTEERS.—Obverse, a ship in full sail, with motto, *Steady*. Reverse, a figure of Justice, *Cuique Suum*. A gold medal.

OXFORD LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1796.—Obverse, a soldier in the uniform of the period, holding in his left hand a bugle, on the banner of which are the letters *G.R.*, with a crown above; above, the legend, *Oxford Light Dragoons;* in the exergue, two crossed swords, hilts upwards; and below, the word *Practice*. Reverse, *Prize: First troop. The gift of Coln. Hon. Thos. Parker. May 1st. 1796.* A silver engraved medal, 1½in. diameter, with a raised rim, and loop for suspension.

OXFORD LOYAL CAVALRY, 1805.—*Reward of Merit 1805: adjudged to George Ray.* An oval silver medal, with an ornamental border.

OXFORDSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1798.—Obverse, *Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry* around, in old English characters, *For our King, our Laws, our Land,* the whole within a corn-wreath. Reverse, *Watlington Division Troop;* around, in old English characters, *Raised 1798, dissolved 1824.* A struck medal, 1⅝in. diameter.

PASSAGE UNION, 1781.—Obverse, a soldier holding a rifle in his left hand, and pointing with his right to an altar, on which is a scroll, inscribed, *Ne tentes aut perfice,* and transfixed by a dagger; above, *Passage Union;* and, in the exergue, *1781.* Reverse, *Passage Union: Major M. Parker merit, to P. Kenny.* With loop and raised rim, 1½in. diameter, all engraved.

PEEBLESSHIRE VOLUNTEERS, 1810.—Reverse, *Adjudged to Jas. Aitchieson Best Shot: 1st. Company.*

PEMBROKE LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1809.—*Won by Thomas Lewis, 19th July 1809, for skill at arms.*

PEMBROKESHIRE LOCAL REGIMENT, 1812.—*Best Shot, presented to Wm. Davis, 1812.* All engraved.

PENRITH VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, 1811.—An oval medal, given to *Henry Tickler.*

PENRYN VOLUNTEERS, 1794.—(1) Obverse, a trophy of arms; in the centre, a warrior's head; above, *Penryn Volunteers;* in the exergue, *First inroled April 3, 1794.* Reverse, a coat of arms; above, *Pro rege et*

populo; in exergue, *Lord Dunstanville, Colonel.* A bronze medal, or token, 1.1in. diameter; also met with in silver.

(2) Obverse, the arms of Lord de Dunstanville, with supporters; above, on a garter, *Pro rege et populo.* Reverse, *Penryn Volunteers. Reward of Merit, from Colonel Lord de Dunstanville.* A silver medal, cast and chased, 1⅞in. diameter.

PERCY TENANTRY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, 1808.—Obverse, *Ball-firing prize.* Reverse, *Mr. M. Morrison, Best Shot of Regiment.*

PERTH PIKEMEN, 1804.—Obverse, engraved with a Rifleman in plaid, with thistles in a wreath, and *Perth Pikemen.* Reverse, *Presented by Colonel Duke of Atholl to Mr. McLeod for Merit, 1804.* With rope pattern border.

PERTH (ROYAL) REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS, 1812.—*For good shooting and soldierly merit D. Gardiner: 1812.*

PETERBORO' VOLUNTEERS, 1810. — Obverse, the Prince of Wales' feathers and motto. Below, *Peterborough Volunteers, 1810,* the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *Presented to Mr. William Johnson, the best shot, by Major Walcot Squire, 15 September.* A silver engraved medal, $1\frac{7}{16}$in. diameter, with loop for suspension.

PETERHEAD VOLUNTEERS, 1801.—*Allan McLean.*

PIMLICO, or QUEEN'S ROYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1798. —Obverse, the royal arms, surrounded by *Queen's Royal Volunteers; below, 1st Battn.* Reverse, *Given by Captain Granville to I. Simpson;* above, *Prize Medal; below, 6th. April 1804.* A large, silver engraved medal. In the Whitaker collection.

PLYMOUTH ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS, 1805.—Obverse, an artilleryman standing behind a gun. Reverse, *Prize for skilful gunnery, won by Mr. Ross, 1805.* An oval silver medal, all engraved, $2\frac{7}{16}$in. by $1\frac{3}{4}$in., with suspender from the minor axis.

PLYMOUTH INDEPENDENT RANGERS, 1799.—Reverse, the arms of Plymouth, with motto, *Turris fortissima est nomen Jehovae. Plymouth Independt. Rangers;* on a scroll, above, *Victory or death.* Reverse, *Reward of merit, awarded to Mr. Thomas Partridge for his skill at arms, Plymouth June 14th 1799,* within an oak-wreath. An oval, engraved, silver medal.

Pontefract Volunteers, 1800.—Obverse, a soldier supporting a shield, on which is the monogram G.R., surmounted by a crown. On either side, *Pontefract Volunteers*, and below, on a scroll, *Hora E. Sempre.* Reverse, in the centre, *The Reward of Merit, 1800,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath; outside, a circle, on which is engraved, *The Gift of the Officers of the Regiment : 12th September.* A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter, with a loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

Poplar and Blackwall (Loyal) Volunteers, 1799.—Obverse, *G.III.R.;* a crown above; *Merit,* below. Reverse, *L.P.B.V. 1799;* above, *Pro Patria.;* on the edge, *A reward for the best shot; distance 100 yds.* A large, silver engraved medal, 2.15in. diameter, with raised rim, and an ornamental loop and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

Portsoken Ward Volunteers, 1799.—Obverse, a wreath enclosing a garter, on which is inscribed, *Pro Rege et Patria;* in the centre, *P.W.V.;* above, a crown. Reverse, *Awarded to Henry Brymer: best shot. 8 May 1799;* around, *Prize medal for skill at Ball-practice.* A silver engraved medal, 1¾in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

Preston Volunteers, 1804.—Obverse, a flag supported by a lion and a volunteer. Inscription, *Sub hoc signo vinces.* Reverse, *Prize medal given by Colonel Grimshaw to be shot for at the monthly firings instituted Sep. 1804.*

Prince of Wales' Loyal Volunteers, 1804.—(1) Obverse, the Star of the Garter, surrounded by a garter, inscribed, *Prince of Wales' Loyal Volunteers;* above, the Prince of Wales' plumes and

motto, and surrounded by flags and arms. Reverse, *Presented by Captn. Blagrave to Richard Lewis of the third company, for the best shot at a target on the 2nd day of May 1804.* A silver medal, the obverse in relief, the reverse engraved.

(2) 1804.—Obverse, the Star of the Order of the Garter, surrounded by a garter and *Prince of Wales' Loyal Volunteers,* upon a trophy; a crown, plumes, two bugles, and motto, *Ich dien,* above. Reverse, *Presented by Captn. Groves to Sergt. Alexr. Brown, of the Light Company, for the best shot at a target, on the 4th day of May, 1804.* A large, silver-gilt engraved medal.

(3) 1809.—Obverse, the Star of the Garter, behind a Union Jack and a red ensign; above, the Prince of Wales' plumes and motto; below, on a scroll, *P.W.L.V.* Reverse, *Prize medal given by the officers of the Regt. August 1809.* A silver medal, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. diameter, all engraved, with raised rim, and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

Prince of Wales' Volunteers, 1799.—Obverse, in the centre *P.W.V.* within a garter inscribed *Pro Rege et Patria.* Crowned and surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *Prize medal for skill at Ball Practice: Awarded to Henry Brymer: best shot 8th. May 1799.* A silver medal, all engraved.

Princess Charlotte's Volunteers. — Obverse, the Prince of Wales' crest; above, *Princess Charlotte's;* below, *Regiment of Volunteers.* Reverse, *The gift of Captain P. D. Hunt to Mr. Wm. Houlder, best shot of the regiment: May 1814.* A large silver medal, all engraved, $2\frac{1}{4}$in. diameter, with raised ornamental rim.

PURFLEET RIFLE COMPANY.—(1) Obverse, three riflemen, target, etc. Reverse, *Best shot at rifle-practice, Purfleet, 23rd. July 1850.* On edge, *Presented by W. C. Jay Captain of the rifle Company to E. Reilly.* A silver-gilt, engraved medal.

(2) Obverse, arms: *To E. M. Reilly, gold medal shot for by 23 gentlemen of Erith, June 1852.* Reverse, *Presented by the Officers of the Yager C Company.*

QUEEN'S COUNTY MILITIA.—*From Colonel Coote, for Merit.*

QUEEN'S ROYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—(1) Obverse, *2nd Battn. Queen's Royal Volunteers,* surrounded by two laurel-branches. Reverse, *Given by Lt.-Coln. Wilson to Corporal Thos. Wise, for the best shot from Captn. Losack's Compy: on the 24 day of Sept. 1804.* A thin, silver-gilt engraved medal, 1.6in. diameter, with thick rim, and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(2) 1804. Obverse, the royal arms, surrounded by the legend, *Queen's Royal Volunteers 1st Battn.* Reverse, *Prize medal given by Captn. Granville: 6th April 1804.* On the edge, *Second prize, adjudged to be won by*——(name erased). A silver engraved medal, $2\frac{7}{8}$in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

RADNORSHIRE VOLUNTEERS, 1800.—*For prize-firing.*

RALPH'S DALE VOLUNTEERS, 1780.—Obverse, the rising sun, above the harp; motto *Lumen Accipe et imperiti;* on a scroll below *Ralph's Dale Grenadiers.* Reverse, *Won by Maurice Mahon, Volunteer and patriot a reward of merit, 1780.* Silver, oval, $2\frac{5}{8}$in. by $2\frac{1}{16}$in., with protecting rim of leaf work. In the Day collection.

RATHAGAN VOLUNTEERS, 1782. — *True Merit rewarded; C. Walsh.* An oval silver medal, all engraved.

RATHDOWN CAVALRY, 1796.—Obverse, a crown, *1796;* above, *Rathdown;* below, *Cavalry.* Reverse, *Skill at Arms,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A silver engraved medal, 1½in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

RATHDOWN VOLUNTEERS, 1776.—Obverse, an Irish harp, crowned, and surrounded by the legend, *Rathdown Volunteers.* Reverse, in the centre, *Colonel J. Palmer.* Above, a shamrock; below, *1776.* Outside all, *Merit Rewarded.* A silver engraved medal 1⅝in. diameter, with raised rim and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

RATHFRILAND VOLUNTEERS, 1781.—Obverse, an allegorical subject with motto *Moriens sed invictus. Given to John Banim by Capt. Samuel Barber a reward for patriotism and military ardour, 1781.*

RATHKEALL VOLUNTEERS, 1780.—Obverse, figures of an Officer and private of the Corps. Reverse, an Irish harp, *Col. Leake's reward of Merit, given to James Moore.* An oval, silver, engraved medal, with an ornamental border, 3⅜in. by 2¾in.

READING VOLUNTEERS (1ST BATTALION), 1804.—*Best Marksman ball practice, 12th. June 1804: James Sutton.*

RENFREWSHIRE INFANTRY, 1804. — Obverse, the Prince of Wales' plumes surrounded by a garter, on which is engraved *Renfrewshire Yeomanry Infantry.* Reverse, *4th. Company; Abr. Auchinloss, Best Marksman, 1804.* A silver engraved medal. In Captain Stansfeld's collection.

RICHMOND VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—(1) Obverse, within a wreath of laurel, *The Reward of Merit.* Reverse, *The gift of Lt.-Coln. Hardy, Inspg. Field-officer, to Rd. Harris. Richmond Vols. 15th. May 1804.* A silver medal, both sides engraved, 1.9in. diameter. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(2) A similar medal, having the obverse and reverse the same as the above, but presented to *Thomas Campbell,* and smaller in diameter, *4 June, 1811.*

(3) In the Whitaker collection there is a similar medal, given to *Sergt. Wm. Freeland; 4 June, 1811.*

RIDDELSTOWN HUSSARS, 1783.—Obverse, on an oval escutcheon, supported by two banners in saltire the word *merit;* below, *The Riddelstown Hussars.* Above, a harp, with shamrocks, and over all, on a ribbon, *United so fearless.* Below, on a flat raised rim, *Presented by Colonel G. B. Blennerhasset.* Reverse, within a Chippendale border, *The award for skill at arms won by Mr. Th. McKinny 1783.* $3\frac{1}{16}$in. diameter, silver, all engraved, with square loop for suspension. In the Day collection.

RINGWOOD (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1802.—Obverse, a crown; below, in gold letters, *Pro Rege et constitutione.* Reverse, *Awarded to Capt. W. Baldwin Loyal Ringwood Volunteers. 1802.* 2in. diameter, with loop for suspension. The front is opal glass with crown and inscription painted on. Behind it is a radiated plate to give an iridescent appearance as the light strikes it. The reverse is engraved in running hand on a convex gold-plate, which is bent over the glass to form a rim for the obverse.

RIPON LIGHT INFANTRY, 1800.—*Mr. Thos. Walker: Best Shot of the Company 1800.*

ROCHDALE (ROYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1795.—Obverse, a crown, surmounted by a lion; above the inscription, *Royal Rochdale Volunteers,* and below on a scroll, *To the best shot.* Reverse, *Won by Captn. James Taylor. September 1795.* A small silver engraved medal, 1⅜in. diameter, with raised rim, and loop and ring for suspension.

ROCHDALE VOLUNTEERS, 1798.—Obverse, a coat of arms with two soldiers as supporters, and a crest, a hand with a heart in the centre; above, *J. H.;* in the exergue, *P L M.* Reverse, *A reward of merit, regimental lodge: Rochdale Volunteers, 1798.* A silver engraved medal, with two convex sides, and raised rim 1⅜in. diameter, with ring for suspension.

ROSANALLIS VOLUNTEERS, 1776.—Obverse, Allegorical design, *Fortis est veritas.* Reverse, *Capt. Sabotier's Reward of merit, presented to Stephen Roche 1776.*

ROSCOMMON MILITIA.—(1) Obverse, an Irish harp surmounted by a crown. Above, on a scroll, *Roscommon;* below, on a similar scroll, *Militia.* Reverse, on an entwined scroll, *Reward of merit.* Above, *By Colonel;* below, *Earl of Kingstown.* A large, round, silver medal, both sides engraved.

(2) Obverse, *The Roscommon Militia: A Reward of Merit, No. 2.,* surrounded by a wreath. Reverse, *Colonel the Earl of Kingston,* within a wreath. A silver engraved medal, 1¼in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

ROSS CARBERRY VOLUNTEERS.—Obverse, Volunteer and female figure; *Pace et Bello Paratus* in exergue. Reverse, *Prize medal for Skill at Arms given by Colonel Hungerford to Thos. Redmond 1780.* In original red leather case; very fine. A silver medal.

ROXBOROUGH FENCIBLES, 1798.—Obverse, a trophy of arms, flags, &c.: *G.R.* in centre. Reverse, *Roxburgh Fencibles, Merit rewarded 1798: M. N. Hillier.* An oval, silver, engraved medal.

ROYAL GUARDS (THE).—Obverse, a figure of Minerva, facing left, in chain armour, in her right hand an open book, and in her left a shield charged with the head of Medusa, and beside her an owl. On a tree to the left are three shields, on one of which is a lion; on another the Royal Arms; and on the third two crossed keys. Reverse, *Marten Bray: Royal Guards,* surrounded by a wreath, half of ivy and half of olive leaves. A silver medal, 2in. diameter, pierced for suspension. Obverse struck, name, &c., engraved. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

ROYAL OAK INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS, 1781.—*Obtained by John Smith Esq. from Colonel Cornelius Bolton, for merit in the Light Company of the Royal Oak Independent Volunteers, 27th. March 1781.*

ROYAL YORK MARY-LE-BONE VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—Obverse, the arms of the Duke of York. Reverse, *The best shot of the Light Company: R.Y.M.V. Mr. R. Blowfeld made the best score at the shooting match held at Highgate, on Wednesday 19th. Oct: 1803.*

RUTLAND LEGION, 1817.—Obverse, two crossed swords, surmounted by a crown; on either side, *R.L.;* below, the Prince of Wales' plumes, *1817: Pro Rege et Populo. Reverse,* Pegasus, and scroll inscribed, *To the most worthy;* above, *Nile Conscire Sibi.* An oval, gilt medal, engraved, 2.2in. by 1.65in.

On the medals given in 1819, the words *pro rege,*

&c., are omitted on the obverse, and the motto on the reverse.

RUTLAND LEGION RIFLEMEN, 1796.—(1) Obverse, a head of George III., *Georgius III., dei gratia.* Reverse, a circular target, surrounded by the words, *Rutland Legion Riflemen.* A silver medal 1¼in. diameter, suspended from a bar inscribed, *Good Conduct.* Ribbon red.

(2) In the Day collection there is a medal with the words *Good Conduct* engraved on the reverse.

RYE LOYAL ASSOCIATION, 1803. — Obverse, the arms of Rye; above, *Rye Loyal;* below, *Association.* Reverse, *The Reward of Merit is adjudged to Mr. S. Nutter, for his skill at arms; 12th. July, 1803.* A silver engraved medal, 1½in. diameter.

SADBORROW YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1823.—Obverse, a mounted trooper; legend, *Pro lege, Rege. grege;* in the exergue, *1823.* Reverse inscribed, *Presented to —— for twenty years' service in the Sadborrow Yeomanry, raised at their own expense, Anno domini, 1803.* A silver medal, 1⅝in. diameter.

SADLER'S SHARPSHOOTERS, 1802. — Obverse, a soldier firing, in the background tents and hills; above, *Sadlers Sharpshooters;* below, *Best shot at ball practice.* Reverse, *Awarded to Corp. Wm. Staples for the Best Target at 100 yards. September 30th. 1802.* A large, silver engraved medal (2in. diameter), with raised rim, and ornamental loop and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

ST. ANDREW'S VOLUNTEERS, 1806.—The saint on a cross, and motto *Dum spiro spero. reward of merit, Target practice won by David Graham 1806.*

St. George's, Hanover Square, Light Infantry, 1798.—Obverse, an eight-pointed star, with crown above. In the centre, on a garter, *Pro Rege, Lege et Patria,* surrounding *St.G.V.* Reverse, *Presented to Mr. Thos. Walshe for his skill at Ball practice 25th August 1798,* surrounded by *St. George's Hanover Square Light Infantry.* A silver engraved medal $1\frac{1}{16}$in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

St. James's Volunteers, 1801.—Obverse, a portcullis and chains, surmounted by a crown and surrounded by laurel-branches. Above, *St. James's Volunteers.* Reverse, *The Reward of Merit: Ball Practice: 1801: adjudged to Corpl. W. Lock, May 21st.* A large, silver engraved medal, with raised rim, and ornamental loop for suspension.

ST. JOHN'S (SOUTHWARK) VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—Obverse, *G.R.* crowned, in the centre of an inscribed band, *A reward of merit and skill,* within a four-pointed star with flames issuing from the angles. Reverse, *The gift of Captain David King, commanding a Corps of Loyal Volunteers of St. John's, Southwark, to Peter Barnes, June 2nd, 1803.*

ST. OLAVE'S VOLUNTEERS, 1798.—(1) Obverse, a crown, surrounded by a garter inscribed, *St. Olave's Volunteers,* around which is the legend, *Pro Rege et Patria,* and a wreath. Reverse, *Henry Strange: Captain Green commanding: May 1798;* surrounded by *Best Shot at Ball Practice: The Light Company.* A silver-gilt engraved medal, 1⅝in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

(2) 1810. Obverse, *Prize Medal. Pro Rege et Patria,* surrounded by *St. O.L.V. Southwark Division G.III.R.* Reverse, *Awarded to Mr. William Porter, the best marksman. No. 2. Company Nov: 1810.* A silver engraved medal, 1⅝in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

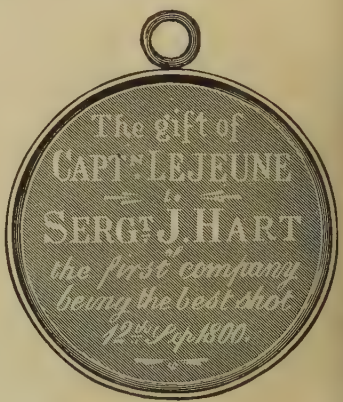
ST. PANCRAS VOLUNTEERS, 1800.—(1) Obverse, in the centre the monogram, *G.R.,* surmounted by a crown and surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Outside, in a circle, *St. Pancras Volunteers.* Reverse, *The gift of Captn. Le Jeune to Sergt. J. Hart of the first company; being the best shot. 12th. Sept. 1800.* A silver engraved medal, 1.75in. diameter, with raised rim, and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(2) 1811.—Obverse, a wreath of oak-leaves and acorns, in the centre of which is inscribed, *S.P.V.;* above is a royal crown; below, *Our country.* Reverse, *Presented by the Society of Non-commissioned*

Officers, S.P.V., to W. V. Barenger, of the 3rd Company, being the best shot not entitled to the commissioned officers' prizes, October 2nd, 1811. A silver medal, engraved, $2\frac{7}{8}$in. diameter.

St. Sepulchre's Volunteers, 1799.—(1) Reverse, *The gift of Captain Hodgkinson to James Wells Esq: for merit in the corps 19 June 1799.*

(2) Another, *To the best shot for the year 1805.*



Saltash Company of Cornish Volunteers, 1806.—*Military Merit rewarded: Wm. Shapcott, Corporal.*

Sanquhar Volunteers, 1806.—*Best Shot.*

Scarborough Cavalry, 1809.—*Reward of Merit. Mr. Wm. Moorsom, of the Scarborough Troop of Cavalry, was awarded this prize medal, for correct shooting with the carbine July 1809.* An oval, silver, engraved medal.

Selkirkshire Volunteers, 1807.—Obverse, *Leal to the Border.* Reverse, *The Light Company's reward of merit Allan Graham, best shot 1807.*

SHANNON SEA-FENCIBLES, 1796.—Obverse, a mermaid on a ducal coronet, holding a mirror in the left and a comb in the right hand, surrounded by a garter charged, *Certari et vici.* Reverse, *Given by General Smith to the Shannon Sea-Fencibles: a reward for skill at gun practice 1796.* An oval, silver, engraved medal, with loop for suspension, formed of two

convex plates, $3\frac{1}{4}$in. by $2\frac{1}{4}$in., united at the edge by a protecting flange, $\frac{3}{8}$in. wide. In the Day collection.

SHEERNESS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, 1801.—Obverse, a soldier supporting a shield, dated *1801,* within a wreath. Reverse, *Sheerness Volunteer Cavalry: Merit rewarded.* An oval silver medal.

SHEERNESS VOLUNTEERS, 1807.—Obverse, a royal crown, encircled by two laurel-branches, tied below; legend, *Sheerness Volunteers,* an ornamental border

surrounding the whole. Reverse, *Prize medal for skill at Arms. The gift of Captn. J. Williams, 12th Sept 1807,* within an ornamental border. A thin, silver, engraved medal, 1.7in. diameter; ring loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

SHEFFIELD (LOYAL) INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS, 1797. — (1) Obverse, a figure of Britannia seated, and handing a rifle to a young warrior, a ship in the distance. Reverse, *To J. Hallot, the first shot*

in the Company, L.I.S.V. A large, silver medal: the obverse embossed, the reverse engraved. $2\frac{3}{8}$in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

(2) A variety of this medal, in Dr. Payne's collection, is shown on page 389.

(3) Obverse, a soldier in the act of firing, in the distance an encampment; above, *Best shot at Ball-practice.* Reverse, a crown above a garter, charged with *Honi soit qui mal y pense,* in relief. In the centre engraved, *Won by Wm. Darwent of Captn.*

Read's Company, June 4th 1804. Outside the circle is engraved, *Sheffield Volunteer Infantry.* A silver medal. In Dr. Richard's collection.

SHEFFIELD VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—(1) Obverse, in relief, *Reward for Good Conduct,* within a wreath; below, *1803.* Reverse, *Sheffield Volunteers.* The recipient's name and company engraved on the edge.

(2) 1813.—Obverse, *S. L. Volunteer Infantry 1813.* Reverse, *Reward of Merit.*

SHERWOOD RANGERS, 1821. — (1) Obverse, a mounted soldier; in a garter above, *Sherwood Rangers' Yeomanry.* Reverse, *For long service and good conduct in the Sherwood Yeomanry Cavalry.* A small, bronze medal.

(2) Obverse, a mounted soldier; above, on a scroll, *Loyal until death.* Reverse, *For Long service and good conduct in the Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry.* A bronze medal. In the Murray collection.

(3) Obverse, a mounted yeoman; above, *England for Ever.* Reverse, in the centre, *For Skill. S.R.Y.R.;* above, *Loyal until death;* below, two laurel-branches. A silver medal, $1\frac{3}{8}$in. diameter.

SHIELDS AND TYNEMOUTH VOLUNTEERS, 1809.—*For the encouragement of good shooting won by G. N. Renshaw: Sept. 1809.*

SHOREDITCH VOLUNTEERS, 1812. — Obverse engraved, *Shoreditch Volunteers Light Company. Presented to Mr. William Hale; being the best shot at a target; August 10th. 1812.* Reverse, plain. A large, silver medal, 3in. diameter, with fluted ornamental border; a loop and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

SHROPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS, 1807. — Obverse, a garter crowned, and inscribed *Shropshire Volunteers.*

In the centre, St. George's Cross; behind, on either side, a Union Jack and a Red Ensign. Reverse, *This prize-medal was won by James Aris of the Uffington Company, August 1807.* A silver engraved medal, 2¼in. diameter, with raised ornamental border, and ring for suspension.

Sidmouth Loyal Artillery, 1802.—(1) Obverse, *G. R.*, crowned, between two laurel-branches, surrounded by *Sidmouth Loyal Artillery.* Reverse, *Adjudged to Henry Hunt for his proficiency at Gun Practice. 10th. May 1802.* An oval, silver, engraved medal, 2⅛in. by 1⅝in., with loop for suspension.

(2) Silver badge, awarded as first prize to *Gunner George Smith.*

SKREEN DRAGOONS, 1784.—Obverse, the lion of England; legend, *Fear not, but dare. Skreen Dragoons.* Reverse, *A Reward for skill at arms, from Captn. J. Cheney.* A silver engraved medal, 1⅞in. diameter. In the Day collection.

SKYRACK (YORKS) VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. — *Adjudged by the unanimous vote of the members of the Corps to Mr. Fredk. Simpson, Best Shot, Easter firings: 1811.* An oval, silver, engraved medal.

SLIGO LOYAL AND INDEPENDENT REGIMENT, 1780.—A silver regimental medal *For Soldierly Merit John Carmichael, given by Colonel Ormsby.*

SLIGO LOYAL AND INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS, 1780. —Obverse, an old tower with a tree overhanging; a hare running to the left; surrounded by the inscription, *Sligo Loyal and Independent Volunteers. Pateris igento quam vi.* Engraved, 2¼in. diameter, raised rim and loop.

SLIGO MILITIA, 1798.—Obverse, an Irish harp with crown; above, *Sligo;* below, *Militia.* Reverse, on a scroll, *Reward of Merit,* surrounded by *By the Right Honourable Colonel King.* A silver engraved medal, 1.95in. diameter, with raised rim and ring for suspension. In the Day collection.

SMALL COUNTY UNION LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1780.— Obverse, upon two banners in saltire a laurel-wreath enclosing a garter with the motto, *Quis Separabit.* Above, *Small County Union;* below, *1780, Light Dragoons.* Reverse, *An award of merit: for skill Broadsword: F. Hogan 2nd.* 2½in. diameter, with raised rim and loop; bronze; all engraved. In the Day collection.

SMALL COUNTY UNION, 1787.—*The gift of Colonel John Grady.*

SOMERSET HOUSE VOLUNTEERS.—(1) A silver-gilt and paste star of sixteen points, the centre enamelled with the Royal arms within a garter. Motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense* in gold on blue enamel. Reverse, *Captain W. Stirling, Somerset House Volunteers.*

(2) 1805.—Obverse, an altar, surmounted by a crown and cushion, and inscribed, *Reward of Merit;* behind, flags, arms, &c.; in the exergue, *Somerset House Volunteers.* Reverse, *Presented by Col. Sir A. S. Hammond to Mr. Pheney, Secretary to the Corps, in recognition of the Zeal displayed in discharge of his duties, 1805.* A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter, with loop.

SOMERSET MILITIA, 1791.—Obverse, a shield, on which is engraved, *Reward of Merit,* and supported on the right by a draped Union Jack and on the left by a pike, rifle, and sword. A ribbon goes down the left and bottom, with the words *Somerset Militia* on it. Reverse, *Awarded to Edmund Halliday August 1791.* Silver, all engraved, 2in. by 2½in.

SOMERSET VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, 1804.—Obverse, a figure of Britannia encouraging a soldier to shoot. Reverse, *Half-yearly Shooting match: Wm. Marsh, best shot: Colonel J. B. Burland.* An oval, engraved, silver medal.

SOMERSETSHIRE (LOYAL UNITED) VOLUNTEERS, 1798.—An oblong silver star (3½in. by 3in. from point to point) of sixteen points, set with paste diamonds, having an oval ivory glazed centre (2in. by 1½in.) encircled by a ring of dark blue stones. The ivory centre bears a painted coat of arms, consisting of a shield, with two volunteers in uniform as supporters, *No. 1*

inscribed on either side, a smaller shield bearing two female figures in the centre, behind which are two crossed swords, and above two clasped hands, and below a man's bust. Above the shield is a crest, an open hand and arm, and on a scroll below *Esto fidelis,* and the date *1798*. Above the coat of arms rays of light are descending from the eye of Providence. Legend: *Loyal United Somersetshire Volunteers, Bristol.* Reverse, plain, with a ring for suspension. This badge is in Colonel Gaskell's collection, and is most likely a masonic badge in connection with the regiment.

South Circular Road Infantry, 1808.—(1) Obverse, a shield, inscribed, *I.T.*, surrounded by a trophy of arms and wreath of laurel; above, a harp and shamrock-leaves; below, *Prosperity to Ireland.* Reverse, engraved, *This medal was presented by Captain and Adjutant J. R. Clarke to the 5th Company of the S.C.R.I., for their superiority in platoon firing, on the 18th April, 1808, in competition with the 1st and 4th Companies, and on the 2nd October it was adjudged to Mr. T. Torkington for his skill in sharp-shooting, by the members of the Company.* A large, oval, silver medal, 3¼in. by 2⅝in.

(2) A large, oval, engraved, silver medal. Obverse, *Presented by Capⁿ. James to the second or Light Company South Circular Road Infᵗʸ., August, 1810;* above, on a ribbon, *Transferable Medal;* below, two flags in saltire, a horn, and crown. Reverse, *The Bearer wears this as a Badge for his skill in firing at a Target;* above, *Pro. Deo. Patria. et Rege.,* inscribed on a ribbon; below, a volunteer, target, &c., on a mound, with hills in the distance; on the left, rocks and a tree. Composed of two convex

plates, 3.2in. by 2.6in., held together by a thick rim. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

SOUTH DEVON MILITIA, 1799.—Obverse, a military trophy, surrounded by a laurel-wreath; legend, *To the South Devon Militia, in Testimony of Merit, 1799.* Reverse, the arms of the town of Waterford; motto below, *Ures in Tacta manet, Waterford.* A silver medal, struck, 1¼in. diameter.

SOUTH DEVON YEOMANRY, 1834.—Obverse, the motto, *Bene Merentibus;* below, *South Devon Regt. of Y.C. W. H. Tonkin, Commandant, 1834.* Reverse, *M.L.V.,* surrounded by an oak-wreath. A silver medal. In Captain Stansfeld's collection.

SOUTHAMPTON VOLUNTEERS.—*For skill at arms.*

SOUTHPORT VOLUNTEERS, 1801.—Obverse, a rose, crowned. Reverse, *Prize shooting medal for the best marksman for 1801, won by Mr. John Adams.*

SOUTHWARK (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1800. — (1) Obverse, a shield; on either side a recumbent lion and unicorn; above, on a scroll, *Pro Rege et Patria;* the whole surrounded by a garter, on which is engraved, *Loyal Volunteers of St. John's Southwark.* Reverse, *Given by the Corps of Loyal Volunteers of St. John's Southwark to Mr. Angus Macphael, one of their members, for the best shot upon the Third Essay at Target firing on Thursday 31 July 1800;* engraved. A silver-gilt medal, with raised rim and loop for suspension, 1.9in. diameter. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(2) 1799.—Obverse, the same as the above. Reverse, *Given by the Corps of Loyal Volunteers of St. John's, Southwark, to Joseph Knight, one of their members, for the best shot upon the second essay of*

the Corps with ball cartridge on Thursday Sept 9th 1799. A silver-gilt engraved medal. In the Day collection.

SPILSBY AND BURGH VOLUNTEERS, 1811.—*John Dawson; Grenadier Company Reward of Merit.*

STAFFORD VOLUNTEERS, 1802.—*Reward of Merit.*

STAFFORDSHIRE VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, 1803.—Obverse, a mounted trooper (at the gallop) to the right, with a pistol in his right hand, which he is in the act of firing to the right rear; right arm extended; a wreath encircling the whole. Reverse, in the centre, *Transferable medal. For skill at pistol practice: the Gift of Major Francis P. Eliot. May 1803,* enclosed within a band, inscribed, *Staffordshire Volunteer Cavalry,* two laurel-branches encircling the whole. An oval, silver, engraved medal, 3.7in. by 2.8in., composed of two convex plates fixed in a thick rim, with loop for suspension on the minor axis. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

STAFFORDSHIRE YEOMANRY, 1840.—Obverse, the Staffordshire knot, surmounted by a crown and surrounded by a laurel-wreath, and the inscription, *Queen's Own Royal Yeomanry.* Reverse, *Firm and Constant,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath; outside, the recipient's name and rank; below, the date, *1840.*

STANNARY (ROYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1808.—Obverse, a trophy crowned, above *Royal Stannary Artillery Volunteers.* Reverse, *For superior skill at Gun-practice: The Gift of General Stephens, Sept., 1808,* within a laurel-wreath. An oval, silver, engraved medal.

STIRLINGSHIRE (EAST BATTALION) VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—Obverse, a soldier taking aim, in the back-

ground a camp and thistles; above, *Best shot at ball practice;* in the exergue, *Given by the Officers of the Corps. Awarded for Merit.* Reverse, a garter, on which is inscribed, *Pro Aris et Focis,* surmounted by a crown; within the garter, *John Russell, Captain Hamilton's Company, Est. Battn. S.V., commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Duncan, 1804.* A silver medal, oval, 2.1in. by 1.65in., with loop for suspension; struck.

STIRLINGSHIRE LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1802. — (1) Obverse, a soldier, in the uniform of the corps, at "the present," tents in front, a thistle in the rear; below, *Reward for Merit.* Reverse, a crown and garter, *Pro Aris et focis*; inscribed within, *Given by the Officers of the Corps, Lt. Col. Duncan commanding, 1802;* outside the garter, *1st L.S.V.* A large, silver-gilt, oval medal.

(2) 1803.—Obverse, a garter surmounted by a crown; *1st L.S.V.* at the sides; on the garter is inscribed, *Pro Aris et Focis;* inside the garter, *Given by the Officers of the Corps, Lt.-Col. Duncan commanding, 1803.* Reverse, a soldier taking aim, a camp in the background; in the exergue, *Reward for Merit.* A large, oval, silver-gilt medal, 2⅛in. by 1⅝in., both sides engraved.

STIRLINGSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1831.—(1) Obverse, in high relief, a trooper mounted. Reverse, *Presented by Lieut. Col. Murray and the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Stirling Troop of Stirlingshire Yeomanry Cavalry to Quarter Master John Robertson. In testimony of their esteem for him as a man and a soldier, 1831.* Round the edge is engraved, *Served regularly and*

effectively till upwards of 86 years of age. A silver medal. Obverse, struck; reverse, engraved; 2in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

(2) Reverse, *From the Officers to Sergeant James Edmond, 1831. Period of service 33 years, and never absent from a horse drill.* Obverse, cavalryman charging, high relief.

STOKE AND CITY OF PETERBOROUGH VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—Obverse, *Stoke and City of Peterborough Volunteers, Best Shots' Prize Medal.* Reverse, *The gift of G. Hart Esq: Major Commandant, to No. I. Company for Ball firing: 1804.* A silver medal, all engraved.

STOKESTOWN LIGHT HORSE, 1779.—Obverse, a trooper of the Regiment. Reverse, *For skill at arms; given to Jas. Kelly: MDCCLXXIX.*

STONE VOLUNTEERS, 1807.—Obverse, a volunteer firing at a circular target. Above *Stone;* below *Volunteers.* Reverse, *Ball-firing, a reward for skill from Major R. W. Topp: September 1807;* two olive-branches below. A large, silver, engraved medal 2⅝in. diameter, with a broad raised rim and loop and ring for suspension.

STOURPORT LOYAL VOLUNTEERS.—A silver *Best shot* badge; to *J. Nash.*

STRADBALLY VOLUNTEERS, 1780.—Obverse, a harp, crowned, in a garland of shamrocks; legend, *Pro Aris et Focis.* Reverse, *The reward of merit adjudged to Michael Kelly June 1780.* In the Day collection.

STRATHSPEY VOLUNTEERS, 1800.—Obverse, a trophy of arms, &c., *The Reward of Merit, 1800.* Reverse, "*Instituted by the Officers of the Strathspey Volunteers, for the encouragement of good shooting*

in the Regiment, won by James Carmichael, Quartermaster. A silver engraved medal.

SUFFOLK INFANTRY, 1812. — Obverse, *G.R.:* below, on a scroll, *Shooting prize;* above, a crown. The whole surrounded by a garter, inscribed, *West Suffolk Local Infantry Regiment,* the enclosed space engraved with horizontal lines. Reverse, *Major Garnham's reward to Thos. Reynolds: 1812.* A silver medal, $2\frac{5}{16}$in. diameter, all engraved, with a raised rim, and ring for suspension.

SUFFOLK YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1794.—(1) Obverse, a mounted yeoman; above, *Loyal Suffolk Yeomanry;* in the exergue, *First Troop.* Reverse, a castle with two towers; below *Suffolk, 1794,* encircled by a garter, inscribed, *Liberty, Loyalty, Prosperity; Blything Hundred halfpenny.* Round the edge of the medal is indented, *God save the King and Constitution.* Bronze. $1\frac{1}{4}$in. diameter.

(2) Obverse, a dismounted dragoon, resting against his horse, his left hand on his sword, surrounded by the inscription, *Pro aris et focis.* Reverse, a garter, surrounded by a crown, and engraved, *Liberty, Loyalty, Property.* In the centre, a castle with flags on the two principal towers; below, *1795;* in the exergue, *Hoxne, and Hartsmere Suffolk Loyal Yeomanry Cavalry.* On the rim, *God Save the King and Constitution.* Silver, and bronze. $1\frac{1}{4}$in. diameter.

These two are no doubt tokens issued by the corps, but are interesting relics of the yeomanry of that period.

SURREY VOLUNTEERS (1ST), 1803.— Obverse, a soldier standing at "attention," colours and swords on either side; above, a shield with arms, inscribed,

1st Surrey Regiment Volunteers. Reverse, *Presented by the officers of the Grenadier Compy. of the 1st Regt. of Surrey Volunteers to Mr. Lambourn, for the best essay at Firing with ball on the 14th July, 1803.* A silver-gilt, engraved, oval medal. 3¼in. by 2½in.

SUSSEX MILITIA, 1807.—Obverse, a cannon and rifle crossed, intertwined with a collar of knighthood, and a crown above, inscribed, *George Tickner, 23rd. Sept.* Reverse, within a wreath, *From Lt. Coln. Lyon I.F.O., Sussex district, for the best shot at 100 yards. Angmering infantry, 1807.*

SUSSEX (WEST) REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, 1794.—Obverse, a coat of arms, *Best shot with ball at 100 yards from the target.* Reverse, *Awarded to Chas: Taffin, 1794.* A large, circular, silver, engraved medal.

SUTHERLAND AND CROMARTY VOLUNTEERS, 1811.—Obverse, a trophy of arms, flags, &c. Reverse, *Presented to Mr. John Turner, as a token of regard for his soldierly merit, April 11th, 1811.* A large circular, silver engraved medal, with convex centre, with a chased border of thistles, and ornamental suspender.

SUTTON'S (CAPTAIN) RIFLE COMPANY, 1805.—(1) Obverse, a soldier aiming at a circular target on a mound, a small bush on top, a tree behind the figure; above, *Captain Sutton's Rifle Company.* Reverse, *No. 1, Prize Medal, June, 1805.* A large, round, silver medal; both sides engraved. 2½in. diameter.

(2) 1807.—Obverse, a soldier firing at a target, with landscape behind; above, *Reward of Merit.* Reverse, *Captain Sutton's Rifle Company. Prize medal, 13th. July 1807, No. 2,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. An

oval, silver, engraved medal (2.65in. by 2.3in.), with loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

Talbotstown Invincibles, 1780.—Obverse, a castle with ramparts and battlements on which is flying the flag of Ireland; on the left the sea and a three-masted ship with an inverted crown and flag falling from the mizzen-mast; a cloud above. In the exergue, on an engraved background, a scroll on which is the word *OR*, and in the right corner a seated skeleton. Reverse, a sword, above *Talbotstown Invincibles;* below, *military merit rewarded. Given to John O'Reilly 1780.* Oval, silver, all engraved 1⅞in. by 2⅜in., with raised rim and ring for suspension.

Tay (Loyal) Fencibles, 1806.—Obverse, a soldier firing; above, on a scroll, *L.T.F.;* below, *Best shot.* Reverse, *Donald McBean, No. I. Company. 5th June 1806.* An oval, silver, engraved medal, 2¼in. by 1¾in. In the Murray collection.

Templemore Light Dragoons. — Obverse, a crowned harp, with the motto, *Keep Armed. We defend our own. The Templemore Light Dragoons.* Reverse, *The gift of Colonel J. C. Carden to Corpl. P. Murray, awarded for skill in sword exercise, 1784.* Silver medal, with raised flat rim, hall-marked Irish, 2¼in. in diameter, with a hinged ringed suspender.

Tewkesbury Cavalry, 1806.—An oval medal: *For Military Merit.*

Thurles Union Volunteers, 1792.—Obverse, in the foreground a volunteer kneeling and firing at a square target on a hill on the left. Beyond it another hill and target. On the right two tents, each with a flag on top, one charged with the motto, *Semper*

paratus; above, *Thurles Union;* below, *Volunteers,* the whole surrounded by a raised circle; outside which, and between it and the border, *Drum Division.* Reverse, in the centre, between olive-branches, *P. Davy 1792: P. Davy 1793: E. Rhea 1794;* outside, *This badge is won by the best shot at annual target practice.* Silver, engraved, 2¾in. diameter. In the Day collection.

TIPPERARY MILITIA, 1799.—Obverse, a crowned harp on either side *17—99;* above, *Tipperary Militia;* below, *28th. Regt.* Reverse, *Awarded by Colonel John Bagwell, to J. W. Benson for Services.* A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter, with ornamented raised rim, and loop for suspension.

TOWER HAMLETS VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—(1) Obverse, within a laurel-wreath, *Ratcliff Division of Tower Hamlet Volunteers.* Reverse, *The Gift of Captain Easum to Serjt. Balfour of the third company, being the best shot at Highbury, Sept. 27th. 1804.* A silver engraved medal, 1⅞in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

(2) Obverse, a plain centre; legend, *Ratcliff Division of Tower Hamlet Volunteers.* Reverse, two floral sprays, tied below, surrounding the inscription, *Presented by Major Boulcott to G. S. Barber: being the best shot in the regiment at Westham: May 15th 1804.* A thin, silver, engraved medal, with a thick rim, 2in. diameter, with ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

TOWER WARD ASSOCIATION, 1802.—Obverse, the White Tower, Tower of London; above, *Tower Ward Association;* in the exergue, *Prize medal for ball-practice.* Reverse, *Adjudged to Mr. John Davis for the best essay at 100 yards: 15 August, 1802.* A

silver engraved medal, $2\frac{1}{16}$in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

Trough Volunteers, 1780.—Obverse, a crown falling from an Irish harp, the sun rising in the background. *Auspicium melioris ævi.* Reverse, *True merit rewarded, by Col. C. P. Leslie, adjudged to Volr. Jas. McCleland, 8th. June 1780.* An oval, silver, engraved medal.

Truro Volunteers, 1808.—Obverse, a four-pointed star, surrounded by a garter, inscribed, *Honi soit qui mal-y-pense,* with a crown above; outside, *Truro Volunteer Infantry.* Reverse, *Won by Henry John: A reward of Skill: Target practice: May 1808.* Silver, engraved, $2\frac{3}{8}$in. diameter, raised rim, and ring for suspension.

Tuffnells Volunteer Cavalry, 1799.—*First-prize medal: presented to Wm. Fitch for best shot: 1799.* An oval silver medal, all engraved.

Tullow Rangers.—Obverse, in a circle, round the margin, *Tullow Rangers, for faithful service,* and in the centre, *W. Murphy, from Captain Whelan.* Reverse, in the margin, *Victoria Concordia Crescit. 1778* (Victory increases by Union), the motto of the Amherst family. On the centre of the medal, in the upper space between a branch of laurel and sword in saltire, a Royal crown and in the lower angle, the Irish harp. A silver, engraved medal, $1\frac{3}{8}$in. in diameter, enclosed by a rope border ending in a twisted loop.

Tyrone Ditches Volunteers, 1781.—Obverse, a soldier supporting with his right hand an Irish harp, and in his left a flag, with the motto, *Unus et iden;* above, *Tyrone Ditches Volunteers;* in the

exergue, *For the most worthy.* Reverse, *Skill at arms, rewarded by Major Frans Dobbs, won by Patk. Kearney: 1781.* 2½in. by 2in., with raised rim.

TYRONE ROYAL MILITIA, 1797.—Obverse, a harp, crowned; legend, *God save the King.* Reverse, *Royal Tyrone Regiment. For soldierly merit.* A bronze-struck medal; also issued in silver, 1.5in. diameter, with loop for suspension. Ribbon, green.

TYRONE ROYAL VOLUNTEERS.—Obverse, an Irish harp, surrounded by a garter, on which is the motto, *Pro Rege, Lege, Grege.* Reverse, *G. III. R. Given by the officers of the Corps; a reward for exemplary merit at sword-practice;* the name of the regiment on a garter. A silver oval medal, 2¼in. by 1⅞in. In the Murray collection.

ULSTER LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1794.—*For Skill-at-Arms, to Thos: Byrne.*

ULSTER (THE FIRST) REGIMENT, 1787.—Obverse, below, two branches of shamrocks, joined at the stems; above, upon a ribbon of three folds, *First Ulster Regt.*, and between both, filling up the field of the medal, the inscription, *The gift of the Earl of Charlemont. The best shot to wear this Prize Medal so long as he shall maintain his superior skill at the Target.* Reverse, an oval garter, on which are two laurel-branches, a female mask with flowing hair, and below, *1787,* the whole enclosing a shooting range, with a Volunteer in uniform under the spreading branches of a tree, preparing to fire at a target. Oval, silver, hall-marked, 3in. by 2½in. Like the *Cork Boyne Medal,* it is made of two engraved plates, raised in the centre, and meeting at the edge, which is protected by a strong rim, with a loop for suspension. In the Day collection.

UNITED EAST AND WEST HAM (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1798.—(1) Obverse, a volunteer standing in front of a church; legend, *The Loyal United West and East Ham Volunteers;* in the exergue, *Associated May 18th, 1798.* Reverse, *Presented by Sir John Henniker, Bart;* legend, *For preservation of internal peace, our king and constitution;* above, his coat of arms, resting on the colours of the regiment; a Greek inscription above. A silver-plated medal, 1½in. diameter. Struck.

(2) Obverse, a shield of arms; below, *Associated 1798;* above, *East and West Ham Volunteers.* Reverse, *Presented by Sir John Henniker, Bt., for the best shot at a target, 1804.* An oval gilt medal, engraved, 2⅛in. by 1 1/16in.

UPPER TIVY LOYAL REGIMENT, 1809. — *Won by W. C. Gilbertson, the most skilful marksman.*

USK VOLUNTEERS, 1808.—*For skill at the target: presented to Wm. Jackson.*

VICTORIA RIFLES, 1814.—(1) Obverse, within a circle, formed by a twisted serpent, a skull and crossbones, on either side a laurel-branch; on a scroll above, *Acrotormentarian Society of Riflemen, for merit at arms, 1814.* A silver-gilt medal. In the Whitaker collection. This corps was originally raised by Colonel Beaumont in 1803, and is now the Fourth Battalion (Volunteer) of the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

1817.—(2) Obverse, a skull and crossbones, surrounded by a wreath; above, *Acrotormentarian Society.* Reverse, *Won by G. W. Warren, the sixth time, 29th June, 1817.* A gilt medal, 2⅞in. diameter.

1835.—(3) Obverse, a head of Queen Victoria; above, *Royal Victoria Rifles;* below, *Established,*

1835. Reverse, a skull and crossbones surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by a wreath composed of laurel on the right side and oak on the left, outside which is the inscription, *Presented annually by Captain Ellis for the best rifle shot.* A silver-gilt medal; ribbon, half red and half green. The date, 1835, has reference to the fact that in that year permission was obtained from the Duke of Kent for the corps to adopt the title of *The Royal Victoria Rifle Club* as a compliment to her Majesty, then Princess Victoria.

VINTRY WARD VOLUNTEERS, 1799.—Obverse, on a plain field, an irradiated star of eight points, the top-point covered by a crown. On the centre of the star a garter, inscribed with the motto, *Pro aris et focis*. Enclosing the inscription, *V. ward V.;* an ornamental scalloped border. Reverse, *Presented by Captn. R. Prickwood for skill at Platoon Exercise, August 1799;* an ornamental border surrounding the inscription similar to that on the obverse. A thin, oval, silver, engraved medal, 2.2in. by 1.7in., with a thick rim and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

WALLBROOK WARD ASSOCIATION VOLUNTEERS, 1800.—*Awarded by Captain Alderman Cadell to Mr. John Elliott for being the best shot at 200 yards in the Wallbrook Ward Association Volunteers for the year 1800.*

WALTHAM ABBEY VOLUNTEERS, 1811.—Obverse, a lion rampant, surrounded by a circle, with crown above; behind, a four-pointed radiated star; below, on a scroll, *March 1811;* above all, *Waltham Abbey:* below all, *Volunteer Infantry.* Reverse, *Recruit's Prize: firing with ball at fifty yards: awarded to John*

Clarke. A silver engraved medal, 1⅝in. diameter, with raised rim, and loop for suspension.

WALTHAMSTOW VOLUNTEERS, 1802.—Obverse, a volunteer in full dress, standing at attention; legend, *Walthamstow Volunteers*. Reverse inscription, *Ball-firing prize-medal, 11 August, 1802*. The initials of the recipient, *J. S.*, within an oval ring. An oval, silver, engraved medal, 2.1in. by 1.6in., a small loop and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

WANDSWORTH YEOMANRY, 1811.—Obverse, *The Reward of Merit*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *The gift of Lieut. Col. Hardy Inspecting Field Officer to Sergt. Williamson. Wandsworth Yn. Cavly. 4th. June 1811*. A silver engraved medal. In the Day collection.

WAPPING UNION VOLUNTEERS, 1801.—Obverse, a demi-lion on a mural crown, surrounded by the legend, *Union Wapping Volunteers*. Reverse, *The gift of Captn. Wm. Mellish to Corporal J. White: Best Shot 150 yards: 6th July 1801*. A silver, oval, engraved medal, 2⅛in. by 1⅝in. In the Murray collection.

WARRINGTON LOYAL INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS, 1798.—Obverse, an oval shield, surrounded by laurel-branches, inscribed, *Loyal Independent Warrington Volunteers, June, 1798*, surmounted by a crown and surrounded by a trophy of flags and arms; below, on a scroll, *Dulcit amor Patriæ*. Reverse, *For skill at arms, Captain James Leigh's third company*. An oval, silver, engraved medal, 2in. by 2½in., with an ornamental border and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON VOLUNTEERS, 1809. —Obverse, a bear and ragged staff; above, on a scroll, *Unity is strength;* on either side of the bear, *W.* and *L.;* below, on a scroll, *Volunteers.* Reverse, *This medal was won by Sergt. A. Charles. First prize: Ball-firing Sept. 10th 1809.* A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter, with beaded border, and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

WATERFORD ARTILLERY, 1779.—Obverse, a volunteer with fuse, standing by a field-gun; above, upon a scroll, *In hoc spes mea;* below, *Waterford Artillery.* Reverse, *Reward for skill at arms, won by Peter Blake 1779.* A silver engraved medal, 2½in. by 1¾in., suspended from the minor axis, with raised rope border, and loop for suspension. In the Day collection.

WATERFORD INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS, 1780.— (1) Obverse, on a tented field, a volunteer fully accoutred, at attention; in the background, a flagstaff and pennant, inscribed, *Reform or* ——, and upon the lower rim, *Sixth Company.* Reverse, *Mr. Daniel Redditch, best shot in the Company, won May 12th. 1780;* upon the rim, *H. W. Dobbyn, Esquire, Captain.* A silver engraved medal, 2¾in. diameter, with the circular edge serrated, and a grooved rim; a square loop for suspension. In the Day collection.

(2) 1781.—Obverse, beneath, a scroll, inscribed, *Securior quo paratior;* the harp, crowned, and surrounded by oak-leaves and shamrocks; below, *Royal Oak independent Company.* Reverse, *The gift of Colonel Cornelius Bolton to James Hennessey for services in the light company of the Royal Oak Independent Vols: 3rd. April 1781.* Silver, 2in.

diameter, with loop, all engraved. In the Day collection.

(3) 1781.—*The gift of Major Alcock.*

WATERFORD VOLUNTEERS, 1772.—(1) Obverse, the Royal oak; above, *Pro Rege et Patria;* below, *J. D.;* on one side, *Royal*, and the other *Oak*. Reverse, two hands grasped issuing from clouds and held together by four links of chain; above, *Concordia;* in exergue, *February 7th. 1772.* An oval, copper, engraved medal, $1\frac{1}{16}$in. by $2\frac{3}{16}$in., with loop. In the Day collection.

(2) 1789.—Obverse, an oak-tree planted on a mound, with eight round shot at its foot; on one side a harp, and on the other a crown, surrounded by the legend, *Royal Oak Independent Cop: Volunteers.* Reverse, *Won by Mr. John Kearney at a shooting tryal: the gift of Colonel Corn: Bolton 1789.* An oval, engraved medal, $2\frac{1}{8}$in. by $2\frac{5}{8}$in., with rope border and ring. In the Day collection.

WELLS VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—Obverse, *Wells Volunteers,* engraved, and *G. R.*, surmounted by a royal crown. Reverse, *Won by Captain J. C. Bloom, being the first prize at the September firings: 1804.* A gold badge.

WEST LOTHIAN LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1799.—Obverse, *West Lothian Light Dragoons.* Reverse, *Reward for skill at Arms, adjudged to J. Crook, best Swordsman, 1799.* A silver medal, all engraved.

WEST NORFOLK VOLUNTEERS, 1811.—Obverse, *3/ West Norfolk Volunteers: ball firing prize: 1811.* Reverse, *Jos: Everard, Best Shot.* An oval, silver, engraved medal.

WEST SOMERSET YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1832.—Obverse, a mounted soldier; above, *West Somerset Yeomanry;* in the exergue, *C.K.K. Tynte Coln.* Reverse, plain; recipient's name and troop sometimes engraved. Silver and silver-gilt medal, 1.35in. diameter.

WEST SUSSEX VOLUNTEERS (CHICHESTER COMPANY), 1804.—Obverse, *G.R.;* crown below, *III.;* on a scroll, *Chichester Compy.;* a coat of arms; and below, on a scroll, *West Sussex Volunteers.* Reverse, *The best shot of the Company 1804 John Croft* on a scroll below. 2¼in. diameter, raised rim, and loop.

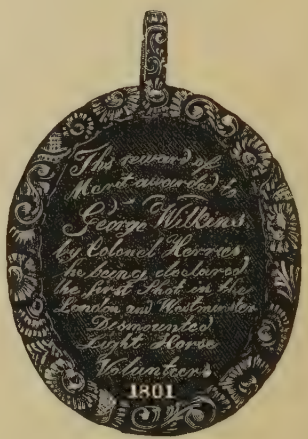
WESTMEATH RIFLE REGIMENT.—A silver Maltese cross, with lions in the angles. Obverse, a light infantry bugle, suspended from a bugle-cord, tied in a bow; on a circle outside, *Westmeath Rifle Regiment.* Reverse, engraved, *A Reward of merit. Adjudged to the best shot, R.L.W.R.R.*

WESTMINSTER ASSEMBLY, 1798.—Obverse and reverse, the same; around, *G. III. Rex, Westminster Assembly 1798: No. I. M.C.,* with a wreath of roses and thistles; on the edge, *Royal Westminster Volunteers Prize medal for Ball-firing: Distance 100 yards, at Harley Fields: Gen^l. Doyley commanding.* A silver engraved medal, 2¼in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

WESTMINSTER LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS, 1801. Obverse, a lion rampant, supporting a garter, inscribed, *Honi soit qui mal y pense.* In the centre, the royal cypher, *G.R.;* below, on a scroll, *Forward.* Reverse, *This reward of Merit awarded to George Wilkins, by Colonel Herries, he being declared the first Shot in the London and Westminster Dis-*

mounted Light Horse Volunteers 1801. An oval, silver, engraved medal, with a chased, raised border. In the Day collection.

WESTMINSTER LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—Obverse, bust of George III.; inscription round it, *St. James', Westminster, Loyal Volunteers, embodied 1803.* Reverse, a wreath of oak-leaves, on which is inscribed, *Give God Praise;* inside the wreath,



Colonel Lord Amhurst; outside the wreath, *Presented by Captain Grant, of the Light Infantry, to Mr. Tatham, 1808, for his services in forming the Artillery.* A silver-gilt medal, 1⅛in. diameter, with red ribbon.

WESTMINSTER (ROYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1798.—Obverse, in the centre, a portcullis; above, a crown; below, a rose, surrounded by *Royal Westminster Volunteers.* Reverse, *The reward of merit: Ball practice; Light Company: adjudged to Mr. W. Nash, best shot at 100 yards, 10th Sept: 1798.* A

silver engraved medal, 2⅞in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

WESTMINSTER MILITIA, 1788.—Obverse, a portcullis and chains, surmounted by a crown; in the centre, on a disc, *For Merit.* The whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *The gift of Col. John Macnamara Westminster Militia: 1788.* A silver, engraved medal, 1⅞in. diameter, with raised engraved rim, and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

WESTMINSTER VOLUNTEERS, 1791. — Obverse, *Western Battalion N.M.V.* Reverse, *To Knipe Gobbett, a token of regard from the officers of the Regiment. 1791.* A circular silver medal.

WESTMORLAND VOLUNTEERS, 1809.—Obverse, a volunteer presenting arms; above, *Westmorland:* below, *East and West ward Volunteers.* Reverse, *Won by Richd. Bellus; 1809: The best shot.* An oval, silver, engraved medal, 2in. by 2½in. with an ornamental border, and ring for suspension.

WESTMORELAND AND CUMBERLAND YEOMANRY CAVALRY.—Obverse, Queen Victoria's head, surrounded by a laurel-wreath; outside, the legend, *Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry,* surrounded by an ornamental border. Reverse, two mounted yeomen, on either side of a coat of arms; above, the monogram, *W.C.Y.C.,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A large silver medal.

WEXFORD MILITIA, 1811.—Obverse, a harp crowned; legend, *Wexford Militia.* Reverse, *Presented to Corporal Edwards, in recognition of his exemplary conduct at Ballyporeen: January 1811.* A silver engraved medal, 1¾in. diameter, with loop for suspension. In the Day collection.

WEXFORD VOLUNTEERS, 1780. — *Independent of all (John Foote) Merit Rewarded.*

WEYMOUTH VOLUNTEERS, 1802. — *For the best shot.*

WHITECHAPEL (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1810. — Obverse, a trophy of arms, with the Union Jack and the flag of the Whitechapel Volunteers, surmounted by a crown, two oval shields of arms in the centre. Reverse, *In the fiftieth year of reign of George the Third, this medal was presented by Lieut.-Col. Hardy and Major Coop of the Loyal Whitechapel Volunteers to James Milner, the best shot. Light Company.* A large silver medal 2¾in. diameter; both sides engraved.

WICKLOW FORESTERS, 1782.—Obverse, a shield of arms: around the margin, *The Independent Corps of Wicklow Forresters: Medal for Merit.* Reverse, *Adjudged to Fergus Ryan. 1782.* 2¼in. diameter, all engraved: raised border and loop.

WICKLOW MILITIA, 1797.—Obverse, *Reward of Loyalty,* surrounded by a wreath of laurel and surmounted by a crown. Reverse, *Westmeath Grand Jury to the Wicklow Regt., September. MDCCXCVII.* A silver medal 1 9/16 in. diameter.

WIGAN VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—Obverse, *G.R.,* a crown above, and three oak leaves below; in the exergue *1803,* outside on a ribbon, *The Wigan Volunteers.* Reverse, *This badge for skill in firing, awarded to P. J. Reynolds: Earl of Balcarres, Major commanding.* An oval, silver, engraved medal, 2⅛in. by 2⅞in., with half-round raised rim and loop for suspension.

WIGTONSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.—Obverse, armorial device, *won by J. McKenzie.* Reverse, *Best Shot's medal, Whithom Compy.*

WILLIAMS (COLONEL) CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS.—*Won by J. Carey,* 1800.

WINCHESTER VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. — *Ensign George Earle, won at the 100 yards Target practice, 1811.*

WINCHESTER VOLUNTEERS, 1805.—Obverse, the city arms crowned. Reverse, *The best shot's prize-medal won by Wm, Short, Corporal, 1805.*

WINDSOR FORESTERS, 1800.—Obverse, a rifleman firing from behind an earthwork, with bushes on the top; *Windsor* above; *Foresters* below; a vandyked border. Reverse, *The Gift of Thomas Bruce, Adjutant: for good shooting, September 1800.* A thin, oval, silver, engraved medal, 2.1in. by 1.6in., with ring loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

WINDSOR VOLUNTEERS, 1802.—*Awarded to Mr. W. Geo. Cooper, best Shot, 13th. April, 1802.*

WOODFORD RANGERS, 1790. — Obverse, a dismounted trooper standing by his horse, behind two crossed guidons; above on a ribbon, *Fight for Freedom.* In the exergue, *The Woodford Ind^pt. Corps.* Reverse, *Presented by Colonel Wm. T. Gun, to Mr. David Raynes a reward for display of swordsmanship: 1st. Sept. 1790.* Silver, all engraved, 2½in. diameter, with three loops on the top. In the Day collection.

WOODSTOCK (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1807.—Obverse, arms and crest; above, *Loyal Woodstock;* below, *Volunteers.* Reverse, *Awarded to Lieut. Rus-*

sell, best shot of the Corps, 1807. A silver medal all engraved, with raised rim and loop for suspension, 1¾in. diameter.

Worcester Loyal Volunteers. — Obverse, inscribed, *A token of respect from Major Forester, June 4th, 1799,* enamelled centre, with trophy of arms and regimental flag enamelled in colours. Reverse, *W.L.V.*, within a wreath, in fine seed pearl work, on blue enamel, in a gold frame.

Worlingworth Volunteers, 1798.—Obverse, a soldier at "attention"; in the rear a church with flagstaff, on which is the Union Jack. Reverse, *For our King and our Country,* on a garter; above, a crown and *1798;* within the garter, *Worlingworth Volunteers;* below, *John Henniker, Major Commt.* A silver medal, struck, 1.5in. diameter, the recipient's name engraved on the edge.

Yarm Volunteers, 1809.—Obverse, in the centre a lion supporting an oval shield surmounted by a crown. In the middle *G.R.;* above, *Yarm;* and below, *Volunteers.* Underneath, *1809.* The whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *Adjudged to Mr. Tireman, Best Shot, at Annual firing:* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A silver medal, 1⅞in. diameter, with raised rim, and loop for suspension, all engraved.

Yarmouth Cavalry, 1805.—Obverse, a mounted trooper galloping; above, *Pro rege et patria;* below, *For Merit.* Reverse, *Yarmouth Cavalry; To Corpl. H. Curtis: for skill at sword exercise, Sept. 1805.* A thin, silver-gilt, engraved medal, 1.6in. diameter, with thick rim and ring loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

YARMOUTH VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—Obverse, a figure of Britannia. Reverse, *Yarmouth Volunteer Infantry, the best shot of the corps: Mr. W. Jacobs: 1803.* An oval silver medal.

YORK FENCIBLES, 1798.—Obverse, the arms of the City of York, outside *York Regiment of Fencibles.* Reverse, *Presented by Lord Viscount Chetwynd to Edward Skilton, 1798,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. An oval silver engraved medal, 2in. by 2½in., with raised rim and loop for suspension.

YORK (ROYAL) HUSSARS, 1795. — Obverse, the Royal Arms, outside a border of laurel-leaves. Reverse, *G.R.*, above; and the date *1795*, below, in a laurel-wreath. In the centre, *To the best swordsman, Lieut. J. J. Johnstone, Col. Comdt. M.G.R.R., Wilford's Rl. York Hussars Prize medal.* A large oval silver engraved medal suspended by a loop from the minor axis.

YORK (ROYAL) 1ST REGIMENT, 1801.—Obverse, the Royal Arms, above, *G.R.;* below, *18th. July 1801.* Reverse, *1st. prize medal for the best shot at a target, distance 100 yards. Presented by Major-General Murray.*

YORK VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, 1800.—*Won by Mr. Hartley.*

YORK AND AINSTY VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—Obverse, the Royal Arms. Reverse, *Prize Medal No. 2: 1803.* On edge, *Lieut.-Colonel Milner's reward.* A silver medal, all engraved.

YORKSHIRE (ROYAL) FENCIBLES, 1803.—Obverse, a trophy of arms, enclosing a crown and *R.Y.F.* within a garter. In the exergue, *A.D. 1803.* Reverse, *Presented by the Officers of the Royal Yorkshire Fenci-*

bles to Mr. Thomas Langley, best shot of light company. An oval silver medal, $2\frac{3}{8}$in. by $1\frac{7}{8}$in., all engraved, with an ornamental loop. In the Day collection.

YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING (2ND) REGIMENT.—Reverse, *This medal was presented to Jas. Ross, a reward of merit, 1797.* A silver medal, all engraved.

YOUGHAL UNION VOLUNTEERS.—Obverse, *Victori Perpetuus* in exergue. Reverse, *To Fergus Moore, from Major Thos. Green, 1780.*

UNKNOWN.—(1) Obverse, the Scottish lion and unicorn; above, *In defence;* below, St. Andrew's Cross, and *Dieu et mon droit,* on a scroll; above, a crown. Reverse, plain. An oval medal, with ring for suspension. Ribbon, red with yellow edges.

(2) Obverse, *G. III. R.;* a crown, surrounded by other wreaths; a monogram—*T.V.C.*—above. Reserve, *Amor. Patriæ. Excitat. IInd. Batt. prize medal, 1799, N.J.V.* A gilt medal. In the Whitaker collection.

(3) Obverse, a crossed rifle and pike; above, *Liberty and Fraternity.* Reverse, *The best shot wears this.* A silver engraved medal.

(4) Obverse, a soldier at attention; above, *A parliamentary reform, or else:* Reverse, *The Reward of Merit, 10th. Oct: 1784;* below, within a wreath, *T.S.* A silver engraved medal. In the Day collection.

(5) Obverse, a volunteer to the right firing, undulating ground behind him, six tents in the right middle-distance, a Scotch thistle and a rose in the foreground; legend, *Best shot at Ball-practice.* Reverse, a garter, inscribed, *Honi soit qui mal y pense,*

a crown above, on a plain field. A silver medal, struck, 2.1in. diameter, with loop for suspension.

(6) Obverse, two crossed sabres; above *L.A.M.F.;* below, *Dragoons.* Reverse, *Won by Sergt. B. Black: from Captain G. R. V. Matthews,* surrounded by *Prize medal for skill.* A silver engraved medal, 2in. diameter, with thick ringed border, and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(7) Obverse, a crown; above, *Reward of Merit;* below, *W.U.B.V.* Reverse, *The gift of Major Watson 1807.* Silver, $2\frac{1}{16}$in. diameter, drilled for suspension, all engraved.

(8) Obverse, *S.L. 1813 Volunteer Infantry.* Reverse, *Reward of Merit.* A thin silver medal, all engraved, $1\frac{3}{8}$in. diameter, with ornamental engraved border, on both sides.

(9) Obverse, gun and gunners. Reverse, *Best Spunger, Thomas Thompson Private R.N.Q.F.V. Artillery 1806.* A large silver medal.

(10) Loyal Association, 1745. Obverse, a general on horseback reviewing troops; *Pro Cæsare pro Aris & Focis Novr iv MDCCXLV.* Reverse, Pallas overthrowing the giants; above, in clouds, Jupiter on his eagle. *Quid contra Sonantem Palladis Ægida possunt Ruentes.*

(11) Silver-gilt Badge, with loop, of a Loyal Association. Obverse, War with olive branch and Peace with sword, holding aloft a laurel wreath enclosing clasped hands, between them is a pedestal on which is a naval crown, with crossed Union Jacks above it; in the exergue, "*Association.*" Reverse, shield, between two palm branches, charged with three cocks, *Decr 1, 1777,* below.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN MEDALS.

BY no means the least interesting series of medals are those given from time to time by the British Government to the North American Indian chiefs. The first one of which any record is available is that given in 1714 by King George I. An example of this medal was found at an Indian burial-place in 1814 by an American exploring party. According to Miner's "History of Wyoming," it was presented by King George I. to the Chiefs of the Six Nations.

George I. The obverse bears a laureated bust of King George I., in armour, to the right, surrounded by the legend, *George, King of Great Britain;* in the exergue, *1714*. The reverse represents an Indian chief on the right, drawing a bow on a deer standing on the left on a hill under a tree. The sun is shown above. On the right side are three stars, and one on the left. It is 1⅝in. diameter, and was issued in bronze, and also in brass, and had a loop for suspension.

Another, of the same period, had the same design on the obverse, but the bust of the King was smaller. The reverse was similar, but the hill was somewhat lower, the tree was higher, and the figure of the

Indian was smaller than in the preceding one. It is $1\frac{9}{16}$in. diameter.

In recent years a brass medal was found on the battlefield at Point Pleasant, Va., where an engagement took place in 1774, having on the obverse the bust of King George I. facing right, draped and laureated, and surrounded by the legend, *George, King of Great Britain*. The reverse bears the figure of an Indian on the right, aiming at a deer on a hill on the left, above which is a tree surrounded by flowers and shrubs, above which is the sun. This medal, like the foregoing, has a loop for suspension, and is $1\frac{1}{2}$in. diameter.

A somewhat similar medal was found at Tunkhannock, Pa., in 1837, with a similar bust and legend on the obverse, surrounded by a fillet of twelve laurel-leaves. The reverse shows a figure of an Indian throwing a spear at a deer on the left, with the sun above. It is $1\frac{1}{8}$in. diameter.

Another variety has on the obverse a laureated bust of the King facing left, surmounted by the inscription, *Georgius Mag. Br: Fra: et Hib. Rex.* The reverse has an Indian on the right aiming at a deer at full speed, with a bow held at arm's length in the left hand, and with the right hand slightly in front of his body. Above the deer is a tree, and in the foreground is a small shrub. There is no legend on the reverse. This medal was found in 1859 at Point Pleasant, Va., and is $1\frac{1}{8}$in. diameter.

The next one was issued by George II., and bears his bust on the obverse, facing left, in armour, wearing a laurel-wreath, and surrounded by the legend, *Georgius II. D.G. Mag; Br; Fr: et Hib; Rex.* The reverse bears the representation of an Indian shooting

George

at a deer on the right beneath a tree. It is of brass, 1in. diameter, and was found in 1865 at Lackawanna, Pa.

In 1753, Sir Danvers Osborne, Governor of New York, brought from England thirty silver medals for presentation to the chiefs of the Six Nations. The medals were cast and chased, and were fitted with loops and rings for suspension, and were worn with a broad watered-silk scarlet ribbon, and were 1⅞in. diameter. The obverse bears the bust of the King facing left, surrounded by the legend, *Georgius II. D.G. Mag: Bri: Fra: et H. Rex. F.D.* Reverse, the Royal Arms and supporters, with garter and motto, *Dieu et mon droit.*

In 1757 the dies for a medal were engraved by one Duffield, of Philadelphia, to be presented to the North-American Indians by the *Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means.* They were struck in silver, copper, and pewter, and were 1⅜in. in diameter. The obverse bears a bust of the King facing left, with laurel-wreath and armour, and surmounted by the legend, *Georgius II. Dei Gratia.* On the reverse are shown a white man and an Indian sitting on the ground on either side of a fire, the former offering a pipe of peace to the latter. On the right, beside the man, is a tree; and on the left, above the Indian, the sun is shown. In the exergue is the date, *1757*, and the whole is surrounded by the inscription, *Let us look to the Most High, Who blessed our fathers with peace.* The medals were pierced for rings for suspension.

In Betts' "American Colonial History," in the chapter on the historical medals of America during

the period of the inter-colonial wars, three medals are mentioned as having been given by the British Government to members of the native tribes who assisted at the capture of Montreal in 1760. The obverse bears a representation of a fortified town with five spires and five bastions, and with a river in front. On the right is a fort, on which is a flag flying, bearing St. George's Cross; above, *Montreal;* in the exergue, *D.C.F.* (D.C. Fecit?). Reverse, engraved across the centre, *Onondagos;* above, in running type, *Tekahon Waghse.* The obverse is cast and chased, and a loop is attached to the medal for suspension. The medal is silver, and is $1\frac{13}{16}$in. diameter.

The second one has exactly the same obverse, but the reverse is engraved, *Madoghk: Mohickans.* It is the same size as the former, and is exactly like it in other respects.

The third one mentioned is 2in. diameter, with the same obverse as the others, and similar in all respects, but the reverse is engraved, *Tankalkel, Mohickans.*

We now come to the medals given by King George III. These were struck for distribution amongst the Indian chiefs at the close of the French and Indian wars. George II

(1) The obverse bears a youthful bust of the King to the right, in armour, and wearing the ribbon of the Garter, the hair in a double curl over the ear. Seven rivets are shown on the front of the breast-plate. Reverse, the Royal Arms and supporters in high relief, the quarterings on the shield being those of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Hanover. The medal is silver, and is $3\frac{1}{8}$in. diameter. These medals vary somewhat in detail, so it is evident

that more than one die was made. In one of them the King's hair is in a single curl over the ear; and in this medal a crack is observable in the die, extending across the shoulder and half-way towards the *I* in the word *Georgius* of the inscription. In another *eight* rivets are shown on the breast-plate, and on the reverse the lion's paw touches the *I* in *Honi* in the inscription on the Garter surrounding the shield, whereas in another it touches the *N*. They also vary in size by $\frac{1}{8}$in., some being $3\frac{1}{4}$in., and others $3\frac{1}{8}$in. and 3in. diameter. Specimens have been found in silver, silver-gilt, and also in pewter.

(2) Obverse, bust of the King to the right, and that of Queen Charlotte to the left, facing each other; above them is a curtain tied back with cords and tassels, and falling midway between the heads; no legend. Reverse, similar to the previous medal described, but with the shield in much lower relief, the lion and unicorn being much thinner and more erect, and the whole design larger in proportion to the size of the medal. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$in. diameter, and pierced for suspension.

(3) Another medal, having exactly the same design on the reverse, has on the obverse a bust of the King to the right, in armour, and surmounted by the inscription, *Georgius III. Dei Gratia,* but with only six rivets on the front of the breast-plate. It is of the same diameter as the medal previously described.

(4) In 1764 another medal was issued, having on the obverse a bust of the King, in armour, to the right, surmounted by the inscription, *Georgius III. D.G.M. Bri. Fran. et Hib Rex F.D.* The reverse bears a representation of an Indian and a white man, both seated, the former holding a pipe towards the latter.

In the background a city and harbour. A loop is fixed to the medal, formed by a pipe and eagle's wing, crossed. Above is the inscription, *Happy while united;* and, in the exergue, the date, *1764*.

Varieties of medals of this design exist; one has a similar bust of the King, but, in addition, laureated, and wearing the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, and in the inscription the "*n*" is left out in *Fran*. The reverse of this medal is slightly different. Although the legend and exergue are the same, in addition to the figures before-mentioned, there is on the right, a house on a rocky point, and also three ships in full sail are shown in the harbour. The Indian also holds his pipe in the left hand, and grasps with his right the white man's hand. Behind him are a tree and a building. A cast silver medal, $2\frac{7}{8}$in. diameter.

Another has a similar bust of the King on the obverse, but without a wreath, and with the hair tied behind with a long ribbon. The reverse is similar, but no ships are shown, neither is there a date in the exergue. This medal is $2\frac{1}{8}$in. diameter, and is illustrated in Captain Tancred's well-known book on medals.

Another is a silver struck medal, and has a similar bust of the King on the obverse, laureated, but wearing a wig tied with a bow. The legend is the same as in the preceding medals. The reverse is also similar, but there are *several* houses shown, and only *two* ships on the sea. This medal is $2\frac{1}{4}$in. diameter, and was found in a grave at old Fort London in October, 1875.

(5) The next medal was probably issued at the close of the French and Indian War in 1765. One of them was recently taken from the grave of Otussa (son of

the celebrated Indian Chief Pontiac) on Presque Isle, at the mouth of the Shawnee river. The obverse bears an armoured bust of the King to the right, wearing the ribbon of the Garter, and surmounted by the legend, *Georgius III. Dei Gratia.* The reverse shows the British lion lying under a tree on the left, behind which are a church and two houses. A snarling wolf (emblematic of France), is on the right, behind which are trees and shrubs. The medal is silver, 2⅜in. diameter.

(6) During the Revolutionary War the British Government frequently employed Indians in conjunction with our own troops, and notably in 1777, under Burgoyne, in his march on Albany, &c. A medal supposed to have been issued in 1777 or 1778, as a reward to the chiefs, has on the obverse a "young" bust of the King, in armour, to the right, with hair tied behind, and wearing the ribbon of the Order of the Garter. Above is the legend, *Georgius III. Dei Gratia.* The reverse has the Royal Arms and supporters, surmounted by a crown. Upon a ribbon below, *Dieu et mon droit.* Behind the ribbon a rose and thistle, two leaves appearing on each stem above the ribbon. The quartering of the arms shows England impaling Scotland in the first, France in the second, Ireland in the third, and Hanover in the fourth. The motto has a full stop between each word. The medal is silver, 2⅜in. diameter, with a loop for suspension.

(7) The next medal has a similar obverse; and the design of the reverse is much the same as the preceding, but the mottoes are not punctuated. The word *Qui* is partly concealed by the crown, and the letters "Y" and "P" are hidden by the leg of the unicorn.

Four leaves also appear on each stem above the ribbon, and the quarterings of the shield are different, England being in the first and fourth, Scotland in the second, and Ireland in the third. The arms of Hanover, with a crown, are borne as a scutcheon of pretence. It is silver, $2\frac{7}{16}$in. diameter, and has an ornamental loop for suspension. The fleur-de-lys of France were removed by Royal Proclamation from the shield of Great Britain in 1801, so this medal was issued after that date.

(8) On April 30th, 1896, there was sold in New York a silver medal, 3in. diameter, given by the Hudson's Bay Company as a means "of fostering friendly relations with the Indian chiefs." The obverse bears the bust of the King to the left, in armour, by "Kuchler," whose initials are shown beneath the shoulder, surrounded by the legend, *Georgius III. D. G. Brittaniarum Rex. fid. def. &c.* On the reverse are the arms of the Hudson's Bay Company, with two deer as supporters; below, a scroll, with the motto, *Pro Pelle cutem.* The medal was somewhat worn, and was pierced for suspension. It has no date, so that the year of issue cannot be fixed.

The date of issue of all the medals with the "young" bust is somewhat hard to fix, but it is ingeniously settled in the before-mentioned work by Mr. Betts in this way: The second medal described was struck as a gift to friendly Indians, who sent an address of congratulation to the King upon his marriage; as the marriage took place on September 8th, 1761, and as several months must have elapsed before the delivery of the address, and as all the reverses of the medals are the same, the year 1762 was probably the date of issue.

(9) In 1814 silver and bronze medals were issued, having on the obverse an "old" bust of the King to the right, and wearing the robes and collar of the Order of the Garter, and surrounded by the legend, *Georgius III. Dei Gratia Brittaniarum Rex. F. D.* The reverse has the Royal Arms of the period, with supporters, and below the date, *1814*. An ornamental loop was fitted for suspension, and the medals were 3in. diameter.

Victoria.

The Author has been unable to trace any medals given to the Indians by either of the succeeding sovereigns, George IV. or William IV.; but in 1840 one was issued by Queen Victoria, having on the obverse the bust of the Queen to the left, wearing a diadem, and surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Dei Gratia Brittaniarum Regina F.D.* The reverse bears the Royal Arms and motto, with the date, *1840,* in the exergue. The medal is silver, 3in. diameter, with a ring for suspension. An exactly similar medal to the above, but 1⅝in. diameter, was issued at the same time for services rendered in 1837. The medal, given by Queen Victoria in 1840, is sometimes found with the Prince of Wales' plumes and the date *1860* engraved on the field of the obverse, to the right and left respectively of the Queen's head. This signifies that the medal was given by the then Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.) during his visit to Canada, in 1860.

In 1875 a medal was issued by the Canadian Government to Indian chiefs who entered into certain agreements with the Governor. The obverse bears a somewhat similar bust of the Queen as that on the New Zealand medal. On one side is the word *Victoria,* and on the other *Regina.* The reverse shows a

British field officer on the left, clasping the hand of an Indian chief on the right; behind the officer is the sun just appearing above the horizon, and behind the Indian is an encampment. Above are the words, *Indian Treaty No.* —, and below, *187*—, leaving the number and date of the treaty to be subsequently filled in. The medal is silver, 3in. diameter, and has a loop for suspension.

These medals were much valued by the natives who received them, and many references to them are found in records of travel amongst the Indian tribes. Even to this day many of them are worn by the descendants of the original recipients.

In a recently published account of Reil's Rebellion, in 1885, Major-General Strange, describing the battle of Frog Lake on May 24th, say:

"The fallen Indian was the Chief. He wore the Queen's medal, supplied by the Canadian Government, and ornament about the size of an agricultural trophy for a prize pig. These medals are solid silver, and much valued by the chiefs, who hand them down from father to son. Some of them bear the image and superscription of good King George III. The next morning, on passing the spot where he fell, I noticed the tall athletic figure of the dusky warrior as he lay like a bronze statue. He had lost his scalp, and his medal."

BRITISH ORDERS.

S a large number of the following Orders are worn by officers of the army and navy—having in many cases been given for distinguished services—a brief description of each of them is quite within the range of this book. The first in order of importance, and which is the oldest and most illustrious in Europe, is:

The Garter.

THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (K.G.) instituted by King Edward III., in 1348. There are twenty-six Knights, including the Sovereign and the Prince of Wales. The garter is of dark blue velvet, embroidered in gold, with the motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense;* the buckle and clasp are gold, and it has a gold embroidered edge. The Queen wears it on the left arm, above the elbow, and the Knights on the left leg, below the knee. The collar is of gold, and was added by King Henry VII. It weighs 36oz., and consists of twenty-six buckled garters, and alternately knots of cords. The garters encircle alternately a red rose charged with a white one, and a white rose charged with a red one. "The George" is worn as a pendant to the collar, and is a figure of St. George and the Dragon in coloured enamels. The lesser George—similar to the above, but encircled by

a buckled garter, forming an oval—is worn on the right side with the dark blue ribbon of the Order, suspended from the left shoulder. The star is of silver, with eight radiated points; in the centre is the cross of St. George in red enamel, on a white background; it is encircled by a blue enamelled garter and motto, in silver letters, and is worn on the left breast.

THE MOST NOBLE AND MOST ANCIENT ORDER OF THE THISTLE (OF SCOTLAND) (K.T.), the origin of which is unknown, was revived, in 1540, by King James V. of Scotland. The Order consists of the Sovereign and sixteen Knights. The collar is of gold, and is made up of sixteen thistles, alternating with the same number of sprigs of rue—four in each group, interlaced; they are all enamelled in proper colours. The badge is a gold, eight-pointed star, with an enamelled figure of St. Andrew bearing a silver cross; it is worn as a pendant to the collar. Another badge is similar in design to the above, but is surrounded by an oval band charged with the motto of the Order, *Nemo me impune lacessit.* It is worn on the right side depending from a broad, dark green ribbon which crosses the left shoulder. The star is silver, with rays in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and has rays issuing from between the limbs in the form of a lozenge; in the centre, on a gold background, is a thistle, enamelled in proper colours, surrounded by a dark green band, charged with the motto in gold letters. The Thistle

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (K.P.) was instituted by George III., in 1783, and consists of the Sovereign, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and twenty-two Knights. The collar is of gold, and consists of six harps and five red and white roses, St Patrick

enamelled, tied togther with knots of gold. The badge is of gold, and is oval in form. It is pendent from the collar by a harp, and has the cross of St. Patrick, with a shamrock in the centre, on each leaf of which is a gold imperial crown; the whole is surrounded by a light blue enamelled circle bearing the motto, *Quis Separabit*, and the date, *MDCCLXXXIII.* The star is worn on the left side, and is similar to the badge in design, but is surrounded by a circular, instead of an oval, band, and has eight points, radiating from it.

The Bath.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH was first instituted by King Henry IV., in 1399, and revived by King George I., in 1725. The Civil Orders were added in 1847. The Order consists of three classes:

(1) Knights Grand Cross (G.C.B.): Fifty Military Knights and twenty-five Civil Knights.

(2) Knight Commanders (K.C.B.): 125 Military and eighty Civil Knights.

(3) Companions (C.B.): 690 Military and 250 Civil Knights.

The Military Order is only conferred on officers of, or above, the rank of major in the army, or commander in the navy, and only for services against the enemy. The collar is of gold, and weighs 30 oz. It consists of nine imperial crowns, and eight groups of rose, shamrock, and thistle, enamelled in proper colours, issuing from a sceptre, and linked together with seventeen white enamelled knots; it has the badge for a pendant. The badge is a gold cross of eight points, enamelled white, and in each angle is a gold lion. In the centre are a rose, shamrock, and thistle, issuing from a sceptre, between three imperial crowns,

and surrounded by a red enamelled circle, charged with the motto, in gold letters, *Tria juncta in uno*. The circle is surrounded by two laurel-branches, and below is a blue, enamelled scroll, bearing the motto, *Ich dien,* in gold letters.

The G.C.B. badge is worn with a red ribbon across the right shoulder.

The K.C.B. is worn by a red ribbon round the neck, and the C.B. by a red ribbon on the left breast. The C.G.B. star is a gold, Maltese cross, mounted on a silver, flaming star; in the centre of the cross is the motto, on a red enamelled circle, and inside it are three imperial crowns. The circle is surrounded by an olive-wreath. On the lower limb of the cross is the motto, *Ich dien,* in gold letters, on a blue enamelled scroll. On the K.C.B. star the Maltese cross is omitted, and the star itself is in the form of a silver cross *patée*. The C.B. merely has the cross as badge, which does not, like the others, carry the honour of knighthood with it.

The C.B. badge is $1\frac{3}{4}$in. square, and weighs 1.487oz.; the K.C.B. badge is $2\frac{1}{8}$in. square, and weighs 2.032oz.; and the G.C.B. is $3\frac{1}{2}$in. square, and weighs 3.110 oz. In accordance with a recent order these are now given in silver-gilt, instead of pure gold.

The stars granted in the earlier part of the century vary in size, as formerly the Knights had to buy their own, and they were made to suit their individual ideas.

The Civil Orders, which are occasionally bestowed on officers for services rendered in times of peace, consist of a badge and star. The badge is oval, and made of gold; in the centre is the device of the Order, in filigree work, surrounded by the garter

charged with the motto. The badge of all three classes is alike, only varying in size.

The Civil G.C.B. star has eight rays, and in the centre three crowns on a white ground, surrounded by the motto, on a red enamelled ground. The K.C.B. Civil star is the same as that of the Military Order, only omitting the laurel-wreath and the motto.

The old badges of the Military Order, previous to 1815, of which there was only one class, were exactly the same as those instituted for the Civil Orders in 1847. The only way to distinguish between the old Military, and the modern Civil badges is by the "hall-mark." All those bearing a hall-mark, previous to 1815, are obviously Military badges. The gold and enamelled Military cross was instituted in 1815.

Star of India.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA, instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861, consists of the Sovereign, the Viceroy of India, and twenty-five Knights. It is divided into three classes, and was enlarged in 1866, 1875, and 1876:

(1) Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.S.I.): Thirty members—eighteen native and twelve European.

(2) Knights Commanders (K.C.S.I.): Seventy-two members.

(3) Companions (C.S.I.): 144 members.

The collar is of gold, and is composed of roses, lotus-flowers, and palm-branches; the roses are alternately red and white, and the other emblems are enamelled in proper colours; in the centre is the imperial crown, from which the badge depends. The badge consists of a brilliant star of five points, to which is suspended an oval, cameo, profile bust of Queen Victoria. Encircling it, on light blue enamel,

is the motto, *Heaven's Light our Guide,* in gold letters. The investment badge is similar in design to the above, but the star, the setting of the cameo, and the motto, are all of diamonds. It is worn with a sky-blue ribbon with narrow, white edges. The star is of diamonds, five-pointed, and on a gold field, radiated. It is surrounded by a light blue enamelled circle, charged with the motto in diamonds; the whole is encircled by wavy rays of gold.

St. Micha and St. Georg

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE was founded by George IV., in 1818, and extended in 1868 and 1877. It now consists of fifty Knights Grand Cross (G.C.M.G.), 150 Knights Commanders (K.C.M.G.), and 260 Companions (C.M.G.). The collar is of gold, and consists alternately of lions of England, and white, enamelled Maltese crosses, and the monograms, *S. M.* and *S. G.* In the centre of the collar are two winged lions holding a book and seven arrows. The badge is a seven-pointed star of double rays, enamelled white, and edged with gold; in the centre, on one side, is a figure of St. Michael defeating Satan, and on the other side, St. George and the Dragon. Surrounding them is a blue, enamelled circle, charged with the motto, *Auspicium melioris ævi,* and surmounted by an imperial crown. The ribbon is of Saxon-blue, with a scarlet stripe down the centre.

The star of the Knights Grand Cross is composed of seven silver rays with a gold ray between each, and over all the cross of St. George, enamelled red. In the centre is a figure of St. Michael and Satan, surrounded by a blue, enamelled circle, inscribed, *Auspicium melioris ævi.* The Knights Commanders' Cross is of eight points, with a similar cross above,

and St. George's Cross in red enamel, the centre having the same effigy and motto as the other cross.

Indian Empire.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1878, and consists of the Sovereign, the Viceroy of India (Grand Master), eight Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), the Indian Councillors (K.C.I.E.), and 120 Companions (C.I.E.). The badge is a gold rose, enamelled red, with five leaves; each leaf is charged with a letter of the word *India*. In the centre is a bust of Queen Victoria, surrounded by a purple, enamelled circle, inscribed, *Victoria Imperatrix;* the whole is surmounted by an imperial crown. It is worn suspended from a ribbon of imperial purple. On the more recent badges the letters are omitted on the rose-leaves. The collar is composed of elephants, lotus-flowers, peacocks, and Indian roses.

The star is of five rays, with the bust of Queen Victoria on a gold centre, surrounded by a purple enamelled circle, charged with the motto of the order, *Imperatricis Auspiciis.*

Victoria and Albert.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT was instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880. It is composed of the Sovereign and forty-five Ladies, and is divided into four classes, the first of which is composed entirely of royal personages, British as well as foreign. The ribbon is white moiré, 1½in. wide.

The insignia of the first and second classes consist of an onyx cameo with the busts of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, surmounted by an Imperial crown. The first-class badge is set in diamonds, and that of the second class in pearls. The third-class badge is in

the form of a monogram, *V. & A.*, in pearls and rubies.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA was instituted in 1878, and is given solely to natives and persons holding offices under the Indian Government. The badge consists of the monogram, *V.R.I.*, in diamonds, turquoises, and pearls. It is surmounted by an oval border of pearls, and is surrounded by a jewelled imperial crown. It is worn from a light blue, watered ribbon, edged with white. Crown of India.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (D.S.O.) was instituted by Royal Warrant in 1886. It is bestowed on officers of the navy, land forces, marines, and the Indian or colonial naval or military forces, who have been specially mentioned in dispatches for meritorious or distinguished service in the field, or before the enemy. The Order ranks next to the Order of the Indian Empire. The Royal Warrant says: Distinguished Service.

> We have taken into our royal consideration that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in our naval and military services who have been honourably mentioned in dispatches are limited. Now, for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of rewarding individual instances of meritorious or distinguished service in war, we have instituted a new naval and military order of distinction, which we are desirous should be highly prized by the officers of our naval and military services.

The badge consists of a gold cross *patée* convexed, $1\frac{5}{8}$in. square, enamelled white, edged with gold, having on the obverse, in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the imperial crown in gold, upon a red enamelled ground. On the reverse, the monogram, *V.R.I.*, within a laurel-wreath, and upon a red enamelled ground. It is worn upon the left breast, and is suspended from a red ribbon, 1in. wide, edged with blue.

By a Royal Warrant, dated July 24th, 1902, it was ordained that the *D.S.O.* should rank after the fourth class of the Royal Victorian Order; and on October 20th, 1902, it was ordered that the badge on the reverse should be altered to *E.R. VII.*

On May 29th, 1903, an alteration was made, and it was arranged that this Order should rank next to, and immediately after, the Royal Victorian Order, and that the badge shall bear the royal cypher *E.R.I.* on the reverse.

Royal Red Cross.

The Royal Red Cross (R.R.C.), instituted on April 27th, 1883, is given to any ladies or nursing-sisters who may be recommended for special exertions in attending to the sick and wounded soldiers (or sailors) in the field or in military hospitals. The badge is a crimson enamelled cross, edged with gold, 1½in. diameter, having on the four arms, *Faith, Hope, Charity,* and the date—*1883*. In the centre is a bust of Queen Victoria. The reverse is plain, with the royal cypher and imperial crown on the centre, in relief. The cross is attached to a dark blue ribbon, 1in. wide, with red edges, tied in a bow, and is worn on the left shoulder.

British India.

The Order of British India (O.B.I.) is conferred upon native commissioned offiers of the Indian army for long and faithful service.

Class I. is a gold, radiated star, 1⅝in. diameter. In the centre is a lion, on a light blue enamelled ground, within a narrow dark blue band, inscribed, *Order of British India,* and inclosed in a laurel-wreath; a crown and ring above for suspension.

Class II. a similar badge, 1½in. diameter, with dark blue centre, but without the crown for suspension. Reverse, plain in both classes.

The decoration is worn round the neck. The ribbon is red in both cases; formerly it was light blue. This Order was instituted in 1837 as a reward for "long, faithful, and honourable service," by the East India Company. It is conferred upon native non-commissioned officers, and consists of two classes. The first carries with it the title of *Sirdar Bahadur,* with an allowance of two rupees a day; and the second the title of *Bahadur* with one rupee a day, and on transfer to the pension-list the allowance is added to the usual pension.

THE IMPERIAL MEDAL OF INDIA.—Gold and silver medals were given when Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India, on January 1st, 1877. On the obverse is a crowned and veiled bust of the Queen, with the legend, *Victoria, 1st January, 1877.* On the reverse, in Persian, English, and Hindoostani, *Empress of India.* The ribbon is crimson with yellow edges, 1¾in. wide. This medal was given in gold to the native chiefs of India, in silver to one man in every regiment, British and native, serving in India at the time, and to leading civilians. It is worn suspended from the neck, and is 2.3in. diameter, with a straight clasp and swivel for suspension. It is not worn by soldiers in uniform. Imperial Medal of India.

THE IMPERIAL JUBILEE MEDAL.—Given to members of the royal family, the royal guests, and the officers commanding the various guards of honour on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, June, 1887. Reverse, a bust of Her Majesty, the same as that on the Jubilee coinage, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria D.G. Regina et Imperatrix F.D.* Obverse, *In commemoration of the 50th. year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, June 21st. 1887,* surmounted by a Jubilee Medal.

crown and surrounded by a wreath of roses, shamrocks, and thistles. Ribbon, light blue with a dark blue stripe down the centre. The medal is $1\frac{3}{16}$in. diameter, and was given in gold, and also in silver and bronze, to other officials and members of the Household.

A similar medal was issued on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Queen's accession in June, 1897, having a similar obverse, but bearing on the reverse the same inscription, but with *60th.* substituted for the other number, and the date altered to *June 20, 1897.* Those who were already in possession of the 1887 medal received a bar, dated *1897,* instead of a second medal, which was worn on the ribbon. Like the first, it was given in gold, silver, and bronze. The officers of the detachment of colonial troops who came to London for the Jubilee Procession received, amongst others, the medal in silver, and the men in bronze. There were over 900 recipients.

Nova Scotia Baronets.

The Baronets of Nova Scotia.—This order was instituted by King James I., in November, 1624, and confirmed by Charles I. in November, 1629, and conferred on 100 Baronets. The badge consisted of a gold shield, enamelled white, on which is St. Andrew's cross, enamelled blue. In the centre of the shield is a smaller gold shield charged with the Scottish Lion, enamelled red. Above, is a royal crown, enamelled in proper colours. The whole is surrounded by a blue enamelled oval border, charged with the motto of the Order in gold letters, *Fax Mentis Honestae Gloria.* A ring for suspension. Ribbon, orange. The badge is $1\frac{5}{8}$in. by 2in., and is extremely rare. Both sides are alike.

In August, 1835, the Baronets of England were anxious that insignia should be granted to their Order, and a committee petitioned the Heralds' College to that effect. Amongst other insignia which they considered desirable was a gold badge in the shape of a double Maltese cross, enamelled white. In the centre is a red hand of Ulster, surrounded by a purple enamelled garter, charged with the words *Institudionis, A.D. 1611*. The cross rests on a green enamelled laurel-wreath, and is suspended from a royal crown. Permission to wear the insignia was not granted. Baronet's Badge.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.—Originally instituted at the close of the 11th century, it was revived in May, 1888. The badge is of gold, in the shape of an eight-pointed star, enamelled white on one side only, the reverse being plain gold. Between the four arms are alternately a lion and a lamb. Ribbon, black watered-silk. The badges of the lower grades are similar in shape, but made of silver-gilt. Medals are also given in silver and bronze, having on the obverse a Maltese cross, surrounded by the legend, *For service in the cause of humanity*. Reverse, a sprig of St. John's Wort, with which are inscribed scrolls bearing the words, *Jerusalem, England,* and surrounded by the legend, *Awarded by the Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England*. St. John o Jerusalem

QUEEN'S MESSENGER'S BADGE.—A silver-gilt garter, inscribed with the motto of the Order of the Garter, and surmounted by an Imperial crown. Below is suspended a silver greyhound at full gallop. Inside the garter is an ivory disc, on which is painted the Queen's Messen- ger's.

royal coat of arms; above *V.R.* Ribbon, blue. For some years past this badge has not been used.

Victorian Order.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.—Instituted April 21st, 1896. The number of members is unlimited, and it is bestowed alike on British subjects and foreigners. There are five classes, including Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Commanders. The badge is a Maltese cross of eight points, enamelled white. In the centre, on a red enamelled ground, is the monogram, *V.R.I.*, in gold, surrounded by an oval band, enamelled garter-blue, on which, in gold letters, is the word *Victoria*. An Imperial crown, enamelled in proper colours, surmounts all. This badge is worn by the first class, suspended from the ribbon over the right shoulder; by the second and third classes round the neck; and by the fourth class on the left breast. The badges vary in size in the first, second, and fourth classes, those of the second and third being the same. The fifth class wear on the left breast a badge the same size as that of the fourth class, but it is of frosted silver, instead of being enamelled. The first-class star is of silver, of eight points, and in the centre the enamelled badge, as above described. The second class star is in the form of a silver Maltese cross, with smaller rays between the arms, and with the badge in the centre in silver instead of white enamel. Ribbon, dark blue with three narrow stripes—red, white, red—at either edge. The medal, or 6th class of the Order, has on the obverse, the bust of Queen Victoria to the left, surmounted by the legend, *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix*. Reverse, upon an oval lozenge, surrounded by scrolls, the imperial monogram *V.R.I.* Below, on a ribbon, *Royal Victorian Medal,* with an

imperial crown and ring for suspension. The medal is bronze, 1⅛in. diameter.

THE ORDER OF MERIT.—Instituted in 1902. A gold cross, *patée* convexed, enamelled red. Obverse, the King's monogram, *E.R. VII.*, on a blue enamelled ground, in the centre. Reverse, in the centre, *For Merit*. A Tudor crown surmounts the cross. The military Order has two silver crossed swords between the arms of the cross. Ribbon, 2in. wide, half red and half blue. Order of Merit.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.—Instituted, August August 8th, 1902. Open only to members of the Administrative or Clerical Branches of the Civil Service who have been 25 years in meritorious service; or 16 years in districts recognised as unhealthy. Imperial Service Medal.

The number of Companions is not to exceed 425, of whom 250 shall belong to the Home Civil Service.

Those who are not eligible for appointment as Companions may, on retirement after the same periods of duty, be awarded a medal, to be designated *The Imperial Service Medal.*

The decoration is a gold medallion, with the royal cypher, *E.R. VII.*, on one side, and *For Faithful Service* on the other; both in dark blue enamel. Companions will bear the letters *I.S.O.* after their names. The medal is a bronze star of eight points, surmounted by a crown on a silver centre, the cypher *E.R. VII.*, surrounded by *For Faithful Service,* both in blue enamel. Reverse, plain. Ribbon, 1½in. wide, scarlet watered silk, with a French grey stripe ½in. wide down the centre. Since 1908 women of the Civil Service have been eligible for the Companionship and Medal of the Order. The badge is

worn by women on the left shoulder, suspended by the ribbon, fashioned into a bow; and, instead of the badge having a star, it is surrounded by a silver laurel-wreath.

Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.

THE KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.—Instituted, May 11th, 1900, for any person, without distinction of race, occupation, position, or sex, who shall have distinguished himself (or herself) by important and useful service in the advancement of the public interest in India.

There are two classes, the first being awarded by the Sovereign, and the second by the Governor-General of India.

The decoration consists of an oval-shaped badge, in gold for the first and silver for the second class. Obverse, the Royal cypher in the centre. Reverse, *Kaisar-i-Hind, for public service in India.* Ribbon, dark blue, worn on the left breast.

FOREIGN ORDERS WORN BY BRITISH SOLDIERS.

HE following Orders have been at various times bestowed upon British officers and soldiers by foreign potentates, for military services, and also for individual deeds of heroism in campaigns shared by our allies. Permission has been given to receive and wear all those described.

Abyssinia.

The Order of Solomon.—Given to Admiral Sir Wm. Hewitt. A gold filigree star of six points, formed of two interlaced triangles, $\frac{1}{4}$in. broad. The star is $2\frac{1}{4}$in. square over the points, and has two bars in the middle arranged at right angles to each other. On the horizontal arm of the central cross are three rubies, and on the vertical arm two emeralds. A curious gold suspender is attached, somewhat in the shape of a capital A. The front has a curious design engraved all round the star, and the reverse is inscribed in native characters, *The cross has conquered the strangers of Ishmael; the King of Kings, John the King of the Lion of Ethiopia.*

Afghanistan.

Order of the Dooranee.—This Order was given by Shah Shoojah to British officers in 1839. The badge consists of a gold eight-pointed cross, with balls at the points, mounted on two crossed swords. In the centre is a circle of pearls, within which, on a blue and green enamelled ground, in gold Persian letters, the following words are inscribed: *Pearl of the Age*. Two crossed swords and an eight-barred crown are used as suspenders. Ribbon, red and green. There were three classes of this decoration. Six of the first, eighteen of the second, and forty of the third were given. The first-class star has in the centre the gold Maltese cross, crossed swords, &c., of the badge, and with a diamond in the centre of each arm of the cross; a row of seventeen large pearls surrounds the central enamelled device. The whole is mounted upon an eight-pointed silver cut star. The second-class badge has twenty pearls on the central band, and is $2\frac{1}{8}$in. square and $3\frac{1}{2}$in. from the top of the crown to the balls on the lowest limbs of the cross. The reverse has a scarlet enamelled centre, with a green enamelled circular border, with gold lines traced over it. In the centre, in gold letters, is the inscription, *2nd class: 23rd July, 1839*. The badge weighs 1oz. The third-class badge is of similar design, but is $1\frac{7}{16}$in. square and $2\frac{7}{16}$in. from bottom to top. It has only fourteen pearls in the centre of the obverse. The Star of the Second Class is an eight-pointed silver cut cross, with rays between the arms. On it is a smaller gold star of similar design, but with crossed swords instead of rays between the arms. The centre is of dark blue

enamel, with a green enamelled flower, and gold letters, and with a gold circle charged with eighteen pearls.

Austria.

Order of Maria Theresa.—See page 20.

Order of Leopold.—An octagonal gold cross, enamelled red, with white edges. The centre is also red, on which is enamelled the Imperial monogram, *F.J.A.* Around this is a white enamelled band, inscribed, *Integritate et Merito*. The whole is surmounted by the Imperial crown of Austria as a suspender. Ribbon, scarlet with white edges.

Order of Franz-Joseph.—A red enamelled cross *patée,* with a gold edge, having in the centre of the obverse, on a white circle, with gold edge, the letters, *F.J.*, and on the reverse the date, *1849*. Between the arms of the cross is the two-headed Austrian eagle, enamelled black, holding in its beak a gold chain, in the lower links of which is the motto, *Viribus unitis*. The cross is suspended from a crown. Ribbon, dark red.

Order of the Iron Crown.—The badge is of gold, and consists of the iron crown, on which is the Austrian eagle, crowned, with a sword in one claw and an orb in the other. On the obverse, the eagle has a blue shield on its breast, with a gold *F* on it; and on the reverse the date *1816* in gold. Ribbon, orange, with two green stripes.

Bavaria.

Order of Maximilian Joseph.—A gold cross, enamelled white, with golden rays in the angles; in

the centre of the obverse the initials of the founder —Maximilian Joseph—in gold. On the reverse, the motto of the Order, *Virtuti pro patria*. Ribbon, black with narrow white and blue borders.

Order of St. Michael.—A gold Maltese cross, enamelled blue; in the centre a figure of St. Michael standing upon Satan and surrounded by flames. The whole surmounted by a gold crown. Ribbon, light blue with red edges.

The star is of silver, of eight points, on which is a gold Maltese cross, with the letters *P.F.P.F.* on each arm. The centre is enamelled blue, with the motto, *Quis ut Deus,* in raised gold letters.

Belgium.

Order of Leopold.—Instituted in 1832, and divided into five classes. A white enamelled cross, with branches of oak and laurel between the points, surmounted by a royal crown. The Military Orders have two crossed swords placed under the crown. Obverse, in the centre of the cross, the arms of the kingdom, on black enamel, surrounded by a red circle, on which is the motto of the Order, *L'Union fait la force*. Reverse, the cypher of the king, in a monogram on a black ground, within one red and two small gold circles. Ribbon, crimson-watered silk. The star is of silver, with a gold lion on a black enamelled ground, surrounded by the motto. Two crossed swords between the points of the star.

China.

Orders of the Button (Ruby and Blue).—Gold medals, having on the obverse the Imperial arms of China, with red or blue crystal in the centre.

Reverse, in Chinese letters, *The Imperially-bestowed Precious Star of the First Rank, Ta Tsing, the Great Tsing.* The medal is worn suspended from a gold pin on the breast. From the lower side of the medal two green tassels are suspended, tied with pink and red silk.

ORDER OF THE CRYSTAL BUTTON.—This is of silver, and has an ornamental design on the obverse, with a clear crystal ball in the centre. Reverse, in Chinese letters, *For Encouragement of Merit, Military Valour.* The decoration is worn with a yellow silk braid, with shaded blue threads. From the lower side of the medal are suspended two blue tassels, knotted with pink silk.

ORDER OF THE GREEN BUTTON.—A silver medal, with a green, crystal ball in the centre. Obverse, Chinese characters signifying *Imperial Reward, issued from the Office of the Intendant of the Province of Kiang-Su.* Reverse, ornamental scrolls. Ribbon, yellow braid, and, from a loop below, two blue tassels, knotted with red silk. Four men of the 67th Foot received this decoration, and one specimen is in the Murray collection.

ORDER OF VALOUR.—*Tsaing t'sz wu Kung Tai Tsing un Shang. (Conferred by favour of Military Merit; an Imperial Reward of the Great Tsing.)* A gold medal 1⅝in. diameter with a Chinese inscription on both sides, and with two dragons curled round the outside. It is suspended by three small gold chains, each of three links, to an ornamental cross-bar composed of dragons, which in turn is similarly suspended from another bar slightly different in design from the lower one. Three more short chains are

attached to a bar, 1½in. wide, with a rectangular opening in the middle, and two more chains attach the whole to a gold ring, through which is passed a yellow ribbon, 1¼in. wide.

Cobourg.

Order of Saxe-Ernestine.—A gold eight-pointed Maltese Cross with a gold ball on each point. The cross is enamelled white and surmounted by a gold crown. Between each of the arms is a lion. In the centre of the obverse is the bust of Duke Ernest, surrounded by a blue enamelled border with the motto *Fideleter et constanter,* inside a green enamelled oak-wreath. On the reverse are the arms of Saxony in gold and enamel within a blue enamelled band charged in gold letters *25 December, 1833,* and surrounded by a green enamelled oak-wreath.

Ribbon: Red watered silk, with green edges.

Denmark.

Order of the Danneborg.—Obverse, an oblong cross, enamelled white, with red borders, and encased in gold; above the cross the initials of the king under a royal crown, a golden crown in each of the angles. In the centre under a crown, in monogram, the initial *C.5.*, and, on the wings, *Gud og Kongen.* Reverse, under a crown the letter *W.*, and on the wings *1219, 1671, 1808,* the years of the foundation, renewal, and reorganisation of the Order.

Ribbon, white, with red stripes near the borders.

France.

Legion of Honour.—See pages 97 and 98.
Valeur et Discipline.—See page 98.
Geneva Cross.—See page 482.

Greece.

Order of the Redeemer.—A gold octagonal cross, enamelled white, a wreath of oak and laurel, enamelled green, connecting the arms of the cross. In the centre, on an enamelled blue ground, is a white Greek cross, surrounded by a Greek inscription. A gold crown for suspension. On the obverse, an effigy of King Otho. Ribbon, light blue watered with white edges. The star is of silver radiations, with a similar design to the obverse of the cross in the centre.

Hanover.

Royal Guelphic Order.—Founded in 1815 by H.R.H. the Prince Regent, and discontinued when Hanover ceased to be under the Government of this country. The cross or badge is of gold, with a lion between each division ; in the centre, on a red enamelled ground, is the white horse of Hanover, surrounded by a light blue enamelled circle, charged with the motto, in gold letters, *Nec Aspera Terrent;* surrounding the circle is a laurel-wreath. On the reverse is the monogram, *G.R.*, in gold letters on a red ground, surmounted by the British crown. Surrounding it is a gold circle, with the date of the institution of the Order, *MDCCCXV.* The cross is surmounted by the Hanoverian crown, and below it are two crossed swords. The star is of silver, of eight points; the centre is similar to the centre of the badge, but has two crossed swords between the divisions of the star, in gold, on the silver radiations. The ribbon is light blue watered silk.

The Civil Order is of exactly the same design as the Military, with the exception of the crossed swords,

which are omitted on the star and the badge, and an oak-wreath is substituted for the laurel-wreath. The first class badge, K.G.C., of the Civil Order is 2¼in. square, exclusive of the crown, and including it 3¼in. long to the loop for suspension. It weighs 1oz. 8dwt. 12gr. The K.C. is 1¾in. square, and the Knight's cross is 1⅛in. square, the design of all being the same. The fourth class of the Order consists of a gold or silver medal, having on the obverse the bust of the Prince Regent, and on the reverse the inscription, *Verdienst ums Vaterland,* the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. The name and rank of the recipient are engraved on the edge.

Hesse.

Order of Philip the Magnanimous.—A gold cross enamelled white, *patée* concaved. On the obverse a full length figure of Phillippe-le-Bon on a blue enamelled oval centre, within a white enamelled band charged with the motto in gold letters *Si Deus nobiscum quis contra nos.*

Reverse, the arms of Hesse surrounded by a white enamelled band inscribed *Ludovicus II. magnus dux Hassiae instituit.*

Ribbon, red with blue edges.

Holland.

Order of the Lion.—Obverse, a gold cross, enamelled white, and with gold balls on the eight points. Between the arms of the cross a gold *W.* On the centre a lion rampant, crowned and holding a sword. A gold crown for suspension. Reverse, on a blue ground, the motto, *Virtus nobilitat.* Ribbon,

blue with orange edges. The first class star is of gold, of eight points. In the middle a Maltese cross, in the centre of which is the motto of the Order, on a blue enamelled ground. The second class is of similar design, but has no radiations forming a star. It is surmounted by a crown.

THE ORDER OF WILLIAM.—A gold octagonal cross, enamelled white, with balls at each of the points. On each arm is one of the following words: *Voor, Moed, Belied, Trouw.* A green enamelled leaf between each arm, and surmounted by a gold crown for suspension. Reverse, a blue enamelled centre, on which is a gold *W*, surrounded by a wreath. Ribbon, orange with blue edges. The first class star is of silver, of eight points, in the centre of which is a facsimile of the cross. The second class star is of exactly similar design to the cross, and is surmounted by a crown.

ITALY.

PAPAL MEDAL.—See page 107.

MILITARY ORDER OF SAVOY.—Obverse, a red enamelled Geneva cross, of gold, for the first and second classes, and silver for the third class, upon which is an enamelled white cross, surrounded by a green enamelled laurel-wreath, the whole surmounted by a crown. Reverse, without enamel, in the centre the monogram *V.E.*, beneath a crown. Ribbon, light blue watered. The star of the first class is of silver, with eight flaming rays. The centre is enamelled blue, on which is the monogram *V.E.*, crowned, and surrounded by the motto, *Al Merito ed al Valore.*

ORDER OF THE CROWN.—A gold cross *patée,* with gold edge, enamelled white, with gold cords twisted

between the arms. In the centre a blue enamelled circle, with a gold border; and with the Iron crown in gold in the middle. Suspended from a ring.

Ribbon, red with a white stripe down the centre.

NAVAL MEDAL FOR VALOUR.—For services rendered at the wreck of the Italian emigrant ship, *Utopia,* off Gibraltar, on March 17th, 1891, the King of Italy distributed silver and bronze medals to a few officers and men of the Royal Navy. Obverse, the Italian shield, crowned, and surrounded by a wreath of oak and palms. Outside, the legend, *Al Valore di Marina.* Reverse, an oak-wreath, inside which is engraved the recipient's name. Ribbon, dark blue with two white stripes near the edges.

The following is a list of the recipients, for which the Author is indebted to Messrs. E. and E. Emanuel, of Portsea:

Officers, silver: *Captain* B. F. Clark. *Lieuts.* A. J. Hotham, Harry Jones, R. Sullivan, A. H. Tremayne, R. H. Bacon, W. G. Ruck-Keene, and H. E. T. Worthington. *Act.-Lieut., R.N.R.,* Chas. H. Watkins. *Sub.-Lieut.,* Sampson Sladen. *Midshipmen,* C. A. W. Wrightson and W. D. Paton. *Gunner,* J. J. Tapper.

Men, bronze: E. J. Aggar, Saml. Baker, Jas. Case, Jas. Connor, G. Courtis, Chas. Damany, Jas. Farrell, Wm. Freago, Ezekiel Gibbs, F. G. M. Harper, John Hodge, Jas. Knight, Chas. Launder, Hy. Lee, Edw. Bennett, Arthur Leslie, Geo. Lewis, Hy. Longstaff, Wm. Lyne, Jas. Mahoney, Wm. Puckey, Arthur Read, Chas. Rowse, Edwin Sams, Geo. Smith, Alex. Soathern, Jas. Stephens, John Sullivan, Saml. Westgate, and W. Wilkes.

JAPAN.

THE GRAND ORDER OF THE CHRYSANTHEMUM.—Instituted in 1876, the Mikado being the head of the Order. It is the highest Order in the Empire. The star of the decoration is of silver radiations of four

points, enamelled white, with a gold star, enamelled white, in the centre. The centre of the gold star is of crimson enamel, and is supposed to represent the rising sun and rays. Outside the gold star, and joining the arms of the silver cross, is a wreath of chrysanthemum-leaves, enamelled green, and four chrysanthemum flowers, enamelled yellow, with scarlet centres. On the back of the star are four Japanese characters, meaning *The Mark of the Grand Order*. The badge is similar to the star, but without the silver star, and is suspended by a gold disc, enamelled yellow, and with the same inscription, in gold letters, as on the back of the star. Ribbon, scarlet with blue edges, 3in. wide.

ORDER OF THE RISING SUN.—Badge, a star of 32 two-pointed gold and white enamelled rays, with a scarlet enamelled centre; suspended from three flowers and a leaf. Star, similar, but with silver rays. Ribbon, white, with scarlet edges.

NORWAY.

ORDER OF ST. OLAF.—A white enamelled Maltese cross with gold edge, surmounted by a gold crown, and with gold balls on the points. In the angles the letter *O* in Gothic characters. On the obverse on a red enamelled ground within a blue border is a lion rampant, crowned, and holding a battle-axe.

Reverse: The motto "*Ret og Sandhed.*"

Ribbon: Red, with white and blue edges.

PERSIA.

ORDER OF THE LION AND THE SUN.—A five-pointed, silver star, with points consisting of seven rays of varying lengths; between each arm a green enamelled

ray. In the centre, within a circle of diamond points, a lion couchant, with the rising sun behind him, all enamelled in proper colours. A silver star for suspension. Ribbon, green. There are several classes of this Order, some of which wear in addition a star of similar design.

PORTUGAL.

ORDER OF ST. BENOIT D'AVIS.—The badge is a gold cross-fleury, enamelled green, with fleur-de-lys at the four points, pendent from a gold star, enamelled white, with seven points. In the centre, the Sacred Heart, enamelled crimson. The star is silver, with the badge as above in the centre. Ribbon, green.

ORDER OF THE TOWER AND SWORD.—A five-pointed star, in white enamel, on gold, suspended from a tower, and surrounded by a green enamelled wreath. Obverse, a sword resting on a wreath of oak, and surrounded by the legend, *Valor, Lealdade e Merito.* Reverse, an open book; on one page the arms of Portugal; on the other, *Carta Constitutional da Monarquia,* surrounded by the legend, *Pelo Rei e pela Lei.* Ribbon, dark blue.

The badges given during the Peninsular War were of gold, and consisted of a star of seven points, enamelled blue and white, and resting upon a wreath suspended from a tower. Obverse, the bust of the king, surrounded by the legend, *Joao D.G. Reg. de port. P. Do Brasil.* Reverse, a sword resting on a laurel-wreath within a circle, bearing the motto, *Valor e lealdo.* The first class badge is of large size, similar in design to the above, but of plain gold, without any enamel. The star is of silver, with a

design in the centre similar to the reverse of the badge.

See also Portuguese Cross, page 44.

ORDER OF CHRIST.—Badge, a red enamelled cross with expanding arms and golden borders, bearing in the centre a smaller cross enamelled white with gold edges. In the first and second class it is surmounted by the Sacred Heart in red enamel, placed on a white enamelled star with golden rays between the points.

Star: A silver radiated star, bearing on its centre the cross of the Order, and surmounted by a cross issuing from the Sacred Heart. Ribbon, red.

ORDER OF THE CONCEPTION.—A nine-pointed gold star, enamelled white, and surrounded by golden rays. Between each of the arms of the star a small five-pointed silver star. In the centre, a monogram in gold letters, *A.M.*, and surrounded by a blue enamelled circle, with the motto, *Padrocira do Reine*. A gold crown for suspension. Ribbon, light blue with two white stripes near the edges. The star is exactly similar in design to the badge.

PRUSSIA.

THE ORDER OF THE BLACK EAGLE.—An octagonal cross, enamelled blue, with a black Prussian eagle between each of the four arms. In the centre, the monogram, *F.R.*, on a gold ground. Ribbon, orange. The star is of silver, of eight points. In the centre, on a gold ground, is a black eagle surrounded by the motto of the order, *Suum Cique*.

THE ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT.—An octagonal gold cross, enamelled sky-blue, with an eagle between

each of the arms. On the top limb is an *F*, surmounted by a crown, and on the others, the motto of the Order divided as follows: *Pour-le Me-rite*. Ribbon, black with white edges.

Order of the Iron Cross.—A cast-iron Maltese cross, with a silver rim all round. The upper wing contains the initials, *F.W.*, on the obverse, with a crown above. Three oak-leaves in the centre, and the date, *1815*, below. Reverse, plain; but in those given for services in the war of 1870-71 the reverse has the date, *1870*, with a *W* in the centre, and a crown above. Ribbon, black with white edges. The first class, in addition, wear a cross of similar design instead of a star on the left breast.

The Order of the Red Eagle.—A gold Maltese cross, enamelled white. In the centre, a red eagle. On the reverse, in the centre, the monogram, *F.W.*, with a crown above. Ribbon, white with yellow edges. The first-class star is of silver, with eight points. In the centre is the red eagle, surrounded by the motto, *Sincere et Constanter*. The second-class star is square, with the white enamelled cross, &c., in the centre.

Russia.

The Order of St. Ann.—A gold Maltese cross, enamelled red, with gold filigree work between the arms. In the centre, an enamelled figure of St. Ann. Ribbon, crimson with a narrow yellow edge. The star is of silver, with a red enamelled cross on a gold ground. It is surrounded by a red enamelled circle, with the words, *Anean Just Piet. Fid.*, in raised

silver letters upon it. Above, two cupids supporting a crown.

ORDER OF ST. STANISLAUS.—Obverse, a red enamelled gold cross, with four double points; golden balls on each point. In the centre, on a white enamelled ground, *S.S.* in monogram, surrounded by a green enamelled wreath. Between each arm of the cross the Polish white eagle in gold. Reverse, in the centre the initials similar to those on the obverse. Ribbon, poppy-red with white borders.

ORDER OF ST. VLADIMIR.—A gold Maltese cross, enamelled red, with black edges. In the centre, on a black ground, the imperial mantle. Ribbon, scarlet with black edges. The star is of silver, of eight points, the centre enamelled blue, and surrounded by a scarlet enamelled circle, on which is a Russian inscription, signifying *Utility, Honour, Glory*.

ORDER OF THE WHITE EAGLE.—Obverse, the Russian eagle, enamelled black, suspended from an enamelled crown. On its breast, a red enamelled cross, upon which is the white eagle of Poland. Reverse, on the breast of the eagle, a white enamelled cross, with golden rays between the arms, and on its centre the initials, *A.M.* in monogram. Ribbon, light blue.

ORDER OF ST. GEORGE.—A gold Maltese cross, enamelled white. In the centre, an enamelled figure of St. George and the Dragon. Ribbon, black and yellow stripes alternately. The fifth class have a silver cross similar in design to the above, but without any enamel. The star is of silver-gilt, in the form of a diamond. In the centre, which is of red enamel, is the monogram, *S.G.*, surrounded by a blue enamelled ring, bearing a Russian inscription.

Order of St. Alexander Newsky.—An octagonal cross, enamelled red, with the double-headed eagle between each of the arms in gold. On the centre, an enamelled figure of St. Alexander on horseback. Ribbon, scarlet. The star is of silver, with the monogram, *S.A.*, in the centre, surmounted by a crown and surrounded by a scarlet enamelled circle, charged with the motto of the Order in Russian characters.

Order of St. Andrew.—A St. Andrew's cross, enamelled blue, on which is a figure of St. Andrew crucified. On each of the arms of the cross is one of the following letters: *S.A.P.R.* (*Santus Andreas Protector Russiae*). The cross is resting on the Russian eagle, and has an Imperial crown and ring for suspension. Ribbon, sky-blue. The star is of silver, with a gold centre, on which is the Russian Imperial eagle. It is surrounded by a blue enamelled circle, with the words, *For Faith and Loyalty*, in Russian characters.

Sardinia.

Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus.—Instituted as a Military Order in 1816. A gold cross, enamelled white, for St. Maurice, with the green enamelled cross of St. Lazarus in the angles. Ribbon, green. The cross is suspended from a golden wreath of oak and laurel. The star is of silver, with the crosses enamelled in the centre.

Medal for Crimea; al Valore Militare.—See page 97.

Sicily.

Order of St. Ferdinand.—Given for services in 1800. The badge is a gold star, formed of six groups

of golden rays, six Bourbon lilies intervening, and a royal crown above. Obverse, an enamelled figure of St. Ferdinand, crowned and robed, surrounded by a dark blue enamelled circle, charged in gold letters with the words, *Fidei et Merito*. Reverse, *Ferd. IV. Inst. anno 1800.* Ribbon, blue with red edges. The star is of silver rays and lilies. In the centre, on a gold ground, is the enamelled figure of St. Ferdinand, and below the motto of the Order, *Fidei et Merito*.

The Order of St. Januarius.—A gold octagonal white and red enamelled cross, with golden fleur-de-lys between the arms. In the centre, the figure of St. Januarius in episcopal robes, with a book in his left hand. A fleur-de-lys and ring are provided for suspension. Ribbon, scarlet. The star is of silver, and of the same shape as the cross, and has in the centre a gold figure of the saint. Below the motto, *In Sanguine Foedus*.

The Order of St. George.—A crimson enamelled cross, in the centre of which, on a white enamelled ground, is an effigy of St. George and the Dragon, surrounded by a blue enamelled circle bearing the motto, *Victus in Hoc Signo*. Two gold crossed swords divide the arms of the cross, surrounded by a green enamelled laurel-wreath, for Commanders. Ribbon, blue. The star is similar in design to the above, but has silver radiations between the arms of the cross. The Knights Grand Cross have a gold George and the Dragon as a pendent beneath the cross.

Spain.

Order of Charles III.—Given for services in 1811. The badge is an eight-pointed gold star,

enamelled white, with gold fleur-de-lys between the angles; a green enamelled wreath is attached to the top for suspension. The centre contains a figure of the Virgin Mary. On the reverse are the letters, *C. C. III.*, and the motto, *Virtuti et Merito,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. The ribbon is striped blue and white watered silk. The star is of silver, with centre similar to the obverse of the badge for the first class; and like the reverse of the second class.

Order of San Fernando.—Given for services in 1811. The cross is gold, enamelled white, with four arms, and suspended from the top by a laurel-wreath, enamelled green. Obverse, an enamelled figure of St. Ferdinand; and within a blue enamelled circle, the words, *Al Merito Militar.* Reverse, two gloves under a crown, on a light blue ground, surrounded by a dark blue circle, inscribed, *La Patria.* Ribbon, crimson with orange edges. The star is a silver Maltese cross, with a figure of the saint and motto in the centre.

Silver engraved crosses were also given to non-commissioned officers.

Order of Maria Isabella Louisa.—A silver cross, given for services during the Carlist War of 1835-7. Permission to wear it was given in 1843 (20th January). In the centre a monogram, formed of the letters *M. I. L.* Suspended from a ring and a crown. Ribbon, light blue.

Order of Isabella the Catholic.—A four-pointed star, enamelled crimson, with gold radiations between the points of the star; in the centre, a device within a circle, with the motto, *A Leilitad Acrisolada,* on the obverse. Reverse, a blue ground surrounded by *Por Isabel La Catolica.* A green enamelled laurel-

wreath for suspension. Ribbon, yellow and white. The star is silver gilt, with red enamelled arms and an enamelled centre like the obverse.

Cross for Talavera.—A gold cross of eight points, enamelled white; golden balls at each point. The obverse and reverse are inscribed, *Talavera 28 de Julio de 1809*. The cross is worn suspended from a gold crown by a crimson and black ribbon. It was founded on December 8th, 1810.

Cross for Cuidad Roderigo.—A gold eight-pointed cross, enamelled white, with blue borders, and having a golden ball at each point; in the centre of the obverse a tower on a red ground, in a white circle. Reverse, *Valor acreditado en Ciudad Roderigo,* on a white ground, surrounded by a gold circle. The cross is worn, suspended by a mural crown, from a blue ribbon. Officers received the cross in gold, privates in silver. Only those who served in the sortie of July 10th, 1810, received it.

Cross for Albuhera.—Instituted on March 1st, 1815. A gold cross of four points, enamelled red, and suspended from a laurel-wreath; a white enamelled centre, surrounded by a blue circle, with the word *Albuhera*. Ribbon, scarlet with blue edges.

Decoration for the Battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees.—Given by John VI. of Portugal; a circular badge of gold, the words *Vitoria* and *Pyreneos* on two enamelled laurel-leaves, the reverse plain.

Cross for Bilbao, 1836.—Obverse, a small gold Maltese cross, enamelled blue and white, with gold balls at each of the eight points. Two crossed cannons in the angles, and gold grenades in the centre of each arm. The centre enamelled red, with a gold

tower, surrounded by the legend, *Salvo a Bilbao*. Reverse, on a white enamelled field, a broken arch, surrounded by the legend, *En Suterger Sitio, 1836*. A green enamelled laurel-wreath, and ring for suspension.

Cross for Vittoria.—Obverse, a red and white enamelled Maltese cross. On a red enamelled centre, surrounded by a white enamelled circle, are three swords. Reverse, similar, but on a white enamelled centre, surrounded by a gold circle, are the words, *Recompensa de la Batalla de Vittoria*. A green enamelled laurel wreath surrounds the arms of the cross, and a crown and ring surmount it for suspension. Ribbon, red.

Medal for St. Sebastian.—See page 56.

Medal for Bagur and Palamos.—See pages 46 and 47.

Sweden.

Medal for Glückstadt, January 5th, 1814.—Obverse, a Maltese cross, with crossed swords and a crown above. Reverse, *För Tapperhet i Fält*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Ribbon, dark blue and yellow. This medal was given in gold to seven naval officers who were present at the action.

Turkey.

Crimea.—See page 95.

General Service Medal.—See page 96.

Gold Medal, 1801.—See page 35.

Kars.—See page 97.

Medjidie.—See pages 98, 99, and 119.

Osmanieh.—A gold seven-pointed star, enamelled green, a gold ball on each point; between each

of the arms three silver radiations; in the centre, on a crimson enamelled ground, a Turkish inscription, surrounded by a green enamelled band, with Turkish inscription in gold letters. In the centre of the reverse is an embossed design, consisting of a trophy of flags and drums, with a date in Turkish characters above, within an oval ring. A crescent, star and ring for suspension. Ribbon, green with red stripe near the edges. Given to a few high officers for services during the Crimean, Egyptian, and Sudan campaigns. There are four classes of this Order, and the first class weighs 1oz. 2dwt. The third class badge is 2⅝in. square, not including the crescent and star for suspension. The stars of the two higher classes are of similar design.

ST. JEAN D'ACRE.—See page 59.

SALISTRIA.—See page 96.

ZANZIBAR.

ORDER OF THE BRILLIANT STAR.—A gold cross with five arms, with gold balls on each of the points; enamelled red, with white edges, surmounted by a gold laurel-wreath. In the centre on a red ground is the Sultan's name in Arabic characters, surrounded by a white band. Ribbon, red with white edges. In December, 1894, this decoration was bestowed on three British officers, in recognition of services during the Unyoro campaign.

MISCELLANEOUS MEDALS.

ONE of the following medals having been awarded to British soldiers or sailors on active service, they will be classed by themselves.

Sir H. G. Smith's "Gallantry in the Field."—Given to thirty men of the Cape Mounted Rifles and levies. Obverse, a lion; above, a wreath; below, *1851*. Reverse, *Presented by His Excellency Sir H. G. Smith, Bart., G.C.B., to ——— for gallantry in the field*. A silver medal, 1.4in. diameter, with silver bar for suspension. Ribbon, dark blue with red edges. The name of the recipient is engraved.

Order of Merit (India).—Given to native officers and soldiers for personal bravery. It is divided into three classes:

(1) An eight-pointed gold star, 1½in. diameter, with a dark blue enamelled centre, on which are two crossed swords, in gold, surrounded by *Reward of Valour,* in gold letters; the whole surrounded by a gold laurel-wreath.

(2) A similar design to the above, but the star is silver instead of gold.

(3) A silver star, with blue enamelled centre; silver swords, wreath, and letters, as described above. The first class star has a gold bar, loop, and ring attached to the topmost point for suspension. The second and third classes have a similar attachment in silver.

The reverse of the star is engraved, *1st, 2nd,* and *3rd class order of merit,* respectively. The ribbon is blue with red edges, and is worn on the left breast. This order carries with it an increase of one third of the pay of the recipient. On his death his widow receives the allowance for three years. The name of the recipient is not engraved on the reverse when issued.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—(1) Obverse, a tiger in the jungle; in the exergue, *1863*. Reverse, *Rifle Association of Northern India,* within a laurel-wreath; the recipient's name engraved. A silver medal.

(2) A large silver medal. Obverse, a tiger; below, on a pedestal, *N.I.R.A. 1863-86*. Reverse, in the centre, an oblong frame, in which is engraved the recipient's name; above, *Bengal Presidency;* below, *Rifle Association*. The whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Ribbon, blue.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PRIZE.—Obverse, the shield and arms of Lord Dufferin and Ava, surrounded by the legend, *Presented by His Excellency, the Governor General*. Reverse, the crest, coronet, and orders of Lord Dufferin, surrounded by the legend, *The Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy of India, 1884*. Ribbon, blue. A splendidly executed medal, of large size and in high relief. It was also issued in bronze.

HYDERABAD RIFLE ASSOCIATION. — Obverse, a mosque, surrounded by an ornamental border. Reverse, a plain centre, surrounded by a laurel-wreath, round which is entwined a ribbon, inscribed, *Hyderabad Rifle Association*. Ribbon, blue.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Obverse, a lion crouching under a palm tree; below, *Ready and True*. Reverse, *Rifle Association of Western India; established 6th June, 1862*. In the centre two crossed rifles, with a laurel-wreath joining them, and surmounted by a crown. Ribbon, blue.

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Obverse, a trophy surmounted by an elephant, inscribed, *Persevere and Triumph*. Reverse, *Rifle Association of Southern India,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A round silver medal.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION. — Obverse, a tiger above a scroll, on which is inscribed, *Prince of Wales' match,* surmounted by two crossed rifles, and the Prince of Wales' plumes and motto. Below, *B.P.R.A*. Reverse, plain. A silver Maltese cross with an ornamental border. It was designed by the late Captain Judge, of the 2nd Goorkhas.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION. — A gold medal. Obverse, the bust of Queen Victoria, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India*. Reverse, a laurel-wreath, surrounded by the legend, *Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, established 1871*. In the centre of the wreath is engraved, *The Champions Contest. Pte. A. James; 2nd Bn. Lancs. Fus. 24 Dec., 1891*.

MAGDALA MEDAL.—(1) Obverse, a draped female figure, supporting a Union Jack in her left hand, and

holding out a laurel-wreath in her right hand; on the left a shield, and a regiment of infantry in the background at target practice, the targets, hills, and trees in the distance. Inscription encircling the whole, *Prize Presented by the Right Honourable Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.* Reverse, a plain centre, surrounded by *Best Shot, Native Troops, Bengal Presidency.* A gold medal.

(2) Obverse, a laurel-wreath, in the centre of which is the inscription, *The Magdala Medal,* surrounded by *Presented by General Sir F. P. Haines, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India.* Reverse, same as on No. 1. A gold medal.

(3) Obverse, a view of Magdala; above, *Captured 13th April 1868;* below, *Magdala. Bengal Native Infantry.* Reverse, *The Magdala Medal.* Within a wreath above, *Best Shot. Presented by H.E. General Sir Donald Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., 1881.* An imperial crown and loop for suspension. Given in gold only.

Temperance Medals 1862.

In 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery, of the 1st Foot, founded a society in India called "*The Soldiers' Indian Total Abstinence Association,*" and silver medals were given to soldiers of any rank, European or native, for total abstinence. The medals are worn on the right breast, usually suspended from a distinctive ribbon. They are of various designs, and are given, according to the number of years the recipient has been a total abstainer; bars inscribed with the word *Fidelity,* &c., are sometimes added.

(1) The first medal is round, and has on the obverse a palm-tree, under which are two native women with water-pots, one sitting and the other standing. Above is the legend, *Total Abstinence Medal: India.* The

reverse is inscribed, *Watch and be Sober,* and around the outside are the words, *Total Abstinence Association, formed 1862.*

This medal is worn for the first year, and for the second year a clasp, inscribed *Fidelity,* is added. For the third year the under-mentioned medal is substituted, and a clasp, inscribed *Excelsior,* is added for the fourth year. There are various other clasps, added at subsequent stages, inscribed, *Watch and be Sober; Onward,* &c.

(2) The second medal, worn with a pale yellow ribbon with red edges, is lozenge-shaped, and has on one side a four-pointed star, and in the centre, within a circle, a lion couchant, the word *India* below. On the other side is a sword, round which is entwined a ribbon inscribed, *Watch and be Sober.* Along the outside of the medal, on a lozenge-shaped border, are the words, *The Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association.*

(3) Another medal is oval in form, and has on one side the monogram *T.A.S.,* surrounded by olive-branches. On a raised border round the outside is the legend, *The Association Medal for Fidelity: India.* On the reverse is a scroll inscribed, *Watch and be Sober,* and around the outside, *The Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association;* the date, *1862,* is below, in Roman numerals.

(4) The next is a very handsome medal, and is in the form of a star of four double points, with radiations between the four main members. In the centre is a fine raised figure of St. George and the Dragon, and on an encircling band are the words, *The Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association: India* below. On the reverse, in a depressed centre, is a

sword, round which is twined a scroll, inscribed, *Watch and be Sober;* and on a raised garter round the outside is the legend, *For Five Years' Fidelity.* A crown and ring are attached for suspension.

(5) Another medal is in the shape of a large Maltese cross, and was instituted during the Afghan War of 1878-79-80. On a garter in the centre of the obverse is inscribed, *Grand Lodge of India,* and inside the circle, *Afghanistan, 1878-9-80.* On each limb of the cross is a letter in old English characters—*I.O.G.T.*—representing the name of the society—"Independent Order of Good Templars"; a raised border surrounds the whole. The reverse of the cross is plain. A ring is attached for suspension.

I.O.G.T. Medal for Afghanistan, 1878-80.

The last three medals are each worn with a light blue ribbon.

(6) Another medal is in the form of a Maltese cross with radiations, the word *India* being in the centre; and on each limb of the cross a letter of the following abbreviated title: *S.T.A.S.* ("Soldiers' Total Abstinence Society"). The reverse is plain. A crown and ring are provided for suspension from a pink ribbon with blue edges.

(7) In 1875, an eight-pointed silver star was issued, having on the centre of the obverse, on a raised circle, the words *India's Hope,* engraved, and in the centre a monogram, *T.A.S.* Reverse, plain. A ring for suspension. Ribbon, light blue.

(8) Another medal was issued during the campaign in Burmah in 1888. It is in the shape of a Maltese cross, with a raised garter in the centre, on which is inscribed, in raised letters, *Grand Lodge of India—Fidelity.* Inside the garter the recipient's name is engraved. On each of the arms of the cross is one

of the four letters, *I.O.G.T.* It is suspended from a bar inscribed, *Burmah.* The reverse is plain, and a pin, instead of a ribbon, is used for attaching it to the coat.

(9) A cross, with balls at the eight points. In the centre an elephant; below, on a label, *India;* surrounded by a band inscribed, *The Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association,* with rays between the arms of the cross. Silver, with ring for suspension.

(10) An eight-pointed silver star, surmounted by a crown. In the centre a Maltese cross, surrounded by a garter, on which is inscribed, *Church of England, T. S.* Ribbon, blue. Reverse, plain, with recipient's name engraved.

In 1893, "*The Army Temperance Association*" was formed in this country, and the following medals are from time to time issued to the members, and have replaced the temperance medals previously described.

Army Temperance Association.

(11) *For Six Months.*—A bronze cross with four arms, on which are the letters, *A.T.A.*, and on the lower one, *1893.* In the centre, on a raised oval, the numeral *6.* Ribbon, narrow purple. Reverse, plain.

(12) *For Twelve Months.*—A silver medal. Obverse, St. George and the Dragon to the left; above, *Army Temperance Association.* In the exergue, *1893.* Reverse, *A.T.A.* in a monogram; below, on a ribbon, *Watch and be Sober.* A round silver medal. Ribbon, light blue.

For Two Years.—A silver bar, inscribed, *Fidelity,* is added to the above medal.

(13) *For Three Years.*—A silver hexagonal medal, having in the centre the badge of the Order of the

Star of India; and below, on a ribbon, the words, *Army Temperance Association.* Reverse, plain. Ribbon, brown, with two narrow yellow stripes.

For Four Years.—A silver bar, inscribed, *Excelsior,* added to the above medal.

(14) *For Five Years.*—The silver star of St. George, as described on pp. 470-1, but with a dark blue enamelled garter in the middle, inscribed, *Army Temperance Association.* Ribbon, pink.

For Six Years.—A silver bar, inscribed, *Watch and be Sober,* is added to the above medal.

(15) *For Seven Years.*—A silver Maltese cross, having in the centre, on a circle, the monogram, *A.T.A.,* and known as the "*Havelock Cross.*" Reverse, plain. Ribbon, dark blue, with a red centre, edged with white.

(16) *For Eight Years.*—The silver star of the "*Order of Merit,*" an eight-pointed star, having on a shield in the centre the monogram, *A.T.A.* Reverse, plain. Ribbon, white, with a blue stripe in the centre.

(17) *For Ten Years.*—"*The Roberts Badge,*" formed of two crossed lances and a crossed sword and rifle. In the centre a helmet, surmounted by a royal crown. Below, on a ribbon, the words, *Army Temperance Association.* Ribbon, red and blue, similar to that of the *New Zealand Medal.*

(18) *For Twelve Years.*—A silver oval badge, with an elephant in the centre, surrounded by a blue enamelled garter, on which are the words, *Army Temperance Association,* in blue enamel, and surmounted by a crown and ring for suspension. Ribbon, red, white, and blue.

(19) *For Fifteen Years.*—A silver shield-shaped badge, with the Royal Arms in gold in the centre. Above, on a ribbon, the words, *Army Temperance Association;* below, *Dieu et mon droit.* Reverse, plain. Ribbon, green and black.

Boys of the Duke of York's and Royal Hibernian Military Schools, who are members of the Association and who have received the first year's medal, are given an additional silver badge for fixing to the ribbon of the medal, consisting of a "*York Rose*" or the "*Prince of Wales' Feathers*" respectively.

(20) *The Award of Merit* presented by the Council to members of the Association for good work done in the cause consists of a silver monogram of the letters *A.T.A.*, surrounded by an oval band, inscribed, *Award of Merit, Watch and be Sober,* and surmounted by a five-pointed star. Ribbon, crimson, suspended from a bar, inscribed, *Palmam qui meruit ferat.*

BOMBAY CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Obverse, in the centre of a cross, the head of St. Francis Xavier; between the arms of the cross, fleur de lys; above, crossed keys; below, a palm tree; the whole surrounded by a border, on which is inscribed, *Bombay Catholic Temperance Society.* Reverse, a figure of the Virgin Mary, surrounded by rays and stars, and an ornamental border with the inscription, *Sine labe originale concepta regina.* A round silver medal. Ribbon, red.

Naval Medal.

NAVAL TEMPERANCE MEDAL.—Obverse, a three-masted ship, surrounded by the legend, *Royal Naval Branch National Temperance League.* Reverse, a laurel-wreath, within which are the words, *Instituted*

on board H.M.S. Reindeer, July 1868. A small round silver medal. Ribbon, dark blue.

National Temperance League.

National Temperance League.—(1) Obverse, a rose, shamrock, and thistle, surrounded by a circle inscribed, *Hold fast that which is good;* below, *Ubique.* Reverse, *National temperance league: Military branch: 1870,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Ribbon, blue. A small silver medal.

(2) A silver star, of seven points, in the centre of which is the legend, *National Temperance League: Military Branch.* Reverse engraved, *Presented by the Committee to* —— A bar, somewhat similar to that on the Crimean war medal, inscribed, *Merit,* is added. Ribbon, alternate stripes of red, blue, and white.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration

The Volunteer Long Service Decoration (Officers).—The royal monogram, *V. R.,* with a gilt crown above, surrounded by an oval silver oak-wreath tied with gilt bands. A ring for suspension. Ribbon, dark green. It was instituted in June, 1892, and was given for twenty years' service. The decoration given to the colonial forces has the monogram, *V.R.I.,* in the centre. The decorations issued during the reign of King Edward VII. have the cypher, *E. R. VII.,* in the centre, surmounted by a Tudor crown. After the abolition of the Volunteer force in 1908, by Royal Warrant of Sept. 29th, 1908, the decoration was known as *The Territorial Decoration.* The design was retained, but a green ribbon, 1½in. wide, with a yellow stripe down the centre, was substituted.

Territorial Decoration

Volunteer Long Service Medal.

Medal for the Rank and File.—A round silver medal, having on the obverse Queen Victoria's head, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina.* Reverse, *For long service in the Volunteer force,* on

a scroll, surrounded by laurels. Ribbon, dark green. The medal given to the colonial volunteers has *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix* on the obverse. They were originally issued without the recipient's name on the edge, but subsequently the name and regiment of the recipient were indented. After the accession of King Edward VII. the obverse bore the King's bust, with the usual legend. Since November, 1906, the Honourable Artillery Co. wear the medal with a special ribbon, of dark blue and cerise longitudinal stripes, with a narrow yellow edging.

Territorial Efficiency Medal.

On the abolition of the Volunteer force this medal was cancelled; and an oval silver medal was substituted, with an oval swivel ring for suspension. Obverse, the bust of King Edward VII., facing the left, surrounded by the legend, *Edwardus VII. Rex et Imperator.* Reverse, *Territorial force efficiency medal,* in four lines of capital letters, the top line following the curve of the medal. Ribbon, green with yellow central line.

Long Service and Good Conduct (Militia and Yeomanry).

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT (MILITIA AND YEOMANRY).—In November, 1904, King Edward instituted medals for *Long Service and Good Conduct,* to Non-commissioned Officers and men of the Militia, and Imperial Yeomanry. The former have to serve eighteen years, and to have attended fifteen trainings; and the latter ten years, and ten trainings. The medal is oval, 1¼in. by 1½in., and is fitted with a loop and swivel for suspension.

The obverse bears an effigy of His Majesty, to the left, in uniform, with Orders, &c. Legend, *Edwardus VII. Rex et Imperator;* reverse, inscribed, *Militia, for Long Service and Good Conduct;* or

with the words *Imperial Yeomanry* substituted for *Militia*.

The name, number, rank, and regiment of the recipient are indented on the edge in small square capitals. The Militia medal is worn with a light blue ribbon, and that of the Yeomanry with a light yellow ribbon.

Royal Naval Reserve Long Service Medals.

Royal Naval Reserve Medals.—In September, 1909, His Majesty King Edward approved of the institution of a decoration for commissioned officers of the Royal Naval Reserve of at least fifteen years' service; also to commissioned officers of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve of twenty years' service; also to all seamen and stokers of the Royal Naval Reserve after fifteen years' service; and to members of the Royal Volunteer Naval Reserve after twelve years' service. The last two are for *Long Service and Good Conduct,* and for *Long Service,* respectively. The medal is silver, $1\frac{5}{12}$in. diameter. Obverse, the bust of His Majesty in naval uniform, facing the left, and surrounded by the legend, *Edwardus VII. Rex Imperator.* Reverse, a representation of H.M.S. *Dreadnought,* and below it the legend, *Diuturne fidelis.* Mounting, a plain straight clasp. Ribbon, green.

Canada — Meritorious Service. — Silver and bronze medals. (1) Obverse, a map of Canada; above, *Upper Canada;* below, *preserved.* Reverse, *For merit, 1815,* within a laurel-wreath; legend, *Presented by a grateful country.*

(2) Obverse, a lion couchant and a beaver, a river in the foreground, an eagle hovering over them; legend, *Upper Canada preserved.* Reverse, the same as on the previous medal. Struck in silver and bronze.

AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEERS.—(1) Issued by the Government of Victoria. Obverse, St. George's cross, on which are five stars, surrounded by a garter, inscribed, *Aut Pace, aut bello Victoria,* surmounted by a crown. Outside, the legend, *Local Forces, Victoria.* Reverse, *For long service and efficient service.* Ribbon, marone with two darker stripes at the edges. A silver medal, with the recipient's name stamped on the edge.

(2) Given to the Australian contingent for services in the Soudan. Obverse, the arms of Sydney; above, on a semi-circular scroll excrescence, *Soudan.* Reverse, a laurel-wreath, in which are engraved the recipient's name and regimental number. Outside the wreath is the inscription, *Presented by the citizens of Sydney. T. Playfair, Mayor, 1885.* A silver medal, with a ring for suspension.

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal.

COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE MEDAL.—Authorised on June 2nd, 1899, for Commissioned Officers in the Colonial Auxiliary Forces who had served for twenty years, whether Militia or Volunteers, service on the West Coast of Africa counting double. This Order cancelled the Colonial Volunteer Officers' Decoration, except for India.

Obverse, the bust of Queen Victoria, facing the left, with the usual legend; as on the *Canadian General Service Medal;* reverse, an irregular-shaped label, inscribed, *For Long Service in the Colonial Auxiliary Forces,* surmounted by an Imperial crown, and surrounded by scrolls and laurel-branches. A silver medal, with straight clasp for suspension. Ribbon, green.

After the accession of King Edward, the obverse

was altered, and now bears his effigy in uniform, facing left, with the usual legend.

Long Service and Good Conduct (Cape of Good Hope).—Obverse, a shield of arms, and supporters exactly the same as the obverse of the *Army Long Service Medal,* and with a similar suspender and ribbon; reverse, *For Long Service and Good Conduct;* above, the legend, *Cape of Good Hope.* Long Service and Good Conduct (Cape of Good Hope) Medal.

On the accession of King Edward, the obverse was altered to an effigy of the King, with the usual legend; the reverse remained as before.

Distinguished Conduct in the Field (Cape of Good Hope).—Obverse, the same as that of the English medal, p. 215; the reverse is also similar, but with the words *Cape of Good Hope* in a semi-circle above the usual inscription. After King Edward's accession, the obverse was changed to an effigy of the King, in uniform, facing left. Legend, *Edwardus VII. Rex Imperator.* Ribbon, crimson. Distinguished Conduct in the Field (Cape of Good Hope) Medal.

Meritorious Service (Cape of Good Hope).—Obverse, the bust of Queen Victoria, and facing the left. Legend, *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix;* reverse, similar to that of the English medal, p. 214, and with the words, *Cape of Good Hope,* in a semi-circle, outside the laurel-wreath. Ribbon, crimson, with a narrow yellow stripe down the centre. Meritorious Service (Cape of Good Hope) Medal.

After King Edward's accession, the obverse bore His Majesty's effigy, to the left, with the usual legend.

Cape of Good Hope General Service Medal.—Obverse, the bust of Queen Victoria to the left; above, the legend, *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix.* Reverse, the arms of Cape Colony, above, *Cape of Good Hope,* below, the motto, *Spes bona.* Ribbon, $1\frac{1}{4}$in. wide, blue, with a yellow stripe down the centre. Cape of Good Hope General Service Medal.

Bars, *Bechuanaland, Transkei, Basutoland.* The last is worn nearest to the medal. Bars, $1\frac{3}{8}$in. by $\frac{5}{32}$in. Medal, $1\frac{7}{16}$in. diameter. A straight clasp for suspension. This medal was issued in accordance with Army Order 841 of 1900, and was conferred on all those who served in Basutoland in 1880 and 1881 and in the Transkei in 1880-1881, including Tembuland and Griqualand East, and in Bechuanaland in 1896-97. It was issued by the Cape Government, with the approval of the Imperial Government, but no detachments of the Imperial troops obtained it. It was, however, given to certain British officers serving with the Colonial troops.

Natal Medal.

NATAL NATIVE REBELLION MEDAL.—Early in 1908 a silver medal was given by the Natal Government to the local forces and to 350 natives, including chiefs, members of the Natal Native Horse Corps, who helped to suppress the native rebellion in 1906. Obverse, the bust of King Edward VII. facing the right. Legend, *Edwardus VII Rex Imperator.* Reverse, the figure of Natalia placing her foot upon a Kaffir shield and weapons, indicating the crushing of the rebellion, while in her right hand she holds a sword and in her left a branch of palm. Standing beside her, in an attitude of protection, is a figure of Britannia, holding in her hand the orb of Empire surmounted by a figure of Peace. In the background are shown a hilly landscape, with natives and Kaffir kraals, and storm-clouds receding, with the rays of the sun behind. In the exergue, *Natal.* The medal is mounted with a straight clasp and swivel, and a bar, $1\frac{1}{4}$in. by $\frac{1}{4}$in., inscribed *1906,* is added. Ribbon, crimson, with black edges. The medal was struck by the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Co., Ltd., 110,

Regent Street, London, who kindly supplied the above details.

New Zealand. NEW ZEALAND LOCAL FORCES.—Obverse, a crown, sword, and sceptre, and the letters, *N.Z.*, surrounded by a wreath of tree-fern and oak leaves. Reverse, *For long and efficient service.*

African Native Regiment. WEST AFRICAN FRONTIER FORCE.—In September, 1903, a silver medal was issued to the West African Frontier Force. Obverse, King Edward's effigy to the left in uniform, with orders and medals. Above, the legend, *Edwardus VII Rex et Imperator.* Reverse, *West African Frontier Force: For long service, and good conduct.* Ribbon, crimson, with green centre.

THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.—In March, 1907, a silver medal was issued to the King's African Rifles. Obverse, as above. Reverse, *King's African Rifles: For long service and good conduct.* Ribbon, crimson, with green centre.

Zanzibar. ZANZIBAR.—Obverse, the bust of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Reverse, an inscription in native characters. A silver medal, given to Indian troops for services in East Africa.

Naval Shooting Medal. NAVY GOOD SHOOTING MEDAL.—On August 11th, 1903, King Edward VII. approved of the establishment of a silver medal to recognise good shooting among the seamen-gunners of His Majesty's Fleet. It was first issued in 1904 to the winner in 1903. Obverse, the bust of His Majesty in naval uniform facing the left. Reverse, a nude erect figure of Neptune turned to the right, quarter-front, grasping thunderbolts in both hands, the right arm drawn back in the act of hurling the missiles. Behind is the prow of a trireme, beneath which are the heads of three sea-horses.

Above, on the table of the medal, a trident. Above is the legend, *Amat Victoria curam*. The medal is issued with a bar, 1¼in. long by ⅜in. wide, on which is inscribed the name of the ship and the year. The nature of the gun for which the award was made, and the name of the recipient are engraved upon the edge of the medal.

The bars issued in 1905 were: "*H.M.S. Bulwark 1904: 6in.*"; "*H.M.S. Bacchante 1904: 9.2in.*"; "*H.M.S. Victorious 1904: 12in.*" A straight clasp is provided for suspension. Ribbon, a broad red stripe in the centre, bordered by a narrow white stripe on either side, with blue edges.

Garibaldi. GARIBALDI'S VOLUNTEERS.—Obverse, an eagle, and *S.P.Q.R.* on a scroll; legend, *Ai prodi cui fu duce Garibaldi*. Reverse, *Il Municipio palermitano Rivendicato, MDCCCLX.*, within a laurel-wreath; legend, *Marsala, Calatafimi, Palermo*. A silver medal. Ribbon, red with yellow edges; on the ribbon the arms of Sicily, in silver.

Geneva Cross. GENEVA CROSS.—A medal was given by the French Government, in 1870-1, to those who succoured the wounded, and as many English doctors and civilians received it, it is worthy of notice here. The medal is in the form of a Roman cross, and is cast in bronze. It is inscribed in raised letters, *Société Française de secours aux blessés des armées de terre et de mer;* above, *1870;* below, *1871*. The reverse is plain, and sometimes has the name engraved. The ribbon is white with a red Geneva cross in the centre.

Training Ship Medals. TRAINING-SHIP MEDALS.—(1) Obverse, in the centre, a crown and anchor; legend, *Royal Naval Training-Ship*. Reverse, *Presented to* ——— *as a*

reward of merit, surrounded by a wreath of laurel. A silver medal.

(2) "ARETHUSA."—Obverse, a sailor leaning on an anchor, on his right side the breech-end of a cannon. Around the outside the motto, *England expects every man to do his duty.* Reverse, *Presented by the Committee to ——— on his return from second voyage with good character.* Around the outside, *Arethusa Training Ship.* The name of the recipient is engraved. A silver medal.

(3) "CHICHESTER."—Obverse, a figure of Hope, leaning on an anchor, a ship in the background. Reverse, *Chichester training-ship; presented by the Committee to ——— for good conduct while on board the ship.*

(4) Obverse, the same as the above. Reverse, *Presented to ——— on his return from a second voyage with good character. Chichester training-ship.*

Both these are silver medals, with a ring for suspension. The ribbon is blue.

(5) "IMPLACABLE."—Obverse, a man-of-war in full sail. Reverse, *H.M.S. Implacable; reward of merit,* within a wreath of oak.

(6) "INDEFATIGABLE." — Obverse, *Liverpool training-ship, Indefatigable.* Reverse, *Presented by ——— to ——— for general proficiency,* and date of award.

(7) "SHAFTESBURY."—Obverse, the same as that of the *Chichester* medal. Reverse, *Presented to ——— for superior conduct.* Around the outside, *School Board of London. Training-ship, Shaftesbury.* A silver medal. The name of the recipient is engraved.

(8) "WORCESTER."—Obverse, a full-rigged ship; legend, *Thames Marine Officer's Training-Ship, Worcester.* Reverse, recipient's name and the date engraved; legend, *General Good Conduct.*

All the above (Nos. 5 to 8) are silver medals, and have a clasp consisting of two dolphins. The ribbon is blue.

School Medals.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOL.—Obverse, bust of Lord Nelson; legend, *Palmam qui meruit ferat.* Reverse, *Greenwich Hospital School:—For Attainments and Good Conduct.*

Others are met with, of different sizes, having the obverse similar, but on the reverse, *For Natural Science; Good Conduct,* &c.

HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL.—Obverse, a harp and crown; legend, *Royal Hibernian Military School.* Reverse, *Fear God, Honour the King, Continued Good Conduct.* A silver medal, with red ribbon.

HIGHLAND REGIMENTAL SCHOOL.—Obverse, *O. Chomunn Gaidhealoch Lunnuinn,* and a crown, encircled by thistles. Reverse, *The Caledonian Asylum, Reward of Merit. Donald S. McKenzie, May 14th, 1844.*

Marine Society.

MARINE SOCIETY.—Obverse, a figure of Britannia holding a young sailor by the hand; legend, *Marine Society, Instituted MDCCLVI.;* in the exergue, *Incorporated MDCCXXII.* Reverse, *Reward of Merit to* ———, surrounded by a wreath of roses, shamrocks, and thistles. A silver-plated medal, with a narrow, dark blue ribbon.

Arctic.

ARCTIC DISCOVERIES, 1818-1855.—(1) Obverse, Queen Victoria's head, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina.* Reverse, a ship in winter quarters,

icebergs on either side. In the foreground sailors dragging a sledge. In the exergue, *1818-1855*. A star and ring are attached for suspension. A silver octagonal medal, worn with a white ribbon.

(2) 1876.—Obverse, the bust of Queen Victoria. Reverse, a ship in the ice. Ribbon, white. A circular silver medal. The reverse of this medal is copied from a photograph taken during the expedition under Sir G. Nares, K.C.B., in 1875-76; and was given to the crews of H.M.S. "Alert" and "Discovery," and the "Pandora" (a private yacht). Sixty-three medals were given on board the "Alert" and fifty-seven on the "Discovery." The medal is fitted with a straight bar and swivel for suspension from a white ribbon.

(3) Obverse, Queen Victoria's head, by Wyon, with her usual titles. Reverse, within a wreath, surmounted by a crown, *The British Government to the officers and men of the American Arctic Expedition*. Outside the wreath, *As a token of gratitude for their generous services*. A silver medal, with the recipient's name engraved on the edge.

(4) MERITORIOUS SERVICE (ARCTIC).—Obverse, a crown and anchor, surrounded by a wreath of oak. Reverse, *Arctic Expedition, 1854*, surrounded by a beaded circle. Outside the circle, *Meritorious Service*. A silver medal. In Captain Whitaker's collection.

THE ANTARCTIC MEDAL.—In 1904 His Majesty King Edward VII. approved the grant of a medal to the officers, men, and others who took part in the recent expedition to the Antarctic Circle. Like the first Arctic medal, it is octagonal in form. It is now used for Polar exploration generally, and it is in future to be

Antarctic Medal.

granted for expeditions, whether in the Arctic, or Antarctic regions. Obverse, King Edward's effigy, facing the left in naval uniform, with medals and orders. Legend, *Edwardus VII., rex Imperator.* Reverse, the ship "Discovery" in winter quarters, in the background the volcanic mountain Erebus, in the foreground a loaded sledge hauled by sailors on skis. The officers, men, and scientific staff of the "Discovery," received the medal in silver, with a bar inscribed *Antarctic 1901-1904,* and the officers and men of the relieving ships, "*Morning*" and "*Terra Novo,*" received the medal in bronze, without a bar. Ribbon, white; a floreated clasp and swivel for suspension.

Police Medals.

LIVERPOOL POLICE. — Obverse, the arms of the city of Liverpool on a shield, surrounded by a wreath. Reverse, *Presented by the Watch Committee to* ——— *as a reward of good conduct.* Ribbon, blue with red edges. A silver medal. A plain, narrow silver bar was added for each five years that the recipient had served. The medal is met with with one, two, and three bars.

Jubilee Medals.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE.—Obverse, Queen Victoria's head, as on the Ashantee Medal, surrounded by *Victoria Regina.* Obverse, *Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria,* surrounded by an oak-wreath, with a crown above. Outside the wreath, *City of London Police;* below, *1887,* with a heraldic rose at each side.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—Similar to the above, but with the words *Metropolitan Police* on the reverse instead of *City of London Police.* Silver medals, with the names of the recipients engraved on the edge. The medal was also given in bronze. They

were given to all the members of the police forces who were on duty during the procession on the Jubilee day in 1887. Ribbon, dark blue.

Coronation Medals.

POLICE MEDAL.—Obverse, the bust of King Edward VII. to the left, crowned and robed, and wearing the collar of the Order of the Garter. Above, the inscription, *Edwardus VII. Rex Imperator.* Reverse, *Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII., 1902;* above, *Metropolitan Police;* and below, a Tudor crown, with a branch of oak, and laurel on either side. The medal is $1\frac{7}{16}$in. diameter, and was issued in silver and bronze. The name of the recipient and his rank and division are engraved on the edge in capital letters. A straight clasp is provided for suspension. Ribbon, scarlet, $1\frac{1}{4}$in. wide, with a blue stripe $\frac{1}{8}$in. wide down the centre.

AMBULANCE MEDAL.—Obverse, as above. Reverse, similar to the above, but with the words, *St. John's Ambulance Brigade.*

FIRE BRIGADE.—As above. Reverse, similar to the above, but with the words, *Metropolitan Fire Brigade.*

THE KING'S POLICE MEDAL.—On July 9th, 1909, King Edward instituted "*The King's Police Medal,*" "*to be awarded to officers of the Constabulary Forces and persons serving in Fire Brigades throughout His Majesty's Dominions for acts of exceptional courage and skill and conspicuous devotion to duty.*" The medal is silver, with the King's effigy on the obverse, and on the reverse a design emblematic of protection from danger. The name of the recipient is to be engraved on the rim. For subsequent acts of gallantry a bar or bars will be issued for attachment to the ribbon, which is dark blue, with a narrow silver stripe

on either side. The number of medals awarded in any one year is not to exceed 120, of which, "at the most," the apportionment is to be: United Kingdom, Channel Isles, and Isle of Man, 40; dominions beyond the sea, 30; Empire of India, 50. At the time of going to press the design was not decided upon.

Hong Kong Police Force.—Obverse, the head of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, crowned and veiled, surrounded by *Victoria Regina*. Reverse, within a beaded circle, a wreath of laurel, in the centre of which is the inscription, *Hong Kong Police Force; for merit*. A bronze medal. In the Whitaker collection. It is also met with in silver-gilt and bronze-gilt. Ribbon, red and blue.

Mauritius Police Force. — Obverse, crossed maces, surmounted by a crown. On a scroll, *Pax nobiscum*. Legend, *Police Department, Mauritius*. Reverse, within two palm-branches, *For good conduct*. An oval bronze medal. Ribbon, blue with white edges. In the Whitaker collection.

Royal Irish Constabulary.—(1) Obverse, an Irish harp surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by a wreath of shamrocks and oak-leaves. Above, *Reward of Merit*. Below, *Irish Constabulary*. Reverse, a wreath of laurel and shamrocks, within which is engraved the recipient's name. A round silver medal.

(2) During the Fenian rising in 1867 a *Badge of Merit* was instituted for the Royal Irish Constabulary, and was given for special acts of bravery. The badge consists of a garter, inscribed, *Badge of Merit*, and in the centre a shamrock. The badge is surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by a laurel-wreath. It was worn on the right arm on a band

of black patent leather. The badge was given for the first act of bravery. For the second and third acts a chevron was added for each, and if a fourth was earned, all were called in, and the medal was substituted. They are now obsolete.

(3) Obverse, bust of King Edward VII. to the left, in uniform; legend, *Edwardus VII. Rex: Imperator.* Reverse, emblematical figure of Hibernia, and view of Kingstown Harbour, with the Royal yacht entering, a harp, rose, and shamrock at the feet of the figure; in the exergue, *1903. P. Geoghegan, Dublin Mounted Police.* Ribbon, light blue. A bronze medal, with straight bar for suspension.

(4) DUBLIN MOUNTED POLICE.—Obverse, bust of Queen Victoria, to the left; legend, *Victoria Regina.* Reverse, Hibernia, and view of Kingstown Harbour; in the exergue, *1900;* recipient's name on edge. A bronze medal, with straight bar for suspension. Ribbon, dark blue.

ORANGE MEDALS.—(1) Obverse, the head of King William III., surrounded by the legend, *The glorious and immortal memory, 1690.* Reverse, the royal arms; above, *King and Constitution.* A silver medal. This medal was at one time worn by soldiers on the left breast, suspended by the parti-coloured ribbon. Orange Medals.

(2) Obverse, King William on horseback, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Legend, *The glorious and immortal memory, 1690.* Reverse, the royal arms, surrounded by *King and Constitution.*

(3) Obverse, an equestrian statue of King William III.; on the pedestal, *1690;* above, *The glorious memory;* below, *No surrender.* Reverse, in the centre, a crown and a bible, surrounded by a

garter, inscribed, *Fear God and Honour the King.* Outside, *Loyal Orange Association.* A large brass medal, with a raised rim and ring for suspension.

(4) Obverse, the head of George III.; on one side *G.*, and on the other *III.;* above, *God save the King;* below, *1788.* Reverse, the head of William III.; on the left side *W.*, and on the right side *III.;* above, *Centenary of the glorious rebellion;* below, *1688.*

(5) Obverse, the bust of William III., in armour and cloak; around the outside, *Manet post funera virtus.* Reverse, the figure of Liberty with cap and spear; around the outside, *Nobis hæc otia fecit 1st of July 1690.* A cast and chased medal, with loop for suspension. These are all badges of Orange lodges. There are many more modern specimens which do not come within the scope of this book.

Jamaica Club.

JAMAICA ROYAL MILITARY CLUB, 1788.—Obverse, in the centre the star of the Order of the Garter, surrounded by an oak-wreath; above, the monogram, *W. H.*, under a ducal crown; below, on a scroll, *Gloria Patriæ.* Reverse, a naval and military trophy surrounding two columns supporting a crown; below, on a scroll, *Navy and Army.* Outside, in a circle, *Royal Military Club, Instituted at Jamaica A. D. 1788;* below, on a scroll, *Unanimity.* A gold medal. The monogram has reference to King William IV., who, when the Duke of York, as a midshipman, visited the island in 1788.

H.M.S. Prometheus

H.M.S. "PROMETHEUS."—Obverse, in relief, an anchor and *H.M.S. Prometheus, July 7th, 1809.* Reverse, *Presented to Matthew Vesey, Boatswain, by the officers of the ship: A token of their regard for his intrepid conduct at the attack on the Russian flotilla under Percola Point.* A gold medal.

KASHMIR MEDAL FOR CHITRAL.—The Maharajah of Jummoo and Kashmir gave a medal to the native levies who took part in the defence of Chitral in 1895. Obverse, a coat of arms, with two native soldiers as supporters. Below, on a scroll, a native inscription. In the exergue, *Jummoo and Kashmir.* Reverse, troops storming a fortress. The medal is bronze, of an irregular heart-shape, and has a bar and suspender of similar design to that of the Indian General Service Medal. The bar is inscribed, *Chitral, 1895.* The medal is 1½in. diameter by $\frac{3}{16}$in. thick; bar, 1⅜in. by $\frac{5}{16}$in. Chitral.

THE BOYCOTT EXPEDITION, 1880.—A silver struck medal was presented to thirty men who volunteered for the Boycott Expedition under the Colonel of that name, sanctioned and assisted by the Government. Obverse, *The Boycott Expedition, Lough Mask, 1880.* Reverse, *In honour of the loyal and brave Ulstermen.* Boycott Expedition.

DEFENCE OF KIMBERLEY.—Obverse, Victory flying above the Town Hall, Kimberley. Reverse, two shields, one inscribed, *Invested, October 15, 1899;* and the other, *Relieved, July 15th, 1900.* The Imperial monogram, *V.R.I.,* and a crown. Legend, *To the gallant defenders of Kimberley.* A silver medal. Defence of Kimberley.

THE MAYOR'S MEDAL.—A silver, six-pointed star, 1⅞in. across, with a ball on each point. Obverse, in the centre a shield with a lion rampant. Motto, *Spero meliora,* surrounded by a circle on which is the word *Kimberley* above, and below, the date *1899-1900.* Reverse, in raised letters, *Mayor's Siege Medal, 1900.* Ribbon, 1$\frac{1}{16}$in. wide, with red, white, and blue stripes down the centre, each $\frac{1}{16}$in. wide,

and with a broad black, and a yellow edge. Permission was given to British soldiers to accept, but not to wear this medal.

Coronation Medals.

King Edward's Coronation Medal (Naval and Military).—After His Majesty's Coronation, August 9th, 1902, a medal was given to the chief naval and military officers who were in the procession, and also to officers commanding units who lined the streets. Obverse, the busts of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra side by side, crowned, and facing the right. Reverse, the royal cypher, *E.R. VII.*, with a crown above, and the date, *June 26th, 1902,* below. A raised ornamental rim is surmounted by a crown and ring for suspension. Ribbon, $1\frac{1}{4}$in. wide, dark blue, with a white edging $\frac{1}{16}$in. wide, and a scarlet stripe down the centre, $\frac{1}{4}$in. wide.

The medal was given in bronze to a seaman, or marine, serving on board each of the ships present at the Naval Review on August 16th, 1902. Only one man per ship received the distinction, and he had the longest service in any rank or rating below that of Warrant-officer in the Navy, or of Commissioned-officer of the Royal Marines, and had to "be of very good character."

(Civil).—A somewhat similar medal was given to the provincial mayors and others who took part in the ceremony, but the busts of their Majesties on the obverse face towards the left, and the medal has a wider raised rim, with no crown between it and the ring for suspension.

The reverse is the same as that of the foregoing medal. The ribbon has a narrow white stripe down the centre, with a blue stripe on either side, and a

wide scarlet edge, *i.e.*, two broad blue and scarlet stripes and a narrow white one.

The Durbar Medal.

THE DURBAR MEDAL.—Instituted after the Delhi Durbar in January, 1903. Obverse, the bust of King Edward VII., crowned, to the right. Legend, *Edward VII., Delhi Durbar, 1903.* Reverse, an inscription in Hindustani, which, translated, reads: *By the favour of the Lord of Dominion, Edward the Seventh, Emperor of India.* Ribbon, 1¼in. wide, light blue, with a dark blue edge, ⅛in. wide, and a similar dark blue stripe down the centre. A ring is fitted for suspension.

Transport Medal.

THE TRANSPORT MEDAL.—On November 8th, 1903, King Edward VII. presented to about 150 officers of various ranks connected with the Transport Service, the *Special Transport Medal,* awarded for services in connection with the China and South African Campaigns. Obverse, the effigy of King Edward VII. in naval uniform—legend, "*Edwardus VII. Rex et Imperator.*" Reverse, a map of the Southern Hemisphere, in relief, with a steamship, end on. Ribbon, two dark-blue stripes on red. The name and rank of the recipient are engraved on the edge. The medal is silver, and the bars are 1⅜in. long by ⅝in. wide. They are inscribed: *China 1900,* or *South Africa 1899-1902,* and a straight clasp and swivel are provided for suspension.

Drummond Castle.

WRECK OF THE "DRUMMOND CASTLE."—Obverse, bust of Queen Victoria. Reverse, *A token of gratitude from Queen Victoria,* within a wreath *S.S. Drummond Castle, 16th June, 1896,* silver medal. Given by Queen Victoria to French fishermen who helped to rescue the passengers and crew.

St. John of Jerusalem.

Medal of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.—Obverse, the bust of King Edward VII. in uniform facing left. Legend, *Edwardus VII. D.G. Britt. Reg. F.D. Ind. Imp.* Reverse, the arms of the order, below, on a ribbon, *Pro fide: pro utilitate; hominum.* Above, *South Africa 1899-1902,* all surrounded by the legend, *Magnus prioratus ordinis hospitalis Saveti Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia.* Ribbon, black, with white edges. A bronze medal with straight bar for suspension. Name and rank of the recipient engraved on the edge in capital letters.

The Hong Kong Plague Medal.—For services rendered in endeavouring to stay the plague which broke out in Hong Kong in 1894, the citizens presented medals, 1½in. diameter, to about 300 non-commissioned officers and men of the Shropshire Light Infantry and a few men of the Royal Engineers. These medals were of silver, and in addition thirteen similar medals were given in gold to the officers. The obverse bears the figure of a soldier supporting the prostrate body of a native, and attended by an emblematic figure of Charity. Above is the Angel of Death with a spear. In the exergue, the date, *1894* and the words *Hong Kong,* in Chinese characters. The reverse has, in the centre, the inscription, *For services rendered during the plague of 1894,* and surrounded by *Presented by the Hong Kong community.* The ribbon has alternate stripes of red and yellow. The rank, name, and regiment of the recipient are indented on the edge of the medal in small capital letters. Permission to wear the medal was refused. The gold medals had no ring nor ribbon for suspension.

THE ARMY NURSING SERVICE RESERVE.—Formed in 1897. The badge is of silver, circular in shape, and bears upon it a crown-surmounted cross, in the angles of which are representations of the rose, shamrock, thistle, and acorn. Round the edge is the inscription, *Princess Christian's Army Nursing Service Reserve.*

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.—Established by Royal Warrant, dated March 27th, 1902. *Badge:* On a cross *patée* (as borne in the Royal Arms of Denmark), surmounted by an Imperial Crown, the letter "*A*" within a circle, and surrounded by an oval band bearing the inscription, "*Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.*" It is given in gold to Matrons, in silver to the Sisters, and in bronze to the Staff Nurses.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S ROYAL NAVAL NURSING SERVICE.—Established February 9th, 1901. *Badge:* An embroidered red Geneva Cross, on a white ground in a gold border. Above, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra's monogram, viz.: two A's, red, interlacing an anchor and cable, gold; the whole surmounted by an Imperial Crown.

TERRITORIAL NURSES' BADGE.—An oval garter, inscribed "*Territorial Force Nursing Service,*" surrounding a monogram *A.A.* in filigree work. A Tudor crown and ring for suspension. Ribbon, dark green, with yellow stripe down the centre.

LIFE-SAVING MEDALS.

THERE are now many of these, and as they are not confined to soldiers and sailors, but are also given to civilians, a detailed description of them all hardly comes within the scope of this work. The principal ones are as follow:

THE ALBERT MEDAL was instituted in 1866 for saving life at sea, and in 1877 it was extended for saving life on land. It is divided into two classes:

(1) The first class, for saving life at sea, consists of a gold oval badge, enamelled in dark blue, with a monogram of *V.* and *A.* interlaced with a gold anchor. It is surrounded by a bronze garter, inscribed, in raised gold letters, *For gallantry in saving life at sea,* and surmounted by the late Prince Consort's crown. For saving life on land the badge is enamelled crimson, and the anchor is omitted in the monogram. The inscription also has the words "*on land*" substituted for "*at sea.*"

(2) The second class, in both cases, is exactly similar in design to the above, but is entirely of bronze.

The medals for saving life at sea are worn with a dark blue ribbon with four white stripes, and for similar deeds on land with a crimson ribbon with four white stripes. The stripes in both cases are vertical, and the ribbon is 1⅜in. wide for the First Class. On March 24th, 1902, it was ordered that the ribbon of the Second Class shall be 1⅜in. wide, with two white horizontal stripes, instead of the previous ribbon, which was ⅝in. wide, with two white stripes.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—Obverse, a naked child (a mantle flowing from the left shoulder), holding a torch in the right hand; above the legend, *Lateat Scintillula Forsan;* below, *Soc. Lond. in Resuscitat Intermortorum Instit. MDCCLXXIV.* Reverse, *Vit. ob. Serv. D. D. Soc. Reg. Hum.,* surrounded by an oak-wreath; the legend, *Hoc Pretium Cive Servato Tulit,* is round the outside of the wreath.

There are various sizes of this medal, in gold, silver-gilt, silver, and bronze. It is worn with a dark blue ribbon, and the inscriptions on the reverse vary. It is worn on the right breast.

BOARD OF TRADE: FOR GALLANTRY IN SAVING LIFE.—Obverse, the head of Queen Victoria, surrounded by the legend, *Awarded by the Board of Trade for Gallantry in Saving Life;* below *V.R.* Reverse, a figure of a man holding on to a spar in the water, and signalling to a lifeboat in the distance, a man supporting a rescued sailor, and a woman and child seated on a rock. A very large silver medal, worn with a blue ribbon. It was also given in bronze. The name of the recipient, and the date of the action, are engraved on the edge.

LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK AND HUMANE SOCIETY.—(1) Obverse, a man on a floating piece of a wreck, rescuing a woman and child. Legend, *Lord save us; we perish.* Reverse, the arms of Liverpool surrounded by an oak-wreath. Legend, *Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, 1839.* A large silver medal.

(2) A smaller one, of similar design and metal.

(3) Obverse, a man rescuing a woman and child, and surrounded by the legend, *Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, 1839,* on an ornamental border. Reverse, the recipient's name and date of the action, surrounded by an oak-wreath. An oval, silver medal, suspended from a silver bar and the arms of Liverpool.

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—Obverse, head of King George IV., or of Queen Victoria, according to the time when the medal was issued; legend, *Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, George IV.* (or *Victoria*), *Patron, 1824* (or *1837*). Reverse, three men in a boat, rescuing a sailor; legend, *Let not the deep swallow me up.* The medal is silver, and is also met with in bronze. It is worn with a blue ribbon.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Obverse, in the centre, a bust of Nelson on a medal; also a medallion, on which is engraved a shipwreck; above, a laurel-wreath, a Union Jack, and St. George's ensign, with *S. F.* in the upper quarter. On the right a mortar, and on the left an anchor; above, a crown; below, the seashore, with a wreck in the distance. In the foreground, two

men rescuing a body from the sea; the whole surrounded by the legend, *Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society;* in the exergue, *Established A.D. 1839, Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1850.* Reverse, *Presented for Heroic Exertions in Saving Life from drowning. Job xxix. 13,* surrounded by the legend, *England expects every man will do his duty.* A silver medal, with two dolphins for clasp. Ribbon, light blue.

TAYLEUR FUND MEDAL.—Obverse, a shipwreck; legend, *Tayleur Fund for the succour of Shipwrecked Strangers.* Reverse, the date and location of the deed for which the medal was awarded, also the name of the recipient. Ribbon, blue with white edges. These medals are given from a fund which was founded from the surplus of subscriptions raised for the benefit of the survivors of the wreck of the emigrant ship "Tayleur," on January 24th, 1854, and which was afterwards set apart for the purpose.

INDIA: MEDAL FOR SAVING LIFE.—Obverse, a ship in distress, three sepoys in the foreground. On the left a lighthouse and flagstaff, two ships in the distance. Reverse, in the centre, a Persian inscription, with another surrounding it. A large silver medal, with the recipient's name engraved.

LLOYD'S MEDAL FOR SAVING LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—Obverse, in the centre, *Ob cives servatos,* surrounded by two oak-branches, and surmounted by the inscription, *Presented by Lloyd's.* Reverse, a sea-goddess assisting a shipwrecked man who is clinging to a floating mast; above, *Lencothae naufrago succurrit. 1839.* The recipient's name is engraved on the edge.

NORFOLK ASSOCIATION FOR SAVING LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—Obverse, the head of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina*. Reverse, an oak-wreath, in the centre of which is engraved the name of the recipient and the date of the action for which the medal is given. In the exergue, *Hoc premium cive servato tulit*. On the edge is engraved, *Norfolk Association for saving life from shipwreck*. A silver medal.

CANADA: MEDAL FOR SAVING LIFE.—Obverse, a beaver on the bank of a river, a scroll hanging from the branch of a tree, on which is inscribed, *Industry and Perseverance;* the whole surrounded by *Beaver Club, Montreal. Instituted 1785*. Reverse, four men rowing a boat; above, *Fortitude in distress;* below, *1807*. A gold medal.

FRENCH MEDAL FOR SAVING LIFE.—Obverse, the head of Louis Philippe, Louis Napoleon, or that of Liberty, according to the period when it was given. Reverse, two figures, male and female, supporting a shield, on which is engraved the recipient's name and the date of the action for which the medal was granted; above, *Ministere de la Marine et des Colonies*. An anchor and laurel-leaves below. Ribbon, red, white, and blue. There are various sizes of these medals, according to the rank of the recipient. They were given in gold and in silver.

THE EDWARD MEDAL.—This medal was issued in 1908 for saving life in mines. Obverse, the head of His Majesty King Edward VII. to the left; legend, *Edwardus VII. D.G. Britt. omn. Rex, F.D. Ind. Imp*. Reverse, a miner rescuing a fallen comrade. A

silver medal, with swivel and ring for suspension. Ribbon, dark blue with yellow edges. There are two classes, the medal of the first class being silver and that of the second bronze. When granted otherwise than for acts performed in mines the obverse bears the words, "*For courage,*" with a suitable design.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF THE RECIPIENTS OF THE FRENCH MILITARY MEDAL.

4TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—Regimental Sergeant-Major William Joyce; Sergeant-Major Joseph Drake; Sergeant Richard Cooke; Private Patrick Hogan.

5TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—Regimental Sergeant-Major J. Russell; Troop Sergeant-Majors S. Griffith, William Stewart; Sergeant M. Davidson.

6TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—Regimental Sergeant-Major William Lyons; Private Thomas Edwards.

1ST DRAGOONS.—Troop Sergeant-Majors John Norris, Matthew Bailey; Private John Savage.

2ND DRAGOONS.—Regimental Sergeant-Major John Greene; Troop Sergeant-Major George Tilsley; Lance-Sergeant James Borthwick; Private Andrew Wilson.

4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Regimental Sergeant-Major James Kelly; Sergeant John Andrews; Privates Thomas Guthre, George McGregor.

6TH DRAGOONS.—Troop Sergeant-Majors T. Wakefield, Andrew Morton; Trumpeter Thomas Monkes; Private Humphrey Polkinghorn.

8TH HUSSARS.—Troop Sergeant-Major John Pickworth; Sergeant Charles Macauley; Corporal James Donaghur; Private John Martin.

10TH HUSSARS.—Troop Sergeant-Major William Finch.

11TH HUSSARS.—Regimental Sergeant-Major G. L. Smith; Troop Sergeant-Major Rourke Trevan; Sergeant Seth Bond; Lance-Corporal Thos. Harrison; Private Cornelius Teehan.

12TH LANCERS.—Corporal J. Cannings; Trumpeter John Earson.

13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Regimental Sergeant-Major T. G. Johnson; Sergeant Richard Davis; Privates George Dearlove, John Fenton.

17TH LANCERS.—Regimental Sergeant-Major Chas. Wooden; Sergeants J. Shearingham, J. Nunneley; Private Chas. Watson.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Sergeant-Conductors J. Buchanan, J. Boggie, Job Smith; Sergeant-Major W. Flockhart; Sergeants William Kempton, William Scott, F. Iles, Rd. Perkins, Chst. Fitzsimons, John Adams, John Acland, John Fairfax, J. McGarrity, Joseph Smith, J. McPherson, H. Bacchus, T. Walsh, S. Ewing, J. McKown; Corporals Thomas Betts, Patrick Conway, James Browne, M. Fenton, James Hamilton, Joseph Milligan; Bombardiers Willm. Hewitt, John Bower, A. Sutherland, J. Trotter, W. Ramsey; Acting-Bombardiers John Hagan, C. Henderson, D. Jenkins, G. Gibson, W. Burrows; Gunners and Drivers H. Wood, R. Botfield, J. Douglas, J. Cannell, J. M'Ardle, J. Hay, G. Davis, J. Powell, M. O'Donohue, M. Malowney, J. Magee, G. Bines, J. McGrath, J. Norton, J. Vance, P. Knight, R. Woodbridge, T. Margree, E. O'Brien, H. Davis, W. Hovenden, T. Reynolds; Driver Rbt. Smeaton; Trumpeter J. McLaren.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Colour-Sergeant K. Knight; Corporals W. Lendrim, J. McMurphy, J. Ross, R. Hanson; Second Corporal W. Conning.

GRENADIER GUARDS.—Pay-Sergeant R. Powley; Colour-Sergeant C. Sargeant; Privates J. Archer, T. Elger, A. Hale, J. King, W. Myers, W. Williams, W. Nurton.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—Sergeant-Major S. Carter; Drill-Sergeant J. Burnett; Sergeants W. Reed, G. Walden; Corporal F. Vile; Privates J. Winter, P. Balls, C. Tutt, J. Bott.

SCOTS GUARDS.—Pay and Colour-Sergeants W. M. M'Gregor, J. Badenoch, G. Attrill; Drill-Sergeants J. Lennox, G. Sharp; Sergeant D. Manson; Corporal J. Judd; Acting Corporal J. Coulter; Private J. Drummond.

1ST REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major S. Hunter; Colour-Sergeant A. Stewart; Sergeants W. Sparks, J. Mulvany; Corporals J. Horsfall, W. Sullivan; Privates D. Moran, J. Colver, A. Campbell, C. Pulfer, F. Lock; Drummer H. Clarke.

3RD REGIMENT.—Sergeant W. Heyes; Privates W. Brown, J. Connor, J. Eagan, J. Hall, J. Walsh.

4TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeants W. O'Grady, A. Flemming, R. Marshall; Sergeant J. Newth; Corporal J. Clarkson; Lance-Corporal J. Fitzgerald; Privates T. Murray, J. Murphy, J. Fitzpatrick.

7TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Majors J. Bell, W. Bacon; Colour-Sergeant J. Watts; Sergeants J. Laws, T. Poulton, W. White; Corporals P. Hanlon, W. Marshall; Private M. Edwards.

9TH REGIMENT.—Sergeants G. Ripton, E. Firmin, A. Rielly; Corporal M. Monaghan; Privates D. M'Mahon, C. Farrell, J. Redmond.

13TH REGIMENT.—Sergeants J. Godwin, T. Coopen; Corporal E. Tallman; Privates V. Corry, F. Stokes.

14TH REGIMENT.—Sergeants T. Cooper, J. Macdonald, T. Brown; Privates R. Harrison, T. Caby, P. Canty.

17TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant C. Collins; Corporal P. Smith; Privates J. Davis, R. Hogan, T. Lawless, B. Vaughan.

18TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant E. Dunne; Sergeants J. Harvey, J. Gleeson; Corporal N. O'Donnell; Privates J. Cox, E. Langton, J. Byrne.

19TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant W. Britts; Sergeants W. Murphy, W. Smith, H. Strick, T. Murphy, G. Rolins; Privates H. Higgins, J. Duffy, S. Evans.

20TH REGIMENT.—Sergeants J. Moss, G. Boxall, J. Brown; Privates J. Brown, G. Kirkham, W. Hennessy, H. Gray, P. Callaghan, J. Lowe.

21ST REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeants J. Higdon, R. Ellis; Sergeants J. Sim, P. Kelly, J. Russell, E. Marshman; Privates T. Driscoll, M. M'Phely, P. Crowley.

23RD REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major W. Handley; Colour-Sergeants J. O'Neill, C. Coviton, J. Boyse; Sergeants J. Collins, C. Godden, W. Andrews, W. Parkinson; Privates T. Gerraghty, J. Brown.

28TH REGIMENT.—Sergeants W. Cook, G. Dunnery; Privates J. Carson, M. Connell, W. Dunn, J. Blake, J. Tobin, J. Hill, P. Tulley.

30TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeants H. McAllister, T. M'Donogh, J. Richardson; Sergeant O. Curran; Lance-Corporal M. Byrne; Privates J. Smith, W. Nicholl, C. Quigley, T. McDonald.

31ST REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant J. Foley; Privates R. Stapleton, J. Ruth, L. Ryan, J. Spelman.

33RD REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major W. Barwell; Colour-Sergeants W. Menaing, P. Read, J. Bacon; Sergeants P. Whelan, W. Crane; Privates F. Crotty, W. Douglas, P. M'Guire.

34TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant W. Smith; Sergeants W. Quirk, J. Haydon, W. Carney; Corporal W Coffer; Privates C. Brophy, W. Gill, T. Loft.

38TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major P. M'Fadden; Sergeant A. Clarke; Corporal T. Brennan; Privates J. Walsh, R. Longheed, M. Murphy, B. Newhall, W. Moore, J. Blackmore.

39TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant J. Garrett; Sergeant G. Pegram; Corporal T. Omealy; Privates M. Boyle, L. Lind, M. Ryan.

41ST REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeants J. Smith, A. Madden, W. Davis, J. Kelly; Corporal C. Nelson; Privates P. Garvey, J. Kennelly, T. M'Quade, M. Rogerson.

42ND REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant T. Ridley; Sergeants W. Strathern, G. Fox; Lance-Corporals R. M'Nair, W. Bennett; Privates D. M'Kenzie, N. Carmichael, A. Cromtie.

44TH REGIMENT.—Quartermaster-Sergeant D. Reddin; Colour-Sergeant J. Donelan; Sergeant T. Brown; Corporals R. Murray, J. Drenon, D. Canty; Privates J. Edlow, J. Burnside, T. McCarthy.

46TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant S. Harbour; Sergeants G. Blagdon, W. Brommell, L. Gooding; Corporal W. Watt; Privates J. Hunt, J. Condon.

47TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeants G. M'Donald, Gill; Sergeants W. Bowler, R. Court; Corporal C. O'Loghlin; Privates J. McDermond, J. Dinneen, J. Dillon, D. Flanagan.

48TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major S. Francis; Corporals T. Kelly, T. Goorly; Private J. Downey.

49TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeants G. Vayng, J. M'Coy, J. Thompson, C. Barnes; Sergeant M. Rooney; Corporal W. Reilly; Lance-Corporal A. Pendridge; Private R. McKenna.

50TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major R. Foley; Colour-Sergeant W. Turner; Sergeant R. Newcombe; Privates M. Hannan, J. Brennan, W. Cooney, L. Ward.

55TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeants H. Hendrick, P. Pope; Sergeants W. Spencer, W. Campion; Lance-Corporal W. M'Lachlan; Privates J. Dunn, J. Wilson, J. Whelan, T. Johnstone.

56TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeants W. Dibbs, J. Whittaker, J. Lord, L. Hogan; Private J. Butler.

57TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeants J. McCardle, J. Coughlan, J. Jones; Sergeant J. Andrews; Corporal T. Connell; Lance-Corporals W. Kinnarney, T. Anderson; Private J. Murray.

62ND REGIMENT.—Sergeants W. Reilly, J. Warren; Privates M. Brophy, J. McKie, T. Carney, J. McCarthy, J. McSharry; Drummer T. Finnigan.

63RD REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major R. Hughes; Colour-Sergeants J. Ward, W. Morris, J. Brophy; Sergeants A. Roberts, W. Ahern; Privates J. McGowan, D. Sullivan.

68TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major J. Gibbons; Sergeants P. Delany, T. Watson; Corporals Donohue, P. Finns; Privates J. Sims, W. Ferris, C. Ross, J. Mitchell.

71ST REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant J. Hughes; Privates W. Don, R. Martin, A. Rattray, J. Cousins, J. Laughlan.

72ND REGIMENT.—Corporal A. Duncan; Privates T. Alison, J. Harper, S. McNeish.

77TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant J. Toohey; Lance-Corporal W. Wilson; Privates A. Wright, M. Charleston, W. M'Guire, J. Quinlan; Drummer T. McGill.

79TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeants J. Spence, A. Goodbrand; Sergeants C. Campbell, W. Davie, W. Gunn; Privates R. Bruce, J. Wilkie, J. Sloan.

88TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major S. Conyngham; Colour-Sergeants H. Kelly, M. Canty; Sergeant J. Myers; Corporal H. McKeon; Privates H. Spellacy, T. Handley, B. M'Namara, M. Ryan; Drummer R. Grannon.

89TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant J. Grant; Corporal J. Tremwith; Privates P. Kinneally, D. Lenaghan, W. Heffernan.

90TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant C. Sanderson; Corporal H. Hill; Privates J. Alexander, J. Lawless, T. Bayley, J. Goldsmith, M. Whelan; Bugler E. Flaxman.

93RD REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant A. Knox; Sergeants J. Kiddie, A. Crabtree; Lance-Corporal W. M'Kenzie; Privates J. Cobb, J. Forbes, J. Leslie, J. Davidson, P. M'Kay.

95TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant N. Ormond; Corporals S. Webb, J. Linn; Privates W. Harris, J. English, P. Gallagher, J. Jacques, P. Dooley, J. Cody.

97TH REGIMENT. — Colour-Sergeant F. Wedgeworth; Sergeants P. Donnellan, W. Newmann; Corporal A. Curran; Privates H. Jackson, J. Cotterill, P. M'Miltry, W. Fitzgerald.

RIFLE BRIGADE.—Sergeant-Majors J. Waller, R. Cornelius; Colour-Sergeants C. Munro, D. Fisher, J. Hicks; Sergeants T. Burge, J. Harrywood; Corporal J. Bradshaw; Privates C. Dencer, M. Benn, M. M'Cormick, C. Frough, W. Eagle, J. King, P. M'Cann, H. Bailey, T. Davis, J. Green, B. M'Mahon.

LIST OF THE RECIPIENTS OF THE SARDINIAN WAR MEDAL.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—General Sir G. Brown; Lieutenant-General Sir R. England; Major-Generals Sir H. Bentinck, Lord Rokeby, Sir J. Scarlett, Sir H. Jones, Sir W. Eyre, J. Dupuis.

STAFF.—Lieutenant-Colonels Hon. Adrian Hope, E. B. Hamley; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels G. W. Mayow, Hon. L. Curzon, K. D. Mackenzie, Hugh Smith, J. E. Thackwell, R. L. Ross, L. Shadwell, A. M. Cathcart, J. V. Kirkland; Brevet-Majors V. Wing, E. Fellowes, J. Hackett, A. P. S. Wortley, Hon. G. Elliott, W. Faussett, A. C. Snodgrass, Hon. W. Colville, A. Garrett, F. A. Thesiger, R. Luard, R. L. Pearson, F. Hammersley, C. W. St. Clair; Major A. Pitcairn; Captains A. Ponsonby, H. C. Jervoise, Hon. C. J. Keith, R. Swire, C. E. Mansfield, R. G. Ellison, W. Earle, H. H. Day, G. M. Stopford.

4TH DRAGOON GUARDS. — Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. M'Mahon; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Forrest; Brevet-Major F. R. Forster; Assistant-Surgeon W. Cattell; Troop Sergeant-Major J. Evans; Lance-Sergeant J. Gamble.

1ST DRAGOONS.—Colonel J. Yorke; Captain G. Campbell; Sergeant J. Hill.

2ND DRAGOONS.—Colonel H. D. Griffith, Captain G. Buchanan; Sergeant-Major J. Wilson.

4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Colonel Lord George Paget; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Lowe; Brevet-Major R. Portal; Troop Sergeant-Major W. Waterson.

6TH DRAGOONS.—Captain E. D. Hunt; Trumpeter J. Hardy.

8TH HUSSARS.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. De Salis; Brevet-Major E. Tomkinson; Trumpeter W. Wilson.

10TH HUSSARS.—Colonel W. Parlby.

11TH HUSSARS.—Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Yates; Sergeant R. Davies.

12TH LANCERS.—Major T. G. A. Oakes.

13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Captain P. S. Smith; Corporal W. Gardiner.

17TH LANCERS.—Colonel J. Lawrenson; Cornet J. Duncan; Sergeant A. Ranson.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels J. C. Fortescue, C. H. Morris, S. E. Gordon, Hon. E. T. Gage, C. S. Henry, H. J. Thomas; Major F. B. Ward; Brevet-Majors P. G. Pipon, G. L. Tupper, C. H. Ingilby, H. P. Yates, J. F. Pennycuick, A. C. Hawkins, G. Shaw, E. Murray, W. Barry, J. Michell, G. Henry, J. Sinclair, L. Penn, E. Taddy, P. L'Estrange, R. Champion, W. Andrews, W. Le Mesurier; Lieutenants B. Humphrey, Sir J. Campbell, E. Ward, F. Anley, C. Browne, H. Maule, C. Roberts; Staff-Surgeon W. Perry; Assistant-Surgeon E. Bowen; Troop Sergeant-Major J. Beardsley; Company Sergeant-Major J. Hamilton; Sergeants J. Hamilton, S. Ewing, D. Dowling, G. Symonds, M. Hunter; Bombardiers D. Cambridge, W. Ramsey, H. Collier; Gunners and Drivers E. O'Brien, J. M'Garry, T. Arthur, J. Barrett, J. Death.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Colonels J. W. Gordon, F. E. Chapman; Lieutenant-Colonels E. Stanton, J. Manners Browne; Majors H. W. Montague, F. C. Hassard, C. B. Ewart, F. H. De Vere; Lieutenants W. O. Lennon, A. Leary, F. E. Pratt; Corporal W. Baker; Privates A. M'Caughey, W. Tumble.

GRENADIER GUARDS.—Colonel C. W. Ridley; Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Arthur Hay; Captains C. N. Sturt, H. W. Verschoyle, R. W. Hamilton; Colour-Sergeant R. Minor; Private T. Sharpe.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—Lieutenant-Colonels C. W. Strong, Lord A. FitzRoy; Brevet-Majors P. Crawley, Sir James Dunlop, J. A. Connolly; Sergeant G. Haynes; Lance-Sergeant F. File.

SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS.—Colonel E. Forestier Walker; Brevet-Majors Hon. W. Coke, Hon. A. E. Frazer; Captains S. J. Blane, J. Scott; Sergeants J. McBlain, J. Stewart.

1ST REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Montgomery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels Hon. C. D. Plunkett, F. G. Urquhart; Major W. J. Gillum; Captains W. F. Rudd, W. Cookworthy; Lieutenant F. H. Hope; Sergeant-Major R. Henshall; Colour-Sergeant W. M'Dowell; Private G. Woodhouse.

3RD REGIMENT.—Colonel C. Van Straubenzee; Brevet-Major G. Ambrose; Private J. Fahey.

4TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Hort; Captain A. J. Sykes; Lieutenant J. Howley; Sergeant J. M'Ardell; Private T. Scannells.

7TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Y. Shipley; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Heyland; Brevet-Major H. R. Hibbert; Lieutenant W. Hope; Privates W. Barrack, J. M'Guire.

9TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Lister; Captain W. Nugent; Sergeant P. Donohue.

14TH REGIMENT.—Colonel M. Barlow; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. E. Alexander; Brevet-Major W. C. Trevor; Captain J. G. Maycock; Sergeant W. Hopkins.

17TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Kennedy; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Call; Lieutenant T. D. Baker; Private J. Weir.

19TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Warden; Captains H. T. Uniacke, G. A. Warburton; Lieutenant and Adjutant T. Thompson; Sergeant J. Sherlock; Private J. Halloran.

20TH REGIMENT.—Colonel F. Horn; Major W. P. Radcliffe; Captain C. E. Parkinson; Lieutenant H. B. Vaughan; Colour-Sergeant J. Whybrow; Private P. Rowe.

21ST REGIMENT.—Colonel C. R. Sackville; Brevet-Major G. Boldero; Captains H. King, R. Stephens, S. H. Clerke; Sergeant-Major W. Fowler; Colour-Sergeant R. Ellis.

23RD REGIMENT.—Colonel D. Lysons; Major F. E. Drewe; Captain S. C. Millett; Lieutenant L. O'Connor; Corporals E. Luby, T. Symonds.

28TH REGIMENT.—Colonel F. Adams; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Baumgartner; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. Hallewell; Major T. Maunsell; Captains S. A. Messiter, T. L. Bell; Corporal J. M'Loughlin; Private W. Gleeson.

30TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Mauleverer; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. Pakenham; Major R. Dillon; Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Sanders; Sergeant T. Shaw; Private J. Andrews.

31ST REGIMENT.—Colonel G. Staunton.

33RD REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. V. Mundy; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Collings; Captain A. B. Wallis; Lieutenant R. H. De Montmorencey; Assistant-Surgeon T. Clarke; Privates P. Leary, J. Bond.

34TH REGIMENT.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Simpson; Brevet-Major J. Jordan; Lieutenants A. W. Boyce, F. Peel; Colour-Sergeant J. Pratt; Corporal D. Coughlan.

38TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Sparkes; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Loftus; Lieutenants C. W. Gaynor, A. J. Ewen; Privates P. McGuire, T. Reynolds.

39TH REGIMENT.—Major T. W. Hudson; Lieutenant and Adjutant T. W. Bennett; Private J. M'Cluskey.

41ST REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Pratt; Majors G. Skipworth, H. S. Bush; Captain G. Peddie; Corporal W. Crawford; Private P. Collins.

42ND REGIMENT.—Colonel D. A. Cameron; Lieutenant-Colonel A. Cameron; Captains H. Montgomery, Sir Peter Halkett; Colour-Sergeant D. Dalgleish; Private E. M'Millan.

44TH REGIMENT.—Colonel Hon. A. A. Spencer; Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Staveley; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. M'Mahon; Brevet-Major W. Fletcher; Captain R. Baillie; Lieutenant W. A. Wood; Privates W. Doole, W. Woodgate.

46TH REGIMENT.—Colonel Sir Robert Garrett; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Campbell; Captains N. Dunscombe, G. H. Knapp; Colour-Sergeant P. Cullen; Private P. Flinn.

47TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. Farren; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels J. Villiers, J. H. Lowndes; Captains Hon. B. M. Ward, H. J. Buchanan; Sergeant W. Grant; Private E. M'Mahon.

48TH REGIMENT.—Captain W. H. Cairnes; Sergeant R. Batlin.

49TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonels J. T. Grant, J. H. King; Captains G. K. Chatfield, W. Young; Surgeon J. Davis; Sergeant-Major R. Holden; Private J. Gibbons.

50TH REGIMENT.—Colonel R. Waddy; Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Wilton; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Weare; Major E. G. Hibbert; Lieutenants M. G. Clarke, J. Lamb; Privates A. O'Leary, T. Reghan.

55TH REGIMENT.—Colonel C. Warren; Lieutenant-Colonel A. Capel Cure; Lieutenants W. B. Johnson, J. Scott; Sergeant J. Meara; Lance-Sergeant J. O'Donnell.

57TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Street; Brevet-Major G. J. Forsyth; Lieutenant A. F. Slade; Drummer M. Norton; Private J. Healy.

62ND REGIMENT.—Colonel C. Trollope; Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Ingall; Brevet-Major C. Cooch; Captain G. H. Wilkinson; Sergeant J. Warren; Private J. Farrell.

63RD REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. R. A. Dalzell; Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Fairclough; Captain F. T. Paterson; Private P. Ceaton.

68TH REGIMENT.—Colonel H. Smith; Lieutenant-Colonel G. Macbeath; Lieutenant S. Grace; Lieutenant F. Saunderson; Privates S. Burrows, J. Magner.

71ST REGIMENT.—Captains F. J. Halkett, J. O. Wemyss; Privates H. Gourley, J. Cathcart.

72ND REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel Parke.

77TH REGIMENT.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Willis; Captain R. Willington; Assistant-Surgeons R. Burton, A. Humfrey; Sergeant R. Bushell; Lance-Corporal G. Brown.

79TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonels J. Douglas, R. C. Taylor; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. Clephane; Captain H. H. Stevenson; Quarter-Master R. Jameson; Sergeant J. Anderson; Private W. Campbell.

88TH REGIMENT.—Colonel H. Shirley; Lieutenant-Colonels G. V. Maxwell, E. Vesey Brown; Brevet-Majors T. Gore E. Maynard; Captain J. E. Riley; Lieutenant G. Priestly; Privates J. Sullivan, W. Durwoode.

89TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Egerton; Majors R. B. Hawley, L. Skynner; Corporal P. Scott.

90TH REGIMENT.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. Smith; Brevet-Major J. Perrin; Captain J. H. Wade; Sergeant-Major A. Kirkland; Private W. Smith.

93RD REGIMENT. — Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Ainslie; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Ewart; Captain J. Dalzell; Lieutenant R. A. Cooper; Colour-Sergeant G. Allan; Lance-Corporal J. Robertson.

95TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Hayland; Brevet-Majors J. A. Raines, A. J. Macdonald; Captain B. C. Boothby; Colour-Sergeant F. Cluney; Private J. Keenan.

97TH REGIMENT.—Major F. Burton; Captain G. H. Ware; Lieutenant C. H. Brown; Sergeants W. Kemmy, W. Moore.

RIFLE BRIGADE.—Colonel W. S. Norcott; Lieutenant-Colonels A. H. Horsford, A. Macdonell; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels C. J. Woodford, Lord Alexander Russell; Brevet-Major Hon. James Stuart; Lieutenants G. R. Saunders, F. W. Freemantle, J. C. Moore; Sergeant J. Cherry; Corporals J. Rudling, T. Tarrant; Private E. Tarvish.

ROYAL NAVY.—Rear Admirals Sir J. Lushington, Hon. Henry Keppel; Captains W. Peel, V.C., T. S. Brock, W. Moorsom, J. J. Kennedy; Commanders R. B. Oldfield, H. J. Raby, F. W. Gough, E. Hardinge, H.S.H. Prince Victor of Hohenlohe; Lieutenants W. N. Hewett, V.C., J. C. Evered, A. J. Kennedy, J. E. Hunter, G. C. Sinclair; Midshipman

C. A. Hayward; Surgeons D. J. Duigan, G. Mason; Engineer G. Murdoch; Assistant-Paymaster M. G. Autey; Gunners R. Rowe, G. G. Dunlop; Boatswains W. Cruys, J. Sheppard, V.C., J. Sullivan, V.C.; Carpenter J. Casey; Petty Officers J. Murdock, T. Dunning; Chief Gunner's Mate J. Cleverly.

Royal Marines.—Colonel T. Hurdle; Brevet-Colonel T. Holloway; Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Hopkins; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. Alexander; Brevet-Majors W. H. March, G. B. Payne; Captains H. Timpson, C. J. Ellis; 1st Lieutenants A. Douglas, R.M.A., H. J. Jull, R.M.A., A. Wolrige, C. J. Napier; Sergeant-Major G. White; Colour-Sergeants E. Richards, T. Hatch, R.M.A.; Sergeant J. Prettyjohn, V.C.; Gunner J. Bull, R.M.A.; Privates J. Perry, J. Tozer, J. Hucknall.

MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL.

List of the Officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines who Received the Medal and Bars.

"Maida."—Lieutenant W. F. Carroll, R.N.

"Martinique."—Second-Lieutenant William Belhatchett, R.M., "*Neptune*" (afterwards Purser in the R.N.); Lieutenant W. B. Bigland, R.N., "*Pompee*"; Lieutenant Thomas Burdwood, R.N., "*Belleisle*"; Second-Lieutenant George Hookey, R.M., "*Acasta*"; Volunteer (1st class) C. S. Jackson, R.N., "*Captain*"; Master's Mate Edwin Richards, R.N., "*Pompee*"; Captain John Robyns, R.M., "*Neptune.*"

"Guadeloupe." — Captain Christopher Abbott, R.M., "*Pompee*"; Second-Lieutenant William Belhatchett, "*Pompee*" (see "Martinique"); Second-Lieutenant James Clarke, R.M., "*Pompee*" (also received bar for "Java," to which he was not entitled, as he was serving in the Baltic at the time); Lieutenant James Scott, R.N.; Second-Lieutenant Samuel R. Wesley, "*Abercrombie.*"

"Java."—Master's Mate J. E. Cabburn, R.N., "*Cornelia*"; Second-Lieutenants William Calamy, R.M., "*Nisus,*" Samuel Garmston, R.M., "*Bucephalus,*" George Gill, R.M., "*Scipion,*" (Acting-Adjutant); Captain Robert Festing, R.N., "*Illustrious*"; Lieutenant Edward Lloyd, R.N.; Second-Lieutenants Richard William Pascoe, R.M., "*Phœbe,*" Matthew F. Steele, R.M., "*Illustrious.*"

Those officers who have not a ship against their names are not included in the Naval Roll.

Private James Platt, R.M., is the only man who received an Army Medal. He was serving in the "*Scipion,*" and received the bar for "Java."

MILITARY GOLD MEDALS WERE RECEIVED FOR JAVA BY

Captain George Sayer, R.N., "*Leda*," and Captain Richard Bunce, R.M.

NAVY GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE ARMY WHO RECEIVED THE MEDAL AND BARS.

"1ST JUNE, 1794."—*2nd Queen's:* Lieutenant A. Pilkington, "*Royal George*"; Sergeant D. Wainwright, "*Russell*"; Private William Shaw, "*Royal George.*" *25th Foot:* Privates Thomas Burchley, "*Gibraltar*"; Luke Thayyers, "*Gibraltar.*" *29th Foot:* Lieutenant B. Egerton, "*Thunderer*"; Ensign L. A. Northey, "*Alfred*"; Corporal R. Cook, "*Alfred*"; Privates James Kilgrove "*Glory*"; William Robinson, "*Thunderer*"; Thomas Robson, "*Brunswick*"; Thomas Smith, "*Alfred*"; Richard S. Bamford, "*Glory.*"

"14TH MARCH, 1795."—*25th Foot:* Sergeant J. Ward, "*St. George.*" *30th Foot:* Lieutenant Digby Maxwell, "*Princess Royal.*" *69th Foot:* Captain Caleb Chute, "*Britannia*" (also received "St. Vincent").

23RD JUNE, 1795.—Andrew McKenzie, "*Barfleur*" (rated "Soldier"; no regiment given).

"ST. VINCENT."—*11th Foot:* Privates Samuel Hutson, "*Diadem*"; James Moorfield, "*Captain.*" *49th Foot:* Private John Smith, "*Blenheim.*" *50th Foot:* Private J. Milgrove, "*Digdem.*" *69th Foot:* Captain Caleb Chute, "*Britannia*" (also received "14th March, 1795"); Private Samuel Chadwick (or Chaddock), "*Britannia.*"

"COPENHAGEN, 1801."—*Royal Artillery:* Gunner Andrew Smith, "*Zebra.*" *49th Foot:* Captains Hugh Arbuthnot, "*Ganges*"; W. B. Bleamire, "*Polyphemus*"; Charles Plenderleath, "*Ardent*"; Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Sheaffe, "*Bellona*"; Lieutenant James Dennis, "*Monarch*"; Ensign John Armstrong, "*Ardent*"; Volunteer George Brock, "*Ganges*" (afterwards 37th Foot); Assistant-Surgeon Robert Brown, "*Glatton*"; Volunteer Henry S. Ormond, "*Glatton*"; Sergeant Joseph Coushay, "*Defiance*"; Drummers Charles Hawker, "*Ramillies*"; Charles Knokes, "*Ramillies*"; Privates W. Booth, "*Defiance*"; Andrew Jamieson, "*Edgar*"; Edward Liston, "*Ganges*"; John Long, "*Saturn*"; Peter Plunkett, "*Defiance*"; Reuben Potter, "*London*"; Dennis Slaynes, "*Edgar*"; Anthony Walsh, "*Bellona*"; Robert Young, "*Bellona*"; William Donnelly, "*Defiance.*" *95th Foot:* Private J. Stiff, "*St. George*"; Rifleman Hugh Parsley, "*Isis.*"

"POMPEE, 17TH JUNE, 1809."—*63rd Foot:* Lieutenant W. Cosby (also received the M.G.S. Medal with bars for Martinique and Guadeloupe).

"OTTER, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1810."—*69th Foot:* Private Benjamin Pratt.

"BOAT SERVICE, 23RD NOVEMBER, 1810."—*Royal Engineers:* Colonel George Sanderman, "*Milford.*"

"BOAT SERVICE, APRIL AND MAY, 1813."—*Royal Artillery:* Lieutenant F. Robertson, "*Marlborough.*"

"ST. SEBASTIAN."—*Royal Artillery:* Captain Peter Faddy, "*Freija.*"

"BOAT SERVICE, 3RD AND 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1814."—*Royal Newfoundland Fencibles:* Lieutenant Andrew Bulger (also received the M.G.S. Medal with bars for Fort Detroit, and Chrystler's Farm).

"BOAT SERVICE, 14TH DECEMBER, 1814."—*2nd Dragoons:* Lieutenant De Lacy Evans, "*Meteor.*"

"ALGIERS."—*Royal Engineers:* Lieutenant-Colonel William Reid; Lieutenants F. R. W. Whinyates, "*Impregnable*"; George Hotham; Sergeant L. Melville, "*Queen Charlotte*"; Drummer Alexander Smith, "*Impregnable*"; Sappers James Bond, "*Queen Charlotte*"; Thomas Farmer, "*Queen Charlotte*"; Thomas Jorey, Alexander McKenzie, "*Queen Charlotte*"; R. Parry, "*Impregnable*"; Francis Rogers, "*Queen Charlotte*"; W. Stuart, "*Queen Charlotte.*" *Royal Artillery:* John Dickenson, "*Queen Charlotte.*" *Horse Artillery:* Joseph Allen, "*Granicus.*" *Rocket Brigade:* Lieutenant J. T. Fuller, "*Minden*"; Sergeant Edward Howe, "*Minden.*" *Ordnance Stores:* Clerk John Miller; Conductor of Stores E. Sargeant, "*Queen Charlotte.*" *Hospital Corps:* Orderly William Caughlan, or Cockland, "*Minden.*"

"NAVARINO."—Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Cradock, afterwards Lord Howden, "*Asia.*"

"SYRIA."—*Royal Engineers:* Lieutenant-Colonels R. C. Alderson, Edward Aldrich (Assistant Military Secretary), Henry Bailey; Lieutenant J. F. A. Symonds; Sergeants Charles Beer, Hugh Smith; Sappers William Black, Samuel Chesney,* Thomas Eddington, George Garrett,* James Garrod,* Peter Gayte,* Robert Grant, William Heathcote, John Henry,* James Ireland, Thomas Johnston,* John Moore,* Isaac Mowles,* John Mutlo,* John Sleeman, Philip Trevail. *Royal Artillery:* Lieutenant-Colonels F. N. Colquhon, Jesse Darch, John Dolby, William Down; Majors Thomas G. Higgins, Thomas Hill, William Holmes; Lieutenants H. G. Ross, W. S. Rowan; Sergeant William Bird; Gunners Robert Paisley, John Peters, Joseph Preston, George Riddle, William Rouse, John Sheehan, John Sheppard, John Short, Andrew Smith, Evan Williams,

John Williams. *7th Fusiliers:* Captain Richard Wilbraham; Private John Thorpe. *87th Regiment:* Captain Frederick H. Robe. *Regiment not stated:* Lieutenant-Colonels E. Napier and Sir Hugh Rose.

[* It is possible these men belonged to the Royal Artillery, as they are rated Sapper R.A.]

The Army List gives also Lieutenant-Colonels Sir Charles Smith, R.E., and Charles Rochfort Scott.

LIST OF THE RECIPIENTS OF THE NAVY GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL

With Five, Six, and Seven Bars, according to the Official Records, together with the bars received, rating held, and ship in which serving on the occasion :—

Seven Bars.

Gordon, James A.—*23rd June, 1795,* Mid., "*Revolutionnaire*"; *St. Vincent,* Mid., "*Namur*"; *Nile,* Mid., "*Goliath*"; *Off Rota, 4th April, 1809,* Capt., "*Mercury*"; *Lissa,** Capt., "*Active*"; *Pelagosa, 29th Nov., 1811,* Capt., "*Active*"; *The Potomac, 17th Aug., 1814,* Capt., "*Seahorse.*"

(* Also received Gold Medal for this action.)

Hindmarsh, John.—*1st June, 1794,* Servt., "*Bellerophon*"; *17th June, 1795,* Vol., 2nd Class, "*Bellerophon*"; *Nile,* Mid., "*Bellerophon*"; *Gut of Gibraltar, 12th July, 1801,* Mid., "*Spencer*"; *Trafalgar,* Lieut., "*Phœbe*"; *Basque Roads, 1809,* Lieut., "*Beagle*"; *Java,* Lieut., "*Nisus.*"

Six Bars.

Cockburn, George.—*14th March, 1795,* Capt., "*Meleager*"; *Minerve, 14th Dec., 1796,* Capt., "*Minerve*"; *St. Vincent,* Capt., "*Minerve*"; *Egypt,* Capt., "*Minerve*"; *Martinique,* Com., "*Pompée*"; *29th April, Boat Service 1813,* Rr.-Ad., "*Marlborough.*"

Laurie Stephen.—*Phœbe, 21st Dec., 1797,* Boy, "*Phœbe*"; *Phœbe, 19th Feb., 1801,* Boy, "*Phœbe*"; *Trafalgar,* A.B., "*Phœbe*"; *Off Tamatave, 20th May, 1811,* A.B., "*Phœbe*"; *Java,* A.B., "*Phœbe*"; *Phœbe, 28th March, 1814,* Capt. fore-top, "*Phœbe.*"

Pinto, Robert.—*St. Vincent,* Mid., "*Irresistible*"; *Egypt,* Master's Mate, "*Northumberland*"; *Trafalgar,* Lieut., "*Agamemnon*"; *St. Domingo,* Lieut., "*Agamemnon*"; *13th Dec., Boat Service, 1809,* Capt., "*Achates*"; *Guadeloupe,* Capt., "*Achates.*"

SIX BARS (*continued*).

STOPFORD, ROBERT.—*1st June, 1794,* Capt., "*Aquilon*"; *17th June, 1795,* Capt., "*Phaeton*"; *St. Domingo,* Capt., "*Spencer*"; *Basque Roads, 1809,* Capt., "*Cæsar*"; *Java,* Rr.-Ad., "*Scipion*"; *Syria,* Ad. C.-in-C., "*Princess Charlotte.*"

FIVE BARS.

FANSHAW, ARTHUR.—*Implacable, 26th Aug., 1808,* Mid., "*Implacable*"; *Java,* Mid., "*Scipion*"; *8th April, Boat Service, 1814,* Lieut., "*Maidstone*"; *Endymion wh President,* Lieut., "*Endymion*"; *Syria,* Capt., "*Princess Charlotte.*"

FARRANT, JOHN.—*Copenhagen, 1801,* Vol., 1st Class, "*Russell*"; *Trafalgar,* Mid., "*Royal Sovereign*"; *14th July, Boat Service, 1809,* Lieut., "*Scout*"; *1st Nov., Boat Service, 1809,* Lieut., "*Scout*"; *8th April, Boat Service, 1814,* Lieut., "*Boxer.*"

GALE, JOHN.—*1st June, 1794,* Carp.'s Crew, "*Bellerophon*"; *17th June, 1795,* Carp.'s Crew, "*Bellerophon*"; *Nile,* Carp.'s Crew, "*Bellerophon*"; *Gut of Gibraltar, 12th July, 1801,* Carp.'s Mate, "*Spencer*"; *Northumberland, 22nd May, 1812,* Carp., "*Northumberland.*"

GORMAN, JOHN.—*Gut of Gibraltar, 12th July, 1801,* A.B., "*Audacious*"; *Martinique,* A.B., "*Pompée*"; *Pompée, 17th June, 1809,* A.B., "*Pompée*"; *Guadeloupe,* A.B., "*Pompée*"; *Algiers,* A.B., "*Queen Charlotte.*"

JOHNSON, JOHN.—*14th March, 1795,* A.B., "*Britannia*"; *St. Vincent,* A.B., "*Britannia*"; *Nile,* A.B., "*Goliath*"; *Copenhagen, 1801,* A.B., "*Elephant*"; *Java,* Yeoman of Sheets, "*Cornelia.*"

MCAUSLAND, PETER.—*1st June, 1794,* A.B., "*Montagu*"; *23rd June, 1795,* Gunner's Mate, "*Irresistible*"; *St. Vincent,* Boatswain's Mate, "*Irresistible*"; *Egypt,* Gunner, "*Peterel*"; *Implacable, 26th Aug., 1808,* "*Implacable.*"

ORMOND, FRANCIS.—*Implacable, 23rd Aug., 1808,* Mid., "*Implacable*"; *7th July, Boat Service, 1809,* Mid., "*Implacable*"; *29th Sept., Boat Service, 1812,* Act.-Flag-Lieut., "*Aboukir*"; *Endymion wh President,* Lieut., "*Endymion*"; *Algiers,* Lieut., "*Impregnable.*"

RUSSELL, EDWARD, *alias* GEORGE NORRIS.—*Copenhagen, 1801,* Boy, 2nd Class, "*St. George*"; *Trafalgar,* Boy, 3rd Class, "*Britannia*"; *Algiers,* A.B., "*Queen Charlotte*"; *Navarino,* A.B., ship not given; *Syria,* Quartermaster, "*Benbow.*"

SHEPHERD, BENJAMIN.—*Trafalgar,* Mid., "*Britannia*"; *Curacoa,* Mid., "*Latona*"; *Martinique,* Mid., "*Neptune*"; *Guadeloupe,* Master's Mate, "*Pompée*"; *Griffon, 27th March, 1813,* Lieut., "*Griffon.*"

FIVE BARS (*continued*).

TALLENCE, SAMUEL.—*Trafalgar,* A.B., "*Agamemnon*"; *St. Domingo,* A.B., "*Agamemnon*"; *Martinique,* Boatswain, "*Pelorus*"; *Guadeloupe,* Boatswain, "*Pelorus*"; *Algiers,* Boatswain, "*Mutine.*"

TANCOCK, JOHN.—*Crescent, 20th Oct., 1793,* Master's Mate, "*Crescent*"; *23rd June, 1795,* Master's Mate, "*Orion*"; *St. Vincent,* Master's Mate, "*Orion*"; *Nile,* Act.-Lieut., "*Orion*"; *Gut of Gibraltar, 12th July, 1801,* Lieut., "*Cæsar,*"

TOMS, WILLIAM.—*Acre, 30th May, 1799,* A.B., "*Tigre*"; *Egypt,* A.B., "*Tigre*"; *Scorpion, 31st March, 1804,* A.B., "*Scorpion*"; *Scorpion, 12th Jan., 1810,* A.B., "*Scorpion*"; *Guadeloupe,* A.B., "*Scorpion.*"

WHINYATES, THOMAS.—*17th March, Boat Service, 1794,* Capt.'s Servt., "*Veteran*"; *23rd June, 1795,* Mid., "*Robust*"; *12th Oct., 1798,* Mid., "*Robust*"; *Martinique,* Capt., "*Frolic*"; *Guadeloupe,* Capt., "*Frolic.*"

WOODS, THOMAS.—*Lissa,* Vol., 1st Class, "*Active*"; *Pelagosa, 29th Nov., 1811,* Mid., "*Active*"; *The Potomac, 17th Aug., 1814,* Mid., "*Seahorse*"; *14th Dec., Boat Service, 1814,* Mid., "*Seahorse*"; *Algiers,* Master's Mate, "*Impregnable.*"

These are all that appear in the Admiralty Lists, although six other five-bar combinations can be compiled from O'Byrne's "Naval Biography."

ADDENDUM.

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL.

(*Continued from page 184.*)

Africa General Service Medal.

By Army Order 49, 1906, King Edward VII. granted a bar inscribed *S. Nigeria 1902* to all who took part in the following expeditions:—

. Nigeria, 1902.

In the Ngor country in July, 1902.
In the Ebeku country in September, 1902.
In the Ikwe country in October, 1902.
In the Ibeku Olokoro country between October 26th and December 8th, 1902, both dates inclusive.
In the Ibekwe country in October, 1902.
In the Nsit country in December, 1902.
In the Asaba hinterland in December, 1902.

By Army Order 102, 1908, King Edward VII. approved of a further issue of this medal and bars, as follows:—

(1) The medal, with bar, *East Africa 1902,* to all officers and men under the command of Lieutenant F. W. O. Maycock, D.S.O., the Suffolk Regiment, composing the Maruka patrol, which reached the Maruka district on September 4th, 1902, and operated in the district until October 25th, 1902, both dates inclusive.

ıst Africa, 1902.

(2) The medal, with bar, *East Africa 1904,* to all officers and men under the command of Captain F. A. Dickinson, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, composing the Iraini patrol, which entered the

ıst Africa, 1904.

Iraini country on February 13th, 1904, and patrolled it between that date and March 17th, 1904, both dates inclusive.

(3) The medal, with bar, *East Africa 1905,* to all officers and men under the command of Captain and Brevet-Major L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy, D.S.O., the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, who took part in the operations in and near Sotik, from May 31st to July 12th, 1905, both dates inclusive; also to all officers and men under the command of Captain E. V. Jenkins, D.S.O., the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), composing the Kisii patrol, which entered the Kisii country on September 1st, 1905, and patrolled it until October 9th, 1905, both dates inclusive. East Afric 1905.

(4) The medal, with bar, *East Africa 1906,* to all officers and men under the command of Lieutenant F. W. O. Maycock, D.S.O., the Suffolk Regiment, composing the Embo patrol, which entered the Embo country on June 18th, 1906, and operated there until July 19th, 1906, both dates inclusive. East Afric 1906.

(5) The medal, with bar, *West Africa 1906,* to all officers and men under the command of Captain W. C. E. Rudkin, D.S.O., Royal Field Artillery, composing the Owa column, which left Asaba on June 9th, 1906, and operated under his orders against the people of Owa, until the restoration of peace and the breaking up of the column on August 3rd, 1906, both dates inclusive; also to all reinforcements which reached that officer, and operated under his orders against the people of Owa, between the above dates. West Africa, 1906.

(6) The medal, with bar, *West Africa 1906,* to all officers and men who operated in the Chibuk country

under the command of Lieutenant P. Chapman, D.S.O., the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), between November 12th and December 4th, 1906, both dates inclusive; and to all officers and men who operated in the same district under the command of Lieutenant E. J. Wolseley, the East Lancashire Regiment, between December 22nd, 1906, and February 17th, 1907, both dates inclusive.

Officers, soldiers, and others already in possession of the *Africa General Service Medal* received the bar only.

The grant of the medal and bar, or bar only, to officers of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces was confined to those who had official sanction to be present.

There have been fifty-nine expeditions for which this medal with thirty-one different bars has been issued.

INDEX.

A.

Ability and Good Conduct, Naval Medal for (1842), 223
Abu-Hamed (1897), Bar for, 144
Abu Klea (1885), Clasp for, 116
  Troops engaged at, 122
Abyssinian Medal (1867-8), 107
  Order of Solomon, 445
  War, troops and ships engaged in, 108
Afghanistan (1878-80), I.O.G.T. Medal for, 471
Afghan Order of the Dooranee, 446
Afghan War, First (1839), Medal issued for, 57, 58
Afghan War (1842), 60-63
  Indian Government's Medals for, 60, 61
  Jellalabad Medals for, 60
  Troops engaged in, 61, 62
Afghan Wars (1878-80), combinations of Bars issued with Medal for, 113
  Medal and Bars for, 111, 112
  Troops engaged in, 112, 114
Africa. *See* Ashantee, Egypt, Mashonaland, Matabeleland; Central, East, South, and West Africa; Nigeria, Rhodesia, Soudan, &c.
Africa General Service Medal (1902), 176, 180-184, 518-519
  Bars for, 176-8, 180, 520
Ahmed-Khel (1880), Bar for, 112
  Troops engaged at, 112
Aix Roads, Medal for destroying French ships in, 46
Albert Medal (1866, 1877), 496
Albuera (1811), Bar for, 72
  Gallant action by Lieut. Latham at, 47
  Spanish Cross for (1815), 463
  Troops engaged at, 76
Alexandra's (Queen) Medals for Nurses, 495
Alexandria, Bombardment of (1882), Bar for, 115
  Ships engaged at, 123
Algiers, Bar for, 514
Ali-Musjid (1878), Bar for, 112
  Troops engaged at, 112
Aliwal Medal (1846), 66
  Troops engaged at, 68
Allighur (1803), Bar for, 84
Alma (1854), Bar for, 90
  Troops engaged at, 94
Ambulance Coronation Medal (1902), 487
Anne, Queen, Medals granted by, 14
Antarctic Discoveries, Medal and Bar for (1901-4), 485-6
Arctic Discoveries, Medals for, 484
  Meritorious Service Medal (1854), 485
"Arethusa" Training-ship Medal, 483
Argaum (1803), Bar for, 84
"Ark-in-Flood" Medal, 3
Armada Medals, 3, 4
Army, Best Shot in, Medal for (1870), 223

Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medals (1830, 1837, 1848, 1860, and 1870), 218-224
Nursing Service Reserve Medal (1897), 495
Regiments, Old and new names of, xii. (back of "Contents")
Temperance Associations' Medals, &c., 472-4
Aro (1901-2), Bar for, 177
Ashantee War (1873-4), Medal for, 108
Troops engaged in, 109
Ashantee War (1895-6), Star for, 133
Troops engaged in, 133
Ashantee War (1900), Medal for, 154
Troops engaged in, 155
Assaye (1803), Bar for, 84
Asseerghur (1803), Bar for, 84
Atbara, The (1898), Bar for, 142
Auckland, Lord, Special Medal granted to (1839), 58
Australian Volunteers' Medals, 478
Austrian Orders, 20, 447
Order of Maria Theresa, 20
Ava (1824-6), 55, 85
Azoff (1855), Bar for, 91

B.

B.C.A. (1899-1900), Bar for, 177
"Bacchante" (H.M.S.), Bar for (1904), 482
Badajoz (1812), Bar for, 72
Troops engaged at, 76
Bagur and Palamos (1810), Spanish Medal for, 46
Bahr-el-Ghazel (1900-2), Bars for, 145, 184
Balaklava, Bar for, 90
Troops engaged at, 94
Baltic Medal (1854-5), 94
Baronets' Badge (1835), 441
Baronets of Nova Scotia (1624-9), 440
Barrosa (1811), Bar for, 72
Troops engaged at, 75
Barry (David), Medals won by, 218
Basutoland, Bar for, 480
Bath, Order of the, 432
Bavarian Orders, 447
Beaver Club (Montreal) Medal, 500
Bechuanaland, Bar for, 480
Belfast (1900), Bar for, 159
Belgian Medal for Waterloo (1815), 52
Order of Leopold, 448
Belmont (1899), Bar for, 159
Benevente (1809), Bar for, 72
Bengal Presidency Rifle Association's Medal, 468
Benin (1899), Medal and Bar for, 150
Benin River (1894-7), Bars for, 132, 138, 151
Best Shot, British Army (1870), Medal for, 223
Shot, Indian Army, Medal for, 223
Bhootan (1864-66), Bar for, 106
Troops engaged in, 106
Bhurtpoor (1826), Bar for, 85
Bilboa (1836), Medal given to Naval Contingent for services at, 57
Spanish Cross for, 463
Birma. *See* Burma.
Black Eagle, Order of the, 457
Blake Medal (1653), 11
Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life, 497
Boat Service, list of Bars for (Naval General Medals, 1793-1840), 82, 514
Boer War (1899-1901), Medals for, 157-60
Bars for, 158
Combinations of Bars for, 161
Troops and ships engaged in, 173, 175
Bombay Catholic Temperance Society's Medal, 474
Presidency Rifle Association's Medal (1891), 468
Boulton's, Mr., Medal for Trafalgar (1805), 36

Bourbon (1810), Medal for, 39
Boycott Expedition (1880), Medal for, 491
Brass River (1895, &c.), Bars for, 132, 151
Brilliant Star, Order of the, 465
British Central Africa (1899-1900), Bar for, 177
South Africa Co.'s Medal (1893-6-7), 137, 143
Troops receiving it, 143
British India, Order of, 438
Orders, 430-44
War Medals, 1-185
Brown (Sir Richard) Medal (1644), 9
Brunswick Medal for the Peninsula (1810-14), 51
Medal for Waterloo (1815), 50, 51
"Bulwark" (H.M.S.), Bar for (1904), 482
Burma (1824-6), Medal for services in, 55, 84
Troops engaged in, 56
Burma (1852-3), Medal for, 88
Troops engaged in, 89
Burma (1885-7), Medal for, 124
Troops engaged in, 124
Burma (1887-9), Medal for, 125
Burma (1889-92), Clasp for, 128
Troops engaged in, 126, 128, 129
Busaco (1810), Bar for, 72
Troops engaged at, 75
Button (Crystal), Order of the, 449
(Green), Order of the, 449
(Ruby and Blue), Orders of the, 448

C.

Cabul Medal (1842), 62, 63
Cabul (1879), Bar for, 112
Troops engaged at, 112
Caledonian Asylum Medal (1844), 484
Callis Medal (1742), 16
CAMPAIGN MEDALS, 1-185
First bestowal of, 1
Canada General Medal (1899), 147
Canada, Medal for Saving Life (1785), 500
North-West (1885), Medal for, 123
Canadian Indian Chiefs' Medal, 428
Meritorious Service Medals, 477
Candahar (1842), Medal for, 62
Candahar (1880), Bar for, 112
Roberts' Star for, 113
Troops engaged at, 113
Canton (1857), Bar for, 102
Cape Colony (1899-1902), Bar for, 158
Cape of Good Hope Medals, 479-80
Carib War (1773), Medal for, 27
War (1795) Medal, 28
Cayenne, Portuguese Medal for (1809), 45
Central African Medal (1893), 131
African Medals and Bars (1894-99), 148, 150, 176
Central India (1858), Bar for, 100
Ceylon (1796), Medal for, 30
(1818), Medal for, 54
Charasia (1879), Bar for, 112
Troops engaged at, 112
Charles I. authorises a badge for "forlorn hopes," 5, 6
Medals struck during reign of, 5
Charles II., Medals struck during reign of, 12
Charles III., Order of (1811), 461
Chateauguay (1812), Bar for, 72
Troops engaged at, 76
"Chichester" Training - ship Medals, 483
Chilianwala (1849), Bar for, 69
Chin Hills (1892-3), Bar for, 179
Troops engaged at, 180
China War, First (1842), Medals for, 59
Troops engaged in, 60
China War (1857-60), Bars issued with Medal for, 102

China War, Combinations of Bars issued with Medal for, 103
Medal for, 104
Troops engaged in, 102
China War (1900), Medals and Bar for, 155, 493
Troops and ships engaged in, 156
Chinese Orders, 448-50
Chin-Lushai (1889-90), Bar for, 126
Troops engaged at, 126
Chitral (1895), Bars for, 134
Kashmir Medal and Bar for, 491
Troops engaged at, 135, 136
Christ, Order of, 457
Christian's (Princess) Army Nursing Service Reserve Medal (1897), 495
Chrysanthemum, Japanese Order of the (1876), 454
Chrystler's Farm (1813), Bar for, 72
Troops engaged at, 77
City of London Police, Jubilee Medal for (1887), 486
Ciudad Rodrigo (1812), Bar for, 72
Spanish Cross for (1810), 463
Troops engaged at, 76
Civita Vecchia Medal, presented by Pope Pius VI., 26
Cobourg Order of Saxe-Ernestine, 450
Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal (1899), 478
Commemorative character of the earlier Medals, 2
Commonwealth Medals, 6
Conception, Portuguese Order of the, 457
Conduct, Distinguished, Medals for, 214, 221, 479
Good, Medals for, 218-24, 476-81
Conspicuous Gallantry Medal (1855, 1874), 217
Service Cross, Naval (1901), 224, 225
Constabulary Medals, 486-9
Coomassie (1873-4), Bar for, 108
(1887-8), Bar for, 150
(1900), Bar for, 154
Coorg Medal (1837), 57
Copenhagen (1801), Bar for, 513
Cornelis Medal (1811), 39
Coronation Medal, George IV.'s, 303
Medals, Edward VII.'s (1902), 487, 492
Corsica Medal (1793), 26
Corunna (1809), Bar for, 72
Troops engaged at, 74
Corygaum (1818), Bar for, 85
Crescent, Order of the (1801), 35
Crimea (1854-6), 90
Baltic Medal for, 94
Bars authorised for, 90
Combinations of Bars for, 92
French Medals for, 98, 503
Legion of Honour for, 97
Orders for, 97, 98
Sardinian Medal for, 97, 507
Troops engaged in, 93, 94
Turkish Medals for, 95, 96
Cromwell and the Dunbar Medal, 6
Cromwellian Medals, 6
Cross, Conspicuous Service, Naval (1901), 224, 225
For Albuera (Spanish) (1815), 463
For Bilbao (1836), 463
For Ciudad Rodrigo (Spanish) (1810), 463
For St. Sebastian (1836), 56
For Talavera (Spanish) (1809), 463
For Vittoria, 464
Havelock, 473
Iron, 458
Maria Theresa Order, 20
Peninsula Gold (1808-9), 43
Portuguese (1808-9), 44
Royal Red, 438
Victoria, 186. *See* Victoria Cross.
Crown, Italian Order of the, 453
Of India, Imperial Order of the, 437
Culloden (1746), Medals for, 15

D.

Danneborg, Order of the, 450
Danube Medal (Turkish General Service Medal, 1855), 96
Davison's Nile Medal (1798), 30
Trafalgar Medal (1805), 37
Dawkita (1897), Bar for, 138, 151
Deccan Medal (1784), 28
Deig (1804), 84, 85
Delhi (1803-4), Bars for, 84
(1857), Bar for, 100
Durbar Medal (1903), 403
Detroit, Fort (1812), Bar for, 72, 75
Diamond Hill (1900), Bar for, 159
Distinguished Conduct Medal (1854), 214, 221
Conduct Medal, Cape of Good Hope, 479
Conduct Medal, gratuities given with, 215
Service Medal, Indian (1907), 216
Service Order, 437
Dongola Expedition (1896), Medal for, 136
Bars for, 136
Troops receiving it, 137
Dooranee, Order of the, 446
Dreifontein (1900), Bar for, 159
"Drummond Castle" Wreck Medal (1896), 493
Dublin Mounted Police Medal (1900), 489
Dufferin, Earl, Prize (1884), 467
Dunbar (1650), Medals for, 2, 6
Durbar Medal (1903), 403
Dutch Campaigns, Medals for, 10, 12
Orders, 452

E.

Eagle, Order of the Black, 457
Order of the Red, 458
Order of the White, 459
Earlier Medals, commemorative nature of, 2
Earlier Medals, method of suspension of, 2
East and Central Africa Medal and Bars (1899), 152, 153, 176
East and West Africa Medal (1892), 130, 138, 176
East India Co.'s Medals, 17, 28, 34, 39, 55, 70, 83, 86, 221, 222, 284
Edgehill (1642), Medal for, 5
Edward VII., Medals given during reign of, 157, 221, 443, 475, 485, 487, 492-3, 500, &c.
Coronation Medals (1902), 492
Medal for Saving Life in Mines (1908), 500
Edwardes', Lieut. H. B., Medal for distinguished services in the Punjab (1848-9), 70
Egypt (1801), Medal and Bars given for services in, 34, 72, 77
Troops engaged in, 36
Egypt, Turkish Gold Medal given for services in, 35
Egypt and Soudan (1882-9), 114-123
And Soudan (1882-9), combinations of Bars issued with Medals for, 119
And Soudan Medal (1882-5), 114
And Soudan, troops engaged in, 121
Elandslaagte (1899), Bar for, 158
Eliot (General) Medal (1779-82), 25
Elizabeth, Queen, Medals granted by, 3, 4
El-Teb (1884), Bar for, 115
Troops engaged at, 122
Engineers' Medal, Naval (1842), 223
English Waterloo Medals (1815), 48
Essex (Earl of) Medals (1642), 8, 10

F.

Fairfax (Lord) Medals (1643-45), 8-10
Fatshan (1857), Bars for, 102
Fenian Raids (1866-70), Bars for, 148
Rising (1867), Badge for, 488
Ferozeshuhur Medal (1845), 66
Troops engaged at, 66
Field, Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the (1854), 214, 221
Fire Brigade Medals (1902, 1909), 487
Firket (1896), Bar for, 136
First bestowal of campaign Medals, 1
Medals for officers and men of army, 2, 6
Medals for officers and men of navy, 12
"First of June" Medal (1794), 21, 24, 513
Gold Badge for, 24
Fitzclarence (Lord F.), Medal presented by, 224
"Flying Victory" Medal (1842), 61
Foreign Orders worn by British soldiers, 445-65
"Forlorn hopes," badge authorised by Charles I. for, 5, 6
Fort Detroit (1812), Bar for, 72
Troops engaged at, 75
France (Isle of) Medal (1810), 39
Francis II., Medal presented by (1794), 17
Franz-Joseph, Order of, 447
French Legion of Honour for Crimea (1854-6), 97
Medal for Saving Life, 500
Medal for Valeur et Discipline, 98
Medals for Crimea, 98, 503
Orders and Decorations, 97, 450, 482, 503
Fuentes d'Onor (1811), Bar for, 72
Troops engaged at, 77

G.

Gallantry, Conspicuous, Medal for (1855, 1874), 221
"Gallantry in the Field" Medal, Sir H. G. Smith's (1851), 466
Gallantry in Saving Life, Board of Trade Medal for, 497
Gambia (1894), Bar for, 132, 151
(1901), Bar for, 177
Garibaldi's Volunteers' Medal, 482
Garter, Order of the, 430
Gawilghur (1803), Bar for, 84
Gedaref, Bar for, 143
Gedid (1899), 145
Gemaizah (1888), Bar for, 117
Troops engaged at, 123
General Service Medal, African (1902), 176
Service Medal, Cape of Good Hope, 479
Service Medal, East India Co.'s (1799-1826), 83, 86
Service Medal and Bars, Indian (1854), 88, 99, 100, 104, 106, 107, 124-7, 130, 132, 133, 179
Service Medal, Military (1806-14), 71, 512
Service Medal, Naval (1793-1840), 77, 513, 515
Service Medal, Turkish (1854-6), 96
Geneva Cross (1870-1), 482
"George," the, 430
George I., Medals given during reign of, 115, 420
George II., Medals given during reign of, 15, 421
George III., Medals given during reign of, 17, 423
George IV., Medal given during reign of, 55
Coronation Medal of, 303
Germany, Francis II., Emperor of, and officers of the 15th Light Dragoons, 17
Ghuznee (1839), Medal for Capture of, 57, 58
Troops engaged at, 58
Ghuznee-Cabul Medal (1842), 62

Gibraltar, Medals for Defence of (1779-82), 25
"Glorious First of June" (1794), Medal for, 21, 24, 513
Glückstadt (1814), Swedish Medal for, 464
Good Conduct and Long Service Medals, Army (1830, 1837, 1848, 1860, and 1870), 218-224
Conduct and Long Service Medal, Cape of Good Hope, 479
Conduct and Long Service Medal, Militia and Yeomanry (1904), 476
Conduct and Long Service Medals, Naval (1831, 1848, and 1909), 220-2, 477
Shooting Medal, Naval (1903), 481
Good Templars' Medal for Afghanistan (1878-80), 471
Goojerat (1849), Bar for, 69
Governor-General's Prize (India) (1884), 467
Greek Order of the Redeemer, 451
Greenwich Hospital School Medals, 484
Grueber's "Catalogue of English Medals," 8
Guadaloupe (1810), Bar for, 72, 512
Troops engaged at, 75
Guelphic Order, Royal, 451
Gwalior War (1843), Medals for the, 65
Troops engaged in, 66
Gyantse (1904), Bar for, 181

H.

Hafir (1896), Bar for, 136
Hanoverian Brigade, Medal for (1779-82), 25
Long-Service Medal, 219
Medal for the Peninsula (1810-14), 51
Medal for Waterloo (1815), 50
Hanoverian Royal Guelphic Order, 451
Hat, Medals worn on the, 2
Havelock Cross, 473
Hazara Campaign (1868), Bar for, 106
Campaign (1888), Bar for, 125
Campaign (1891), Bar for, 127
Hesse Order of Philip the Magnanimous, 452
Hibernian Military School Medal, 484
Highland Regimental School Medal (1844), 484
Hong-kong Plague Medal (1894), 494
Police Medal, 488
Honourable East India Co.'s Medals, 17, 28, 34, 39, 55, 70, 83, 86, 221, 222, 284
Howe's (Earl) Medal (1794), 21, 24, 25
Hudson Bay Co.'s Medal, 427
Humane Societies' Medals (1774), 496-501
Hunza (1891), Bar for, 130
Hyderabad Medal (1843), 64
Rifle Association's Medal, 468

I.

Imperial Medal of India, 439
Service Order (1902), 443
"Implacable" Training-ship Medal, 483
"Indefatigable" Training-ship Medal, 483
India, Central (1858), Bar for, 100
India, Imperial Medal of, 439
Kaisar-i-Hind Medal (1900), 444
Long Service and Good Conduct, Medals for (1848, 1870, 1888), 221, 224
Medal (1895), 133, 134, 139
Medal, Bars for, 134, 139, 140
Medal for Saving Life, 499

India, Meritorious Service in, Medals for (1848, 1888, 1902), 221, 222, 224
North-west Frontier (1849-63, 1897-8), Bars for, 104
Order of British, 438
Order of the Crown of, 437
Order of the Star of, 434
Indian Army, Medal for best Shot, 223
Chiefs' (North American) Medals (1714 to 1875), 420-9
Distinguished Service Medal (1907), 216
Empire, Order of the, 436
General Service Medal (1854) and Bars, 88, 99, 100, 104, 106, 107, 124-127, 130, 132, 133, 179
General Service Medal (1799-1826), 83
General Service Medal (1895) and Bars, 134, 139, 140
General Service Medal (1903), 178
General Service Medal (1908), 184
Governor-General's Prize (1884), 467
Long-Service Medal (1848), 221
Mutiny Medal (1857-8), 100
Mutiny Medal, Bars issued with, 100
Mutiny Medal, British regiments who received, 101
Mutiny Medal, combinations of Bars issued with, 101
Order of Merit, 466
Rifle Association Medals (1863-86), 467
Temperance Medals, 469-75
Inkerman (1854), Bar for, 90
Troops engaged at, 94
I.O.G.T. Medal for Afghanistan (1878-80), 471
Irish Constabulary Medals, 488
Iron Crown, Order of the, 447
Cross, Order of the, 458
Isabella the Catholic, Order of, 462
Isandlwahna, 111
Isle of Bourbon (1810), Medal for, 39
Of France (1810), Medal for, 39
Italian Order and Medals, 102, 107, 453

J.

Jamaica Royal Military Club's Medal (1788), 490
James I., Medal granted by, 4
James II., Medal granted by, 13
Japanese Orders, 454
Java (1811), Bar for, 72, 512, 513
Medal for services in, 39
Troops engaged in, 40, 76
Jellalabad Medals (1842), 60
Troops engaged at, 61
Jerok (1904), Bars for, 145, 184
Jidballi, Bar for, 180
Johannesburg (1900), Bar for, 159
Jowaki (1877-8), Bar for, 110
Troops engaged in, 110
Jubaland (1900-1), Bar for, 176
Juba River (1893), Bars for, 132
Jubilee Medal (1865) for Waterloo (1815), 52
Medals, Imperial (1887, 1897), 439, 440
Medals, London Police (1887), 486
Jummoo (1895), Bar for, 491

K.

Kabul. *See* Cabul.
Kachin Hills (1902-3), Bar for, 179
Kaduna Expedition (1900), Medal and Bar for, 150
Kaffir Wars (1834-53), Medal for, 87
Troops engaged in, 87, 88
Kaisar-i-Hind Medal (1900), 444
Kandahar. *See* Candahar.
Kandian Rebellion (1818) Medal, 54
Kars, Defence of (1855), Medal given for, 97
Kashmir Medal for Chitral (1895), 491

Kelat-i-Ghilzie Medal (1842), 63
Khartoum (1898), Bar for, 143
Khedive's Medal for Dongola (1895), 136
Medal for Soudan (1898, &c.), 143, 144, 184
Star (1882-9, &c.), 117, 118
Kimberley (1899-1900), Medals and Bars for, 158-9, 491
Kimbolton (Lord) Medal (1643), 9
King's African Rifles, Medal for (1907), 481
Police Medal (1909), 487
South Africa Medal (1899-1901), 159
Kirbekan (1885), Clasp for, 116
Troops engaged at, 123
Kirkee (1817), Bars for, 85
Kissi (1905), Bar for, 183
Kumassi. *See* Coomassie
Kyrle (Robert) Medal, 10

L.

Ladysmith (1899-1900), Bars for, 159
La Hogue Medal (1692), 13
Laing's Nek (1900), Bar for, 159
Lampriere Medal (1703), 14
Lango (1901), Bar for, 178
Laswarree (1803), 84
Latham's, Lieut., Medal (1813), 47
Legations, Defence of (Chinese) (1900), Bar for, 156
Legion of Honour for the Crimea (1854-6), 97
Leopold, Austrian Order of, 447
Belgian Order of, 448
Life-saving Medals, 496-501
Ligny, Medal for (1815), 49
Line Battalions, old and new names of, xii. (back of "Contents")
Lion, Dutch Order of the, 452
Lion and the Sun, Persian Order of the, 455
Liverpool Police Medals, 486
Shipwreck and Humane Society Medals (1839), 498
Liwondi (1893), Bar for, 132, 151
Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life from Shipwreck (1839), 499
Local Forces, New Zealand, Medal for, 481
London Police, Jubilee Medals for (1887), 486
Long Service and Good Conduct Medals, Army (1830, 1837, 1848, 1860, and 1870), 218-224
Service and Good Conduct Medal, Cape of Good Hope, 479
Service Medal (Army), Indian (1848, 1870, 1888), 221, 224
Service and Good Conduct Medals, Militia and Yeomanry (1904), 476
Service and Good Conduct Medals, Naval (1831, 1848, and 1909), 220, 222, 477
Service Medals and Decorations, Volunteers', 475
Service Medal, Colonial Auxiliary Forces (1899) 478
Service Medal, Hanoverian, 219
Looshai. *See* Lushai.
Lord St. Vincent's Medal (1800), 34
Louisbourg Medal (1758), 17
Loyal Orange Association Medal (1690), 489-90
Lubwa's (1897-8), Bar for, 152
Lucknow (1857-8), Bars for, 100
Lushai (1872), Bar for, 107
Lushai (1889-92), Bar for, 128
Troops engaged in, 107, 128, 129

M.

Mafeking (1899-1900), Bars for, 158, 159
Magdala Medals, 468
Maharajpoor Medal (1843), 65

Maheidpoor (1817), Bar for, 85
Maida (1806), Medal and Bar issued for Battle of, 38, 72, 512
Troops engaged at, 74
Malakand (1897), Bar for, 139
Troops engaged at, 141
Malay War (1875-6), Medal for, 109
Manchester (Earl of) Medals (1643), 9
Manipur (1891), Bar for, 130
Maria Isabella Louisa, Order of (1835-7), 462
Theresa, Order of, 20
Marine Society Medal (1722), 484
Martinique (1809), Bar for, 72, 512
Troops engaged at, 74
Mashonaland (1897), Medal and Bar for, 143
Matabeleland (1893), Medal for, 137
Troops engaged in, 137
Mauritius Police Medal, 488
Maximilian Joseph, Order of, 447
Mediterranean Garrisons (1901-2), Medal for, 160
Medjidie, Order of, for the Crimea (1854-5), 98
Order of, for the Soudan (1882), 119
Meeanee Medal (1843), 64
Meeanee-Hyderabad Medal (1843), 64
Merit, Order of (1902), 443
Order of (India), 466
MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDALS, 186-225, 477, 485
Meritorious Service (Arctic), Medal for (1854), 485
Service (Army), East India Co.'s Medal for (1848), 222
Service Medal (1845), 214, 221
Service Medal, Cape of Good Hope, 479
Service Medals, India (1848, 1888, 1902), 221, 222, 224
Service, &c., Medals (1902), 221
Meritorious Service Medals (Canada), 477
Meruisti Medals (1650), 10
Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Coronation Medal for (1902), 487
Police, Coronation Medal for (1902), 487
Police, Jubilee Medals for (1887), 486
Military General Service Medal (1806-14), 71, 512
Bars Authorised for, 72
Military Merit, Prussian Order of, 457
Order of Savoy, 453
MILITIA MEDALS (arranged alphabetically), 287-419
Militia and Yeomanry Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (1904), 476
Mediterranean Garrisons (1901-2), 160
Mines, Edward Medal for Saving Life in (1908), 500
Miranzai Expedition (1891), 127
Miscellaneous Medals, 465-95
Modder River (1899), Bar for, 159
Mohmand Force (1897-8), 141
Monghur Mutiny Medal (1766), 17
Moodkee Medal (1845), 66
Troops engaged at, 68
Mooltan (1848), Bar for, 69
Munshi Expedition (1900), Medal and Bar for, 150
Mutiny. *See* Indian Mutiny
Mwele (1895-6), Bar for, 134, 151
Mysore Medal (1791-2), 29

N.

Naga Hill tribes, campaign against (1879-80), 125
Nagpore (1817), Bars for, 85
Nandi (1905-6), Bar for, 183
Napoleon I., anecdote of, 3
Napoleon III., Legion of Honour conferred by, 97
Nassau Medal for Waterloo (1815), 50

Natal (1899-1900), Bar for, 158
(1906), Medal for, 480
National Temperance League's Medals, 475
Naval Conspicuous Service Cross (1901), 224, 225
Engineers' Medal (1842), 223
General Service Medal (1793-1840), 77, 513, 515
General Service Medal, list of Bars issued with, 79, 513, 515
General Service Medal, list of Bars for Boat Service issued with, 82
Gold Medals, institution of, 20, 22
Gold Medals, list of actions for which given, 23
Good Shooting Medal (1903), 481
Long Service and Good Conduct Medals (1831, 1848, and 1909), 220-2, 477
Medal, first, 3
Medal, first, for Officers and Men alike, 13
Medal for Valour, Italian (1891), 454
Reserve Medals (1909), 477
Temperance Medals, 474-5
Navarino, Bar for, 514
Nelson Medals for Trafalgar (1805), 36, 37
Nelson's Naval Medals, 24
Prize Agent's Nile Medal (1798), 30
Nepaul (1816), Medal for services in, 40
Bar for, 85
New Zealand Local Forces, Medal for, 481
New Zealand Medal (1845-7), 71
New Zealand Medal (1860-6), 105
New Zealand Medals, list of dates on reverse of, 105
New Zealand, troops and ships engaged in, 106
Nigeria, Bars for, 132, 138, 154, 176, 178, 181, 182
Nigeria, Royal Niger Co.'s Medal for, 153
Nile, Battle of, Lord Nelson's Prize Agent's Medal for (1798), 30
Nelson's Medal for, 24
Ships at Battle of, 31
Nile Expedition (1884-5), Clasp for, 116
Troops engaged on, 122
Nive (1813), Bar for, 72
Troops engaged at, 76
Nivelle (1813), Bar for, 72
Troops engaged at, 76
Nore Mutiny Medal (1800), 34
Norfolk Association for Saving Life from Shipwreck, Medal of, 500
North America (1812-13), Bars for, 72
North American Indian Medals (1714-1875), 420-9
North-East Frontier (India, 1891), Bar for, 130
North-West Canada Medal (1885), 123
North-West Frontier (India), 1849-63, 1897-8, 1908), Bars for, 104, 139, 185
Northern Nigeria (1900-6), Bars for, 176, 178, 181-183
Norwegian Order of St. Olaf, 455
Nova Scotia Baronets (1624-9), 440
Nurses' Medals, 495
Nyam-Nyam (1905), Bars for, 145, 184
Nyassa, Lake (1893), Bar for, 132, 151

O.

Officers' Medals, 3. *See also* Regimental Medals
Orange Free State (1900-2), Bar for, 159
Orange Medals (1688-90), 489-90
Order of Maria Theresa, 20
Crescent (1801), 35
Merit (India), 466
Merit (1902), 443

Order of Medjidie for Crimea (1854-5), 98
Medjidie for Soudan (1882), 119
Orders, British, 430-44
Foreign, worn by British Soldiers, 445-65
Origin of Campaign Medals, 1
Orthes (1814), Bar for, 72
Troops engaged at, 76
Osmanieh, Order of the, 464
Otter (1810), Bar for, 514

P.

Paardeberg (1900), Bar for, 159
Palamos and Bagur (1810), Spanish Medal for, 46
Papal Brigade Medal (1860), 106
Parliamentary Badges (1642-6), 8
Medals, 6
Party badges, Medals worn as, 8
Pegu (1852-3), Bar for, 89
Peiwar-Kotal (1878), Bar for, 112
Troops engaged at, 112
Pekin (1860), Bar for, 102
(1900), Bar for, 156
Peninsula Gold Cross (1808-9) 43
Gold Medal (1808-9), 41
Gold Medal, list of engagements for which given, 42
Peninsular War (1810-14), Medal for, 71
Brunswick Medal for, 51
Hanoverian Medal for, 51
Portuguese Crosses for, 44, 45
Troops engaged in, 74
Perak (1875-6), Bar for, 109
Persia (1856-7), Medal for service in, 99
Troops engaged in, 99
Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun, 455
Philip the Magnanimous, Order of, 452
Picton (General) Medal (1779-82), 25
Pius VI. and the 12th Light Dragoons, 26
Pius IX. and the Irish Brigade of Volunteers (1860), 106
Police Medals, 486-9
Pompee (1809), Bar for, 514
Poona (1817), Bars for, 85
Portraits of officers showing no medals, 2
Portuguese Crosses for Peninsular War, 44, 45
Medal for Cayenne (1809), 45
Orders, 44, 456
Poyntz (Gen. Sydney) Medal (1646), 9
Princess Christian's Army Nursing Service Reserve Medal (1897), 495
"Prometheus" (H.M.S.) Medal (1809), 490
Prussian Orders, 457
Punjab Frontier (1897-8), Bar for, 139
Punjab Medal (1848-9), 68
Bars issued with, 69
Punjab War (1848-9), Medal given to Lieut. H. B. Edwardes for distinguished service during, 70
Troops engaged in, 70
Punniar, Medal for (1843), 65
Troops engaged at, 66
Pyrenees (1813), Bar for, 72
Spanish Decoration for, 463
Troops engaged in, 76

Q.

Quatre Bras (1815), Medal for, 51
Queen's Messenger's Badge, 441
South African Medal (1899-1901), 158

R.

Red Cross, the Royal, 438
Red Eagle, Order of the, 458
Red River (1870), Bar for, 148

Redeemer, Order of the, 451
REGIMENTAL MEDALS (in numerical order), 226-86
Regiments, old and new names of, xii. (back of "Contents")
Rhodesia (1896), Medal for, 137
(1899-1900), Bar for, 158
Riel's Rebellion (1885), Medal for troops engaged in suppressing, 123
Rising Sun, Order of the, 455
Roberts' Badge, 473
Star (1880), 113
Rodrigues (1809), Medal for, 39
Roleia (1808), Bar for, 72
Troops engaged at, 74
Rorke's Drift, 111
Royal Guelphic Order, 451
Humane Society's Medals (1774), 477
Irish Constabulary Medals, 488
National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, Medal of, 498
Naval Reserve Medals (1909), 477
Niger Co.'s Medal (1899), 153
Red Cross, the, 438
Scots' Medal, 239
Victorian Order (1896), 442
Rupert (Prince) Medal (1644), 9
Russian Orders, 458

S.

Sahagun (1808), Bar for, 72
Troops engaged at, 74
St. Alexander Newsky, Order of, 460
St. Andrew, Russian Order of, 460
St. Ann, Order of, 458
St. Benoit d'Avis, Order of, 456
St. Ferdinand, Order of (1800), 460
St. George, Russian Order of, 459
Sicilian Order of, 461
St. Januarius, Order of, 461
St. Jean d'Acre Medal (1842), 59
St. John Ambulance Brigade Coronation Medal (1902), 487
St. John of Jerusalem, Order of (revived 1888), 441
Medal for South Africa (1899-1902), 494
St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Order of (1816), 460
St. Michael and St. George, Order of, 435
St. Michael, Bavarian Order of, 448
St. Olaf, Order of, 455
St. Patrick, Order of, 431
St. Sebastian (1836), Spanish Medal for, 56
St. Stanislaus, Order of, 459
St. Vincent, Medals for, 24, 513
St. Vincent's, Lord, Medal (1800), 34
St. Vladimir, Order of, 459
Salamanca (1812), Bar for, 72
Troops engaged at, 75
Samana (1891-7), Bars for, 127, 140
Troops engaged at, 127, 141
San Fernando, Order of (1811), 462
San Sebastian (1813), Bar for, 72, 514
Troops engaged at, 76
Sardinian Medal for Crimea (1855-6), 97, 507
Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus (1816), 460
Saskatchewan (1885), Bar for Battle of, 124
Saving Life, Medals for, 496-501
Savoy, Military Order of, 453
Saxe-Ernestine, Order of, 450
Saxe-Gotha Medal for Waterloo (1815), 52
School Medals, 484
Scinde (1843), Medals for War in, 64
Sebastopol (1855), Bar for, 90
Seetabuldee (1817), Bars for, 85
Selim III., Medal given by (1801), 35

Seringapatam (1799), Medal for storming and capture of, 32
Troops present at, 33
Service, Long, Medals for, 218-224, 475-9
Meritorious, Medals for, 186-225, 477, 485
"Shaftesbury" Training-ship Medal, 483
Shepherd, John, Medals won by, 218
Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society's Medal (1839), 498
Shoojah's (Shah) Medal for Ghuznee (1839), 57, 58
Shooting (Good) Medal, Naval (1905), 481
Shot, Best, in the Army, Medals for (1870), 223
Sicilian Orders, 460
Sierra Leone (1898-9), Bar for, 149
Sikh War, first (1845-6), 66
Sikkim Campaign (1888), 125
Troops engaged in, 126
Silistria Medal (1855), 96
Smith's, Sir H. G., "Gallantry in the Field" Medal (1851), 466
Sobraon Medal (1846), 66
Troops engaged at, 68
Soldiers' Indian Total Abstinence Association Medals, 469, 472
Solomon, Abyssinian Order of, 445
Somaliland (1898), Medal and Bar for, 152
(1901), Bar for, 177
(1902-4), Bar for, 180
Souakin. *See* Suakin
Soudan (1882), Khedive's Star for, 117
Bars issued with, 115
Order of the Medjidie for, 119
Soudan Medal (1884), 115
Bars issued with, 115
Soudan Medal (1885), 116
Bars issued with, 116
Soudan Medal for Australian Volunteers, 478
Soudan Medal (1885-6), 117
Soudan, Troops engaged in, 121, 143
Wars, 114-123, 136, 143
Wars (1896-9), Medals for, 136, 143, 144, 146
Wars (1900-5), Medals for, 184
Wars in, Bars issued with Medals for, 115, 116, 143, 145, 184
South African Medal (1834-53), 87
South African Medal (1877-79), 110
Novel character of Bars issued with, 110
Troops engaged in, 111
South African Medal (1893), issued by Chartered Company, 137, 143
Troops receiving it, 137, 143
South African Wars (1877-81), troops engaged in, 111
South African War (1899-1902), Medals for, 157-60, 493
Bars for, 158, 159, 493
Combinations of Bars for, 161
Troops and ships engaged in, 173, 175
Southern India Rifle Association's Medals, 468
Southern Nigeria (1901-6), Bars for, 176, 181-3
Spanish Armada, Medals for destruction of, 3
Medal for Bagur and Palamos (1810), 46
Medals for St. Sebastian (1836), 56
Orders and Medals, 46, 56, 461-4
Star, Ashantee (1895-6), 133
Khedive's (1882-9, 1896), 117, 118
Of India, Order of, 434
Order of the Brilliant, 465
Roberts' (1880), 113
Suakin (1884), Bar for, 115
Ships engaged at, 123

Suakin (1885), Clasp for, 116
Sun, Order of the Rising, 455
Sutlej War (1845-6), Medals and Bars issued for the, 66, 67
Troops engaged in, 68
Swedish Medal for Glückstadt (1814), 464
Syria, Medal and Bar for services in, 59, 514

T.

Taku Forts (1858-60), Bars for, 102
(1900), Bar for, 156
Talana (1899), Bar for, 158
Talavera (1809), Bar for, 72
Spanish Cross for, 463
Troops engaged at, 75
Tamaai (1884), Bar for, 115
Troops engaged at, 122
Tayleur Fund Medal (1854), 499
Tel-el-Kebir (1882), Bar for, 115
Troops engaged at, 122
Temperance Medals, 469-75
Territorial Decoration, 475
Efficiency Medal, 476
Nurses' Badge, 495
Thistle, Order of the, 431
Tibet (1903-4), Medal for, 181
Tirah Expedition (1897-8), Bar for, 140
Troops engaged in, 142
Tofrek (1885), Clasp for, 116
Troops engaged at, 122
Tokar (1890), Bar for, 119
Torbay Medal (1703), 14
Toski (1889), Bar for, 117
Troops engaged at, 123
Toulouse (1814), Bar for, 72
Troops engaged at, 76
Tower and Sword, Order of, 456
Trafalgar (1805), Mr. Boulton's Medal for, 36
Nelson Medals for, 36, 37
Pewter Medal for, 37
Ships at, 37
Training-ship Medals, 482
Transkei, Bar for, 480
Transport Medal (1903), 493
Transvaal (1900-2), Bar for, 159
"Triumph" Medal (1653), 12
Tugela Heights (1900), Bar for, 159
Turkish General Service Medal (1854-6), 96
Gold Medal (1801), 35
Medals for Crimea (1854-5), 95, 96
Medal for St. Jean d'Acre (1842), 59
Orders and Medals, 35, 59, 95, 96, 98, 119, 464

U.

Uganda (1897-8), Bar for, 152
(1899), Bar for, 152
(1900), Bar for, 177
Umbeyla (1864-6), Bar for, 106
Troops engaged in, 106
Ushant (1794), Medal for, 21

V.

Valeur et Discipline, French Medal for, 98
Valour, Italian Naval Medal for (1891), 454
Qrder of, 449
Victoria Cross for (1856), 186
Victoria and Albert, Royal Order of, 436
Victoria Cross (1856), 186
Annuities given with, 186
Forgeries of, 213
Intrinsic value of, 213
Origin of, 186
Prince Consort and the, 186
Warrant instituting, 186
Winners of, 188
Victoria, Queen, Medals, &c., issued during reign of, 57, 186, 219, 428, 439, &c.
Queen, first Medal with head of (1842), 59
Victorian Order, Royal (1896), 442
"Victorious" (H.M.S.), Bar for (1904), 482

Villiers-en-Crouché Medal, recipients of, 18
Medal and Order given by Francis II. of Germany for, 17
Vimiera (1808), Bar for, 72
Troops engaged at, 74
Vittoria (1813), Bar for, 72
Spanish Decorations for, 463-4
Troops engaged at, 75
Volunteer Long Service Medals, 475
VOLUNTEER MEDALS (arranged alphabetically), 287-419

W.

Wady Halfa (1885-6), Medal for, 117
Waller (Sir William) Medal (1643), 9
War Medals, British, 1-185
Waterloo (1815), Belgian Medal for, 52
Bronze Medal for, proposed, 53
Brunswick Medal for, 51
English Medals for, 48
Hanover Medal for, 50
Jubilee Medal for (1865), 52
Nassau Medal for, 50
Regiments receiving Medals for, 53
Saxe-Gotha Medal for, 52
Wellington Medal for, proposed, 53
Waziristan (1894-5), Bar for, 132
(1901-2), Bar for, 179
Welch Medal (1642), 5
Wellington Medal for Waterloo, proposed (1815), 53
Wepener (1900), Bar for, 159
West Africa (1892), troops and ships engaged in, 130, 132, 133
West African Frontier Force, Medal for (1903), 481
West African Medal (1873), 108, 130, 131, 134, 149, 176
Bars for, 108, 131, 132, 150
Combination of Bars, 150
Western India Rifle Association's Medal (1862), 468
West Indies (1809-10), Bars for, 72
White Eagle, Order of, 459
William and Mary, Medals granted during reign of, 13
William, Dutch Order of, 453
William III. Orange Medals (1688-90), 489-90
William IV., Medals issued during reign of, 56, 218, 219, 220
Wittebergen (1900), Bar for, 159
Witu (1890-3), Bars for, 132, 150
Wooldridge Medal (1809), 46
"Worcester" Training-ship Medal, 483
Wyard Medal (1650), 10
Wyon's finest medal, 67

Y.

Yeomanry and Militia Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (1904), 476
YEOMANRY MEDALS (arranged alphabetically), 287-419

Z.

Zanzibar Medal for Indian troops, 481
Order of the Brilliant Star, 465

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